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TRANSACTIONS
OF THE
ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY
FROM 1774 TO 1784:
WITH AN APPENDIX
OF
MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS
ON
SUSPENDED ANIMATION,
TO THE YEAR
1794.

A L S O
ENGRAVINGS
EXECUTED BY THE ABLEST MASTERS UNDER
THE DIRECTION, AND BY THE
PERMISSION, OF
Mr. ALDERMAN BOYDELL.



THE
Transactions
of the
ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY;

from 1774 to 1784

Dedicated (by Permission)

TO HIS
Majesty

By **W. HAWES, M.D.**

1784

Senior Physician to the Surry and London Dispensaries.

Honorary Member of the R.P.S. Ed.

Massachusetts H.S. - Manchester L.P.S. &c.

VOL. I.

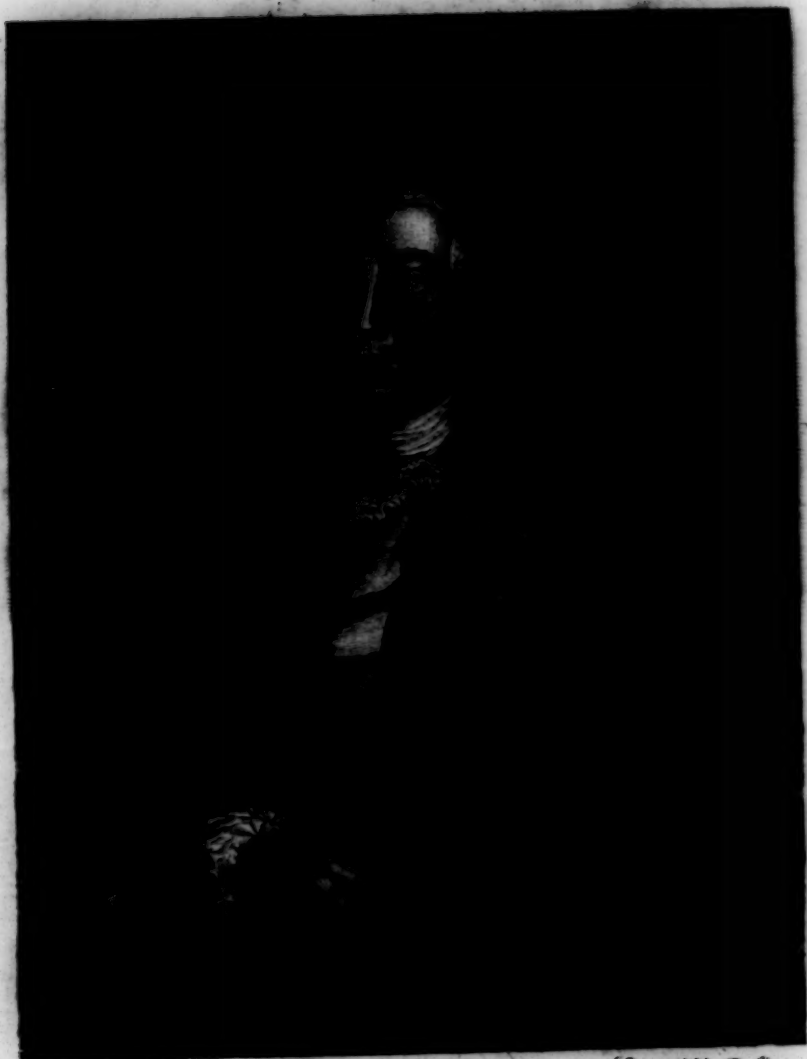
Born



*Printed by In. Nichols and Sold for the Society by Rivingtons,
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Painted by T. Gainsborough R.A.

Engraved by D. Logan.

GEORGE 3.^d KING of GREAT BRITAIN &c.

TO THE
K I N G.

SIRE!

THE SOCIETY, WHICH I HAVE
THE HONOUR OF REPRESENTING ON THIS
OCCASION, HAS GIVEN ME IN COMMAND TO LAY
BEFORE YOUR MAJESTY THE FOLLOWING
SUCCINCT NARRATIVE OF THEIR ENDEAVOURS,
TO DIFFUSE, OVER YOUR DOMINIONS, THE
BENEFITS OF A DISCOVERY, AS USEFUL TO
MANKIND AS IT HAS BEEN HONOURABLE TO
SCIENCE.

VOL. I.

A

YOUR

YOUR MAJESTY, UNDER WHOSE
 FOSTERING PATRONAGE, AND MUNIFICENT
 ENCOURAGEMENT, ALL THE ELEGANT AND
 USEFUL ARTS HAVE ATTAINED TO A
 DEGREE OF EXCELLENCE, THAT THROWS
 A BRIGHTER LUSTRE ROUND YOUR THRONE
 THAN THE MOST SPLENDID OF VICTORIES,
 WILL HAVE THE PATRIOTIC SATISFACTION
 OF PERCEIVING THE DISTINGUISHED ENERGY,
 WHEREWITH THE GENIUS OF BRITAIN HAS
 CULTIVATED AND DISSEMINATED THE FRUITS
 OF THIS DISCOVERY.

YOUR MAJESTY, EVER ATTENTIVE TO
 THE CARES OF A WISE SOVEREIGN, WILL BE
 ENABLED TO ESTIMATE THE VALUE OF THIS
 INSTITUTION TO THE STATE, IN THE
 ACCESSION IT BRINGS TO POPULATION: BUT
YOUR MAJESTY, STILL MORE FILLED
 WITH THE TENDER SOLICITUDE OF A FATHER
 WATCHING OVER THE SAFETY OF HIS PEOPLE,

WILL

WILL ENJOY THE EXQUISITE PLEASURE IN THIS WORK OF SEEING THE GREAT NUMBER OF YOUR SUBJECTS THAT HAVE BEEN PRESERVED FROM PREMATURE DEATH.

YOUR MAJESTY'S EXALTED HUMANITY WILL BE WARMLY INTERESTED IN THE CONTEMPLATION OF THE TRULY AFFECTING SCENES OF TENDERNESS, THAT MUST TAKE PLACE ON THE RESTORATION OF LIFE, AND THE GREAT INTERCOURSE OF ENDEARING OFFICES, THAT MUST BE THEREBY PROMOTED AMONG MANKIND.

IT ONLY REMAINS FOR ME TO ASSURE YOUR MAJESTY, THAT, HONOURED WITH YOUR AUGUST PROTECTION, AND ENCOURAGED BY A GENEROUS NATION,—WE SHALL NOT RELAX, BUT INCREASE OUR EXERTIONS TO DIFFUSE STILL MORE WIDELY A DOCTRINE, FRAUGHT WITH SUCH IMPORTANT BENEFITS TO THE SACRED, POLITICAL, AND SOCIAL, INTERESTS OF MAN.

THAT YOUR MAJESTY MAY LONG
CONTINUE TO REIGN, THE GUARDIAN OF
THESE INTERESTS, THE PATRON OF THE
INGENUOUS ARTS, AND THE BRIGHT EXEMPLAR
OF THE MOST CONSUMMATE VIRTUE, ARE THE
FERVENT PRAYERS OF HIM, WHO FEELS THE
UTMOST HAPPINESS IN THIS OPPORTUNITY OF
EXPRESSING HIS ATTACHMENT TO YOUR
PERSON AND FAMILY, AND WHO, WITH THE
PROFOUNDTEST RESPECT,

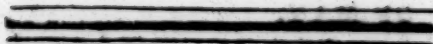
SUBSCRIBES HIMSELF

YOUR MAJESTY'S MOST FAITHFUL,

MOST OBEDIENT, AND MOST DEVOTED,

SUBJECT AND SERVANT,

WILLIAM HAWES.



ADVERTISEMENT.

THE EDITOR would deem himself deficient of due respect to that public, who have always approved his feeble labours, if he did not assign the reasons of his protracting the execution of his promise to so late a juncture, and of his partial performance of it even at the present period.

ALTHOUGH in some degree aware of the immense quantity of materials to be inspected, in order to make a proper selection of the most important; he found them far exceed in magnitude what he had conceived: nor was this the sole difficulty;—the arrangement and compression of these materials demanded a considerable portion of his labours: which, with the time required for conducting the immense and complicated business of the Society, and his professional avocations, rendered it impossible for him to preserve his engagements in point of time with the public.

He has only to hope, that the manner in which the publication is executed, may atone for the delay.—He deems it proper to observe, that in consequence

of the delay, the public will, when the work is completed, be in possession of the Transactions of the Society to the end of the year 1796, as it is intended to give in the last volume, which he designs to publish early in the year 1797, the proceedings of this Institution to the close of the year 1796.

It is his humble hope, that the generous and candid public, which has witnessed and approved his unwearied and unremitted labours for upwards of TWENTY YEARS in this cause, will make due allowances for the imperfections and faults, which criticism may point out in this work,

There are two objects, which the Editor has laboured to attain, and hopes to accomplish by this work,—the ONE is, to enable the public, to estimate the real good done by the SOCIETY: the OTHER is, to form such a collection of facts, ascertained and selected in the practice of Resuscitation, as may furnish the medical investigator with data, that might enable him to prosecute its improvement, and thus render the art itself most eminently serviceable and extensively beneficial to mankind.

W. H.

INTRO-

INTRODUCTION.

A DETAIL OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY, those of the last three years ending in 1793 excepted, has already been communicated to the Public in various and different periodical Reports.

The pleasure and avidity, wherewith these publications have been received by all ranks and classes, evince the interest felt by the people in the progress and extension of a plan, the objects of which are to save, to preserve, and to increase, the human species *.

* LONDON COFFEE-HOUSE,
ANNUAL COURT.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
SIR JAMES SANDERSON, KNT. LORD MAYOR,
in the Chair.

Report from the Records of the Society.

1. PERSONS RESTORED TO LIFE, BY THE MEDICAL ASSISTANTS OF THE SOCIETY, }	959
2. LIVES PRESERVED BY THE SOCIETY'S APPARATUS, -	876
3. Unsuccessful Cases, - - - - -	747
	2,572

A period of twenty years has now elapsed since the institution of the Society.—The number of lives saved and restored in this country, within that space, may convince the most prejudiced observer, not alone of the success, but of the uncommon earnestness and unwearied activity; wherewith they have prosecuted their truly philanthropic views.—In the immense, the unbounded, field of doing good, opened by the **RESUSCITATIVE ART**, they have incessantly and indefatigably toiled.—The immense advantages, that have thence resulted to their fellow-citizens, to the community, to their country, and to mankind, are evidenced in almost every page of the following Transactions.

Convinced of the importance of extending the inestimable benefits of this plan to every part of the kingdom, they have farther laboured to incite the people to form similar Institutions throughout the country; their exhortations were attended with the most ample success.—There is now hardly a part of **GREAT BRITAIN**, however remote from the metropolis, wherein their plan of **PRESERVING AND RESTORING LIFE** have not been successfully practised.

To

To awaken the great principles of philanthropy in the breasts of the inhabitants of Britain, and to inform their judgements on a subject so interesting and important as LIFE, would have been an undertaking equally easy as it was pleasing to accomplish.—But, to eradicate prejudices deeply and firmly rooted in almost all ranks and descriptions, to silence the clamorous tongue of calumny, ever prompt to thwart and to misrepresent the most generous purposes; and to effectuate this, without any kind of protection, aid, or countenance, from the government or police of the country, were impediments, that appeared hardly to be surmounted.—Nothing, in truth, but the most resolute and vigorous perseverance, could have accomplished this triumph, and perhaps nothing could have induced any body of men to persevere under such disheartening circumstances, but the firmest conviction of the immense value of the cause, they were engaged in, to the whole human race.

If we for a moment contemplate the dreadful and horrid situation of a human being, in every respect like ourselves, *not really dead*, only oppressed by some

disease that assumes the appearance of the grim tyrant, hurried to the grave and thus rashly precipitated into the arms of death ;—can we too highly appreciate the acquisition of that, *which delivers us from the fear of experiencing a similar catastrophe, a fear, which surpasses even the fear of death itself?*—If the preservation of the lives of our fellow-creatures be a primary duty, enjoined to us by the concurring dictates of REASON, RELIGION, and HUMANITY; can we reflect on the vast numbers of the human beings, that have been sacrificed *in all ages and in all countries*, and not feel the utmost remorse, and the most poignant regret?

The arts and modes of destroying human life have been cultivated from the first ages of the world.—The ingenuity, the industry, the wealth, the science, of mankind, have been lavished on the improvement and perfection of these horrid arts. It is to be earnestly hoped, that the zeal and ardour, manifested by all ranks, TO PROMOTE THE LIFE-SAVING VIEWS OF THE SOCIETY, may tend to vindicate human nature, and evince to the indignant satyrists of human actions, or the

rigid censor of human manners, that MAN *is far more active and emulous to save than to destroy his fellow-men.*

It is, however, to be confessed, that the PRESERVATION OF LIFE has been regarded by all civilized and enlightened nations as an object of the most serious importance.—Every classical reader is acquainted with the honors which the ROMANS conferred on him who saved the life of a citizen in battle.—Here we may pause a minute, and ask, what honors, what triumphs, what rewards, would they have heaped on him who should have rescued a citizen, deprived of all appearances of vitality, and apparently involved in the grasp of death?

In this solicitude to PRESERVE LIFE, we shall find the origin of several of the rites and ceremonies, practised by the antients and some modern nations, in the obsequies paid to the deceased; and, among the rest, that of calling upon the departed by name three times;—we shall transcribe a passage from FABIVS on this subject. — *Unde putatis inventos tardos funerum apparatus*

apparatus?—Unde quod exequias planctibus, ploratu, magnoque semper inquietamus ululatu?—Quam quod vidimus frequenter post conclamata suprema redeuntes?

If, abstractedly from all other considerations, we should appreciate the political value of this plan, the state will be found to derive the most considerable advantages from its establishment: and, could we suppose a statesman devoid of philanthropy, policy alone would suffice to make him eager for its adoption.

POPULATION has been admitted by all writers to constitute the best and most salutary riches of a nation.—Whatever tends to preserve or increase it becomes, therefore, of infinite value.—We are not to consider the inhabitants of Great Britain, as solely increased, since the establishment of the ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY, by the mere number of lives preserved and restored, considerable as it is, within that period; we are to reflect, that there are in fact nearly so MANY NEW SOURCES OF INCREASE added to the stock of population as there have been lives saved and restored:—the truth of this reasoning will appear evident, if we consider, that the far

6

greater

greater number of the objects preserved and restored consists of CHILDREN OR ADULTS, *that have not passed the more vigorous stages of life.*—We may illustrate this point by a remark made by DR. ADAM SMITH, *in his approved treatise on the wealth of nations*, he says, “ IN COMMERCIAL
 “ CONCERNS, EVERY CAPITAL MULTIPLIES OR
 “ PRODUCES A NUMBER OF NEW ONES,
 “ INSOMUCH THAT THE LOSS OR ACCESSION
 “ OF THE CAPITAL TO THE GENERAL STOCK
 “ IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS THE LOSS OR
 “ ACCESSION OF THE MEANS OF PROCREATING
 “ NEW CAPITALS.”

THIS PROPOSITION IS EQUALLY APPLICABLE TO POPULATION AS TO COMMERCE, SO THAT WE MAY ESTABLISH IT AS A FAIR AND INCONTROVERTIBLE POSITION, THAT THE SUBDUCTION OR ADDITION OF A SINGLE LIFE, NOT PAST THE PERIOD OF PROPAGATION, FROM OR TO THE GENERAL MASS OF THE POPULATION OF A COUNTRY, IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS THE SUBDUCTION OR ADDITION OF A NUMBER OF LIVES, INCREASING IN AN ASCENDING SERIES.

With

With respect to what may be termed the history of this branch of medicine, we shall endeavour to delineate it in a few words.

In the writings of the ANTIENS, we cannot discern the faintest glimmerings of their having any kind of knowledge, that all the vital powers could remain in a state of suspension. At the same time, we mean not to detract from those praises, which so justly belong to them, for their judicious cultivation of the medical art. We think, that they have pointed out the best or rather the only path, that leads to an accurate and useful knowledge of diseases.—We perfectly agree with the learned DR. FRIEND, who, in his preface to his edition of *Hippocrates de morbis popularibus*, has truly described the appropriate excellence of the Antient Medical Classic Authors, an excellence destitute of which medical writings are little more than works of amusement, addressed to the imagination, not to the reason.—“ *Si potissimum*
“ *elaborarunt, ut morborum historias accurate*
“ *describerent, signorumque discrimen et ipsi*
“ *diligenter notarent, et aliis diserte distincteque*
“ *explicarent.*”

“explicarent.”—But it is among the MODERNS we are to seek the origin of the doctrine of Resuscitation.—About the middle of the present century, the penetrating genius of a countryman of our own, of revered and esteemed memory, DR. JOHN FOTHERGILL * saw the dubiousness and fallacy of the received criteria of dissolution; in a paper addressed to the ROYAL SOCIETY, and recorded in their Transactions, he maintained
 “THE POSSIBILITY OF SAVING MANY LIVES WITHOUT RISQUING ANY THING.”

Strange and unaccountable as it may appear to the enlightened and philanthropic reader of the present day, the subject, closely as it is pressed to the bosom of every individual, drew *no attention* from the learned or philosophical world.

* “What he (*Dr. Fothergill*) endeavoured to prove, illustrate, and enforce, respecting the recovery of drowned persons, has been since attempted in most maritime states of Europe; and he enjoyed the pleasure of living to see those rules adopted with success in this metropolis by the ardour of Dr. HAWES and others, which upwards of thirty years before he had recommended by his pen.—To whatever merit these observations were justly entitled, the subject at that time excited no popular attention, though since prosecuted with a zeal that does honour to humanity.”

See Dr. Lettsom's Memoirs of John Fothergill, M. D.

IT IS INDEED a most striking and lamentable example of the unbounded power of prejudice over the human mind *. —The absurd and pernicious idea still prevailed in unabated force of presuming death to ensue the moment that respiration ceased.—Temerity and ignorance guided by prejudice still continued to ravage the human species.—Man still persevered in being the executioner of innocent man, and numbers were still consigned to that most horrid of deaths, a subterraneous one.

The glory of making the first experiments of this important theory proposed by an Englishman was snatched from us by FOREIGNERS.—The first instances of Resuscitation occurred in Switzerland in 1767.—M. REAUMUR, well known by his ingenious theory of *animal instinct*, was the person who made the REPORTS of these cases to the Academy of Sciences at Paris.

* The first tract which we have heard of, published on this subject, was printed at Rome, and entitled, *LA SENA (Petri) Dissertatio; cui Titulus est, Combrotus, sive de iis, qui in aquis pereunt. Romæ, in 8vo. 1637.* The French Memoirs mention two more before the year 1700.

Shortly after this a Society for the recovery of the Drowned was instituted at Amsterdam.—The Memoirs of this Society were translated, in the year 1773, by Dr. COGAN, a learned and judicious physician.—This first engaged the attention of the writer of the present work to the subject.—In the following year, the ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY was established, 1774.—The principles, as first introduced into this country, from the practice of our *continental neighbours*, were for the chief part confined to the recovery of Drowned.—They are now extended to, and comprehend, every known species of apparent sudden death.—The resuscitative process has been often applied, with happy success, to counteract the fatal effects of a most heinous crime, said, by FOREIGNERS, to be almost peculiar to this country,—SUICIDE.

The very idea of the possibility of being restored, or brought back to life, must operate to repress the audacious and impious hand of him, who is eager to hurry out of existence.—There is another cause of apparent dissolution, which the ungrounded fears of superstitious prejudice seemed still to dread,—LIGHTNING : the fortitude, perseverance,

and skill, of one of the MEDICAL ASSISTANTS of the Society, a gentleman distinguished by his benevolence and professional knowledge *, has furnished a living example of the practicability of RESTORING PERSONS stricken apparently dead by lightning.—This has been followed by two similar cases of Resuscitation.

The TRANSACTIONS contain the facts, that exemplify and substantiate these observations.

In the production of such happy effects, the EDITOR wishes not to appropriate to himself any other merit than what arises from invincible perseverance and indefatigable labour;—in the words of illustrious SYDENHAM, he is free to declare.—“ ME QUOD SPECTAT, NON HIC
“ ALIUD MIHI SUMO PRÆTER LABOREM.”

The lateness of the period, wherein the Society was established and the doctrine of Resuscitation was promulgated, most powerfully and obviously evinces the dangerous absurdity of ever *fixing a period*,—wherein it can be asserted, that the utmost boundary of science has been attained; that there are no tracks undiscovered in the immense regions of human sagacity,

* JOHN MILWARD, ESQ.

that the storehouse of nature,—the repositories of wisdom and of truth,—are exhausted.

ENLIGHTENED by judicious research, and enriched by abundant discoveries, as the present age is, and still more enlightened and enriched in knowledge as succeeding ages are likely to be; SENECA's wise observation is to this, and will be to them, equally applicable, as to that, wherein he made it—"MULTUM ADHUC RESTAT OPERIS, "MULTUMQUE RESTABIT;—NEC ULLI NATO "POST MILLE SEcula PRÆCLUDETUR OCCASIO "ALIQUID ADHUC ADJICIENDI.

Were the sentiment, contained in this most judicious remark, more frequently present to the minds of men of science and literature, we should no longer behold that irrational tenacity of received opinions, which has often urged them to refuse even a hearing to any discovery, however ingenious, that tends to impeach the credit of their established tenets;—LEGISLATORS of the opinions of mankind should consider themselves as holding a most important trust;—a trust, which, as it is of the highest value, ought to be exercised with superior wisdom,—the forming of the opinions

and consequently the modelling of the actions of mankind.—They should reflect; that they are bound by the most forcible of all obligations to receive, and to diffuse, every useful discovery, and every valuable improvement, that really tends to increase the happiness, to alleviate the misery, and in fine to meliorate the condition, of man, in the present stage of his existence.

The reader is to be apprized, that this publication is not to be considered as a mere compilation of cases, although they form the great stratum of the work.—The Editor's task, had he rested there, would have no doubt been much easier: but he should have ill answered the hopes, that he had always formed, of engaging the regard and attention of the Philanthropist or Scientific Inquirer.—He has therefore introduced such interesting remarks or occurrences, connected with the subject, as might possibly place it in a more striking point of view, and leave no deficiency of information to him, who may wish to prosecute farther any valuable idea, arising from the known principles or received practice of the resuscitative art.

His

His great object has been to allure the advocates of HUMANITY and of SCIENCE to the discussion and investigation of an important cause, which has been ever dear to him: however, he trusts, he is neither rash nor presumptuous in cherishing the pleasing hope, that there is no person, whose breast is alive to the feelings of social nature, that can read the following pages, without finding himself elevated above the common level of humanity:—that there is no inquirer into the doctrine exemplified in the following Transactions, who will not find some hints capable of leading the sagacious mind to the discovery of consequences valuable to science and useful to mankind.

But, whatever may be the judgement of the candid and impartial concerning his labours in recording the TRANSACTIONS of the SOCIETY, he cannot repress the sensations of almost parental pleasure, which he feels in the survey, that this work has occasioned him to take, of the rising state and rapidly-increasing importance of an Institution,—the establishment and promotion whereof have employed the best part of his rational life:—He cannot but declare, that he

feels all his labours amply rewarded, in beholding this Institution arrived at a maturity, which promises to resist the fate of the varying fashions, that rise and sink in the stream of time.

The Editor feels himself abundantly consoled, and even remunerated, for all his cares, all his anxieties, and all his sollicitudes, when he considers and reflects on the stability the *Humane Society* has acquired in the conviction of the public mind, and, above all, in obtaining the

PATRONAGE OF A SOVEREIGN,

whose virtues, as they constitute the happiness of the present age, will afford the richest theme of praise to the admiration of posterity.—Such acquisitions will enable the Institution to diffuse its blessings to the human race when PROVIDENCE shall permit him *no longer* to be an agent in administering these blessings to his fellow-creatures, or the feeble organ of recording these noblest offices of humanity for the instruction and information of unborn ages.

THE EDITOR thinks, he shall highly gratify the benevolent reader, who may wish to trace the progress of the Society, in introducing to his notice the first ANNIVERSARY SERMON, which was preached by an eloquent and worthy Divine,

THE REV. MR. HARRISON.

The *judicious Preface* to this excellent Sermon, written by Dr. Cogan, claims a place here.—The perusal of it will well reward the reader,

P R E F A C E.

IT must inspire every humane breast with the sincerest pleasure to be informed, that an Institution, comprehending every rank and class of men in its benevolent designs, has, in a very short space of time, made so rapid a progress: That these arduous tasks of gaining the public ear, amidst the voices of supplicating distress, and of subduing a spirit of incredulity which naturally opposed itself against a humane proposition bearing some resemblance to the marvellous, have been

accomplished in the course of a *few months*:—But repeated important facts, minutely enquired into, circumstantially related, and challenging the severest scrutiny, are *stubborn things*; and it is hoped, for the sake of humanity, that they will soon be productive of *universal conviction*.

It would be ungenerous not to acknowledge, that these attested facts have not only excited the public attention, but that they have operated powerfully upon the opulent and humane.—We add, with equal pleasure and gratitude, the very considerable collections that have been made in several churches of this metropolis. And here we scarcely know which to admire and applaud the most;—the alacrity with which these churches were offered to our use; the zeal with which the CLERGY have pleaded our cause; or the liberality of their respective congregations.

The discourse will evidence for itself, how greatly the Society, and the public, are indebted to the Rev. Mr. HARRISON, for the repeated assistance he has given us; and with what chearfulness he sets an example of the duty he enforces, as *opportunity offers, to do good unto all men*.—It was preached at the anniversary meeting of the
the

the Directors, who were unanimous in their request for its publication.—It is true, the circumstance of its being the ANNIVERSARY SERMON has naturally given it a preference to other excellent discourses which have been preached upon the same occasion: yet the manly and persuaſive eloquence, with which it recommends an attention to the deſigns of our Inſtitution, will demonſtrate how greatly it is intitled, by its own merits, to the ſerious regards of every man who is a friend to the intereſt of humanity.

As we have thus been enabled, by various acts of public munificence, to exert ourſelves; ſo it is with a pardonable triumph we can pronounce that WE HAVE DONE GOOD. We cannot reflect without a degree of exultation, that a Society, eſtabliſhed upon the teſtimony of *others*, ſhould ſo ſoon be able to ſupport its credit by *its own* incontestible facts; that the countenance we have received, and the inſtances of our ſucceſs, ſeem, as it were, to have rivalled each other.—Our firſt eſſay was truly encouraging.—We have already paid our premiums for *forty-three accidents* by water; and the annexed ſummary will ſhew,
that

that of this number no less than SIXTEEN PERSONS have been redeemed, to their anxious friends and relatives, within the compass of six months, which is *somewhat more than one in three!*—A proportion this greatly exceeding our own expectations; and which fully demonstrates how much it is the *interest* of the community at large to combine together against disasters to which *all* are exposed.

The cause of humanity is enforced with so much energy in the following discourse, that we may safely trust to the issue of its publication, and therefore shall at this time wave urging any additional arguments of our own. But we cannot conclude without expressing it as our *first* and most ardent wish,—that PROVIDENCE may ever defend those in particular who prove themselves the warm friends of our Institution, from those melancholy disasters which claim its aid; and, as our *second*,—that assistance may never be administered to such—in *vain*.

BRIEF

BRIEF EXTRACTS
FROM THE
REV. MR. HARRISON'S
SERMON.

GALATIANS, Chap. vi. Ver. 10th.

AS WE HAVE THEREFORE OPPORTUNITY,
LET US DO GOOD UNTO ALL MEN.

OUR OBLIGATIONS TO DO GOOD are undoubtedly as various as our opportunities and abilities; and which every man by moving faithfully in his own proper sphere will best be directed.—SOME MEN, by the happy privilege of a superior and refined understanding, may reasonably be allowed to excel others in the most useful accom-

accomplishments of wisdom and knowledge;— Their proper business is to advise and direct, to counsel and instruct, those who want such attainments, and are of less extensive capacities than themselves; to remove the scales from their eyes, and dispel the clouds from their benighted understandings; and thus, in a true moral sense, to become eyes to the blind, and lights to the world.

SOME AGAIN may stand distinguished by the peculiar eminency of that power and authority they are invested with; and the grandeur of that station they are placed in.—These have the noble advantages of promoting justice and integrity; of countenancing and encouraging virtue and merit; and, by their prescription and example, to strengthen and establish the common welfare and happiness.—The lustre of their good works may be so influential as to draw many over daily unto righteousness; and they may even transcribe themselves in the lives and actions of their beholders, and by so doing shine as so many stars in the firmament for ever.

OTHERS,

OTHERS, though in a station much inferior to these, have yet such talents given them as may be usefully and commendably employed.—They may be very serviceable to the public good by a loyal and dutiful obedience to their superiors and governors; by a peaceable behaviour, and active diligence in that state of life PROVIDENCE has placed them; and, by keeping up a friendly correspondence and reciprocal agreement amongst each other, may make the body politic, of which they are members, unite in harmony and love.

NO MAN of what calling or employment, in what state and condition soever, can be exempted from the obligation in the text; from labouring with an industrious zeal for the good of mankind, and of giving the world a proof that it has been the better for his coming into it.—They who abound with plenty, and much more than the common conveniences of human life, whom God has blessed with an increase of the good things in it, have the strongest obligations incumbent and lying upon them to reach out an assisting hand to the miserable and afflicted, and to relieve the necessities of the indigent, from their own larger and more copious stock.—

stock. — On the contrary, they who are the compassionate objects of the rich man's bounty, and whose hearts he has caused to sing for joy, (as Job elegantly expresses it,) are bound to offer up the most grateful return of their prayers and supplications, their good wishes and good will for him; which may probably be the most persuasive rhetoric to prevail with Heaven for a blessing upon their liberal benefactor, and to cause that whatsoever he doth it may prosper.

Thus high and low, rich and poor, one with another, have, from the common laws of nature and humanity, the strongest obligations lying upon them to the performance of mutual offices of love, kindness, and beneficence.

BLESSED BE GOD, a benevolent spirit (founded, I charitably hope, upon Christian principles) seems to be gone forth into the world.—Witness the munificent and benevolent Institutions with which this METROPOLIS abounds; the many houses of hospitality, those public receptacles of the miserable and infirm; and the several laudable societies for alleviating the numerous and various distresses of mankind.

Encouraged

Encouraged by these noble marks of British munificence, we flatter ourselves that the same humane spirit will induce you now to cast your bread upon the waters; to afford your liberal assistance to a society which endeavours to raise its objects from a watery grave; to call them as it were back into life, and restore, to their friends and to the public, those who in all appearance seemed appointed unto death.

THERE CANNOT BE AN INSTITUTION MORE UNIVERSALLY BENEVOLENT IN ITS VIEWS THAN THIS. — WHILE MOST OTHER ESTABLISHMENTS (I SPEAK IT NOT TO DEPRECIATE ANY OF OUR USEFUL CHARITIES, THEY ARE ALL EXCELLENT AS FAR AS THEIR SPHERE OF ACTION REACHES), WHILE THEY ARE CONFINED CHIEFLY TO THE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF POVERTY, THIS EXTENDS ITSELF TO ALL, HIGH AND LOW, RICH AND POOR; AND SEEMS DIRECTLY FOUNDED UPON THE PRECEPT OF THE TEXT, “AS OPPORTUNITY OFFERS, TO DO GOOD UNTO ALL MEN.”

IMPELLED BY BUSINESS, OR ALLURED BY PLEASURE, PERSONS OF ALMOST EVERY DESCRIPTION AND DENOMINATION TRUST THEMSELVES TO THE PERILS OF THE WATERY ELEMENT. THE OPULENT AS WELL AS NEEDY ARE SUBJECT TO MISFORTUNES; AND NONE CAN PLEAD EXEMPTION FROM THE CASUALTIES THAT MAY HAPPEN THERE. EVEN CHILDREN, WANDERING FROM A PARENT'S CARE, MAY VENTURE TO SPORT THEMSELVES IN THE WATER, WHERE, UNCHECKED BY PRUDENCE, AND TOTALLY UNAPPREHENSIVE OF DANGER, THEIR LITTLE DARING SPIRITS MAY IN A MOMENT LEAD THEM INTO IT.

The Institution, for which I plead, is not confined in its views to this life only; it even overleaps the bounds of time, and becomes everlastingly beneficial: for, while it prevents a temporal, may it not be the means of rescuing many from an eternal, death? I believe I may venture to say (without the imputation of uncharitableness), that few, very few, are prepared, suddenly to meet their God. Must
not

not then such deliverances as this Society affords, unless they meet with very insensible, very obdurate, hearts indeed, strike its objects with a deep sense of the divine mercy in their escape from the very brink perhaps of a miserable eternity.

Since the commencement of this Institution, which has been established but a twelvemonth, upwards of TWENTY OBJECTS, in most of whom the vital powers seemed to have been totally suspended, and who had lain many minutes under water, *have been brought back into life,—restored to their friends,—and the public.*—Many of these instances fell under the immediate knowledge and direction of the humane MEDICAL ASSISTANTS.

ON OUR ANNIVERSARY we presented to the public view TEN PERSONS whom we had brought from the confines of the regions of death :—ONE of them a most remarkable instance.—The younger of those objects had been under water a *quarter of an hour*, and upwards of *forty minutes* had elapsed before any proper assistance could be procured. And yet, after a most attentive perseverance of *four hours*, greatly to the reputation

of the Society and to the honour of the humane MEDICAL ASSISTANT who attended him, he was, under the BLESSING OF GOD, restored to life*.

I think it proper to observe, that, among the many proofs of the utility of our Institution, *there were several attempts to commit suicide*; and I have the pleasure of informing the public, that all the persons, who were thus prevented from committing that horrid act, have been so far from making any farther attempts upon their lives, that they seem THOROUGHLY SENSIBLE OF THE GUILT OF THEIR INTENDED CRIMES, AND FULL OF GRATITUDE TO THEIR BENEFACTORS FOR THEIR PRESERVATION.

It is singularly striking, and not unworthy of being presented to observation, that this good man and excellent divine was enabled to adduce (in what he had effectuated with his own hands) himself as a living witness of the certainty and practicability of RE-ANIMATING THE APPARENTLY-DEAD;—we shall present to the reader this affecting narrative in the preacher's own words.

W. H.

* Mr. Church RESTORED TO LIFE James Patterson.

REV. MR. HARRISON.

“ AFTER SUCH A CLOUD OF WITNESSES AS
“ have been produced to this congregation,
“ should it be necessary to bring *another proof*
“ of recovering persons apparently drowned, I
“ have it in my power to mention ONE in
“ which I was particularly concerned.

“ A youth had the misfortune to fall into a
“ deep pond: being much alarmed by the cries of
“ his companions, I came to the spot, went into the
“ water and was fortunate enough to find him,
“ but *without the least signs of life.*

“ My directions were strictly followed; when,
“ after a time, convulsions and languid symptoms
“ of RETURNING LIFE appeared: he was, as soon
“ as his strength permitted, carefully conveyed
“ home, put into a warm bed, and, in a few
“ hours, was perfectly recovered.—How great
“ was my satisfaction in thus preserving the life of
“ an ingenious, an only, son;—and of being the
“ happy instrument of restoring him to his almost
“ distracted parents!”

OUR ESTABLISHMENT may yet be said to be in its infancy; it is your's to raise it into manhood. From the slenderness of our finances we are obliged, at present, to confine our premiums to a certain and limited distance from the metropolis, and to pay our principal attention only to accidents by water.—But we flatter ourselves, that we shall be enabled, through the liberal collection of this day, and encouragement of the public, to extend our premiums through the kingdom;—and afford our assistance to all persons, and to every other kind of apparently sudden death.

MY SUBJECT IS INDEED COPIOUS and would admit of many more powerful arguments in its favour;—but may those which have been already delivered work their intended effect!—May they open your hearts TO PATRONIZE THIS EXCELLENT AND VALUABLE INSTITUTION,—and to become, under Providence, the happy instruments of delivering many, very many, of your fellow-creatures, not only from a TEMPORAL DEATH, but also from PERISHING for ever and ever!

AMEN.

EXPLANATION

OF THE

T I T L E.

It is proper to observe,—that the TRANSACTIONS of the ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY are designed to comprehend a variety of miscellaneous matter, which may not appear immediately to appertain to the views of this Institution.—THE EDITOR conceived, that the great object of these important and philanthropic labours, as well as the benevolent views of this publication, would be most effectually advanced, by the insertion of whatever could promote the general knowledge of the doctrine of Resuscitation, and consequently lead to an universal adoption of the restorative plans of the Society,—so as to prevent the lives of the human race from being prematurely lost, which by human art or human caution could possibly be preserved.

INTRODUCTION

TO A BRIEF REVIEW OF THE OPINIONS OF
DR. CULLEN, AND JOHN HUNTER, Esq.

THE EDITOR wishing to comprehend in this work every thing which, he conceives, may render it valuable to the Medical Inquirer, proposes to subjoin a brief and important review of the opinions of the celebrated Dr. CULLEN, and of a GENTLEMAN who paid the debt of nature while this work was in the press, to the inconsolable regret of the medical world ;—a regret, in which no one can more largely participate than the EDITOR, he having been honoured with MR. HUNTER'S friendship and countenance in his early labours of establishing this Institution.

IT IS A CIRCUMSTANCE of no small triumph to the ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY ;—that the practicability of the resuscitative art, obtained by their exertions, first drew the attention of THESE GREAT MEN to investigate its theory ; whose researches into, and illustrations of, this interesting subject, the EDITOR most humbly presumes, will be found to bear an equal value to that, which has been affixed by the general consent to their other highly-valuable works.

DR.

DR. CULLEN begins his judicious publication by defining THE VITAL ANIMAL PRINCIPLE, which he makes to consist in that disposition or condition of the nerves and muscular fibres, by which they are rendered susceptible of irritability and sensibility, conjoined with a due organization of the parts. — It is therefore a fair and reasonable inference to draw this conclusion,—that the action of the heart and lungs, the circulation, and consequently all the functions of life, *though they have long ceased*, may be restored.

The numerous and well-attested facts of persons recovered, who had for a long time exhibited *all the exterior signs of death*, corroborate the validity of this opinion, and should operate to prevent our rashly setting bounds, as the LEARNED PROFESSOR well remarks, to the possibility of the restoration of the apparently-dead,—and to apply these premises to the resuscitation of the drowned, and the other kinds of suffocation.

THE AUTHOR proceeds farther to observe, that, as *dissections* shew that neither the LUNGS nor the STOMACH in drowning receive so much water as could possibly injure the system.—It is

probable that the death, which ensues or seems to ensue, is entirely occasioned and owing to *respiration being intercepted*, and the circulation of the blood, in consequence, ceasing, whereby the body very soon loses its *natural beat*, and the *vital principle* therewith its activity.

If there can be means found to restore this *natural beat* and *vital activity*, there will be a possibility, and almost a certainty of restoring drowned persons:—EXPERIENCE has fully confirmed this opinion.—Dr. CULLEN farther remarks, that, wherever recovery is found *impracticable* on an application of the due means, it must be attributed chiefly to a destruction of the organizations having taken place, in consequence of the accident, or other circumstances.—But as it is seldom that such cases can be distinguished, so they are very seldom to be supposed; and, although they may have lain *for several hours* in the water, attempts ought to be made for their recovery.—Here we conceive it proper to remind the reader,—that he will, in these TRANSACTIONS, find an immense variety of cases, which illustrate and enforce
the

the importance of attending to the last-mentioned observation of this profound, sagacious, and masterly, reasoner on a subject so important to mankind.

WITH THE PHILANTHROPY that invariably adheres to characters truly great, the Author goes on to remark, that, even supposing the case to be very doubtful,—the labour of many fruitless attempts is not to be put in competition with the importance of one instance of success,—where the life of a person is restored, who would certainly have prematurely died, if great and persevering pains had not been taken for his recovery.

THE DOCTOR then enters into a consideration and investigation of the particular means to be employed.—Into this part we shall forbear entering; as, in our examination of the modes of treatment of the drowned, which we propose to do in the APPENDIX, a proper opportunity will present itself of introducing some of the opinions of the learned professor, as well as of other ingenious writers, who have favoured the ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY with their interesting and judicious ideas on this important subject.

MR.

MR. JOHN HUNTER, in his observations on certain parts of the ANIMAL ECONOMY, commences his judicious proposals for the recovery of persons apparently drowned in the following striking manner:—"Having been requested by "*a principal member* * of the SOCIETY, "established for the recovery of persons apparently "drowned, to commit my thoughts on that subject "to paper,—I readily complied,—hoping that, "although I have had no opportunity of making "actual experiments upon drowned persons, it "might be in my power to throw some useful "and important lights upon an interesting subject "so closely connected with the inquiries, which, "for many years, had been my business and "favourite amusement."

* The principal member, alluded to here, is the EDITOR of these Transactions, who was at that time in habits of the most intimate friendship with Mr. HUNTER; and was the means of persuading him to turn his thoughts to the subject of SUSPENDED ANIMATION.—It was his intention at first to have published it in a distinct treatise, and to have dedicated it to Dr. HAWES;—but he was afterwards prevailed on to give it as a paper to the ROYAL SOCIETY, of which he was so valuable a member and so distinguished an ornament.

THIS

THIS INGENIOUS PHYSIOLOGIST begins by dividing violent deaths into three kinds:

FIRST, where a stop is put to the action of life in the animal, but without any irreparable injury to a vital, part.

The SECOND is, where an injury is done to a vital part; as by taking away blood till the powers of action are gradually lost; or by a wound or pressure being made on the brain or spinal marrow;—while life remains in the solids sufficient for the preservation of the animal, if ACTION could be restored to the vital parts.

The THIRD is, where absolute and positive death instantly takes place in every part, as is often the case in strokes of lightning.

THE SAGACIOUS INQUIRER then proceeds to investigate and consider under which of these kinds of violent death DROWNING can be classed or arranged.—He is clearly of opinion, that it most commonly comes under the *first*; and upon that ground he professes principally to consider the subject of the drowned, always supposing the bodies to remain in a flaccid state.

THE

THE PRIVATION OF BREATHING appears evidently to be—the *first cause* of the death, that apparently takes place in drowning;—and, the CEASING OF THE MOTION OF THE HEART, the *second* or *consequent*;—therefore most probably the restoration of pulmonary action is all that appears necessary to restore the motion of the heart; for, if sufficient life still exists to produce that effect, we may reasonably suppose every part equally ready to move the very instant in which the ACTION OF THE HEART takes place, their actions and motions depending so much upon it.—Mr. HUNTER illustrates the propriety and justice of this conclusion by considering what happens at the *birth of children*, when too much time has intervened between the interruption of that life, which is peculiar to the FŒTUS,—and that which depends on breathing: in such cases, there being a total suspension of the actions of life, the child remains to all appearance dead, and would certainly die, if air was not thrown into its lungs, and by such means the first principle of action restored.

To the same purpose THE AUTHOR relates the result of an experiment made upon several dogs.—A pair of double bellows were so constructed, as by one action to throw fresh air into the lungs,

lungs, and by another to suck out again the air which had been thrown in by the former without mixing them together.—The muzzle of the bellows was fixed into the trachea of a dog, and, by working them, he was kept perfectly alive.—While this artificial breathing was going on, the dog's sternum was taken off, and the LUNGS and HEART exposed; the heart continued to act as before, only the frequency of its action was considerably increased.—The motion of the bellows being stopped, the heart became gradually weaker, and less frequent in its contractions, till it ceased entirely to move;—by renewing the action of the bellows, the heart again began to move, at first very faintly, and with long intermission;—but, by continuing the ARTIFICIAL BREATHING, its motion became as frequent and as strong as at first.

This satisfactory experiment was repeated by MR. HUNTER ten or twelve times,—sometimes stopping for five, eight, or ten, minutes.—Every time he left off working the bellows, the HEART became extremely turgid with blood, the blood in the *left side* becoming as dark as that in the right; which was not the case when

the bellows were working. These situations of the animal he considers exactly to exhibit drowning.

He then proceeds to notice, what some have supposed, as the cause of death in persons drowned, that *the blood unfitted for the purposes of life, by being deprived of the action of the air in respiration, is sent in a vitiated state to the brain and other vital parts.*—By which means the nerves lose their effect upon the heart, and the heart in consequence its motion;—of the falsity of this supposition the Author declares his firm conviction; first from experiments on a dog in which a large column of blood, so vitiated, (consisting of what had been propelled from the heart, after respiration stopped, and might be supposed the cause of the heart ceasing to act, together with all that remained in the heart and pulmonary veins,) was again pushed forward, without any ill effect having been produced :—and in the next place from the restoration of drowned or suffocated persons and children still-born, which he argues could never happen, unless the blood be conceived to have undergone a change in the brain prior to the motion of the heart being restored.

SUCH

SUCH ARE THE OUTLINES of this celebrated Anatomist and Physiologist's Theory, respecting the RESUSCITATION of persons drowned; with this additional important circumstance, that he considers the AFFECTIONS OF THE MIND preceding the act of drowning, as creating an essential and material difference in the probability of restoring life.—Could the previous state of mind be ascertained, *in the history of those*, who have, and have not, been recovered; he thinks, it might lead to something useful.—With respect to this hint of a new desideratum in this branch of the sanative art—we fully subscribe to its value, were it practicable to bring it to the test of observation.—It is not simply the difficulty of ascertaining this point in the particular cases of the drowned; that the mind has a considerable influence over the body, or, in our Author's own words,—“that every part of the body sympathizes with the mind.” This is an evident proposition easily demonstrable; but, till something more can be discovered respecting the mode wherein that sympathy operates, so that we might have some data wherein to reason upon its effects,—all endeavours to trace this circumstance, when co-operating and complicated with others in the
production

production of real or apparent death, must be nugatory in the present state of the medical art.

FUTURE INVESTIGATIONS, with the additional lights that new experiments and observations may reflect, will perhaps enable medical practitioners to calculate the powerful and acknowledged influence of *mental agency on the body* and its functions.

*The following appeared in the November Obituary
of the*

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,
*on the death of this
justly-celebrated Surgeon and Physiologist.*

BY
DR. CRANE.

— *Extincto, fama superflua erit.*

HUNTER ! by Nature form'd her laws to teach
With that rare skill few other men can reach ;
If, when we view thy face, portray'd by Art,
The faithful image steals into each heart
Which Science warms—what could the painter do
More than he has ?—in giving thus to view
Thy pensive look, thy emanative soul,
The *tout-ensemble* which pervades the whole.

Alas ! these arts procure but transient fame,
Each picture scarce survives its mould'ring frame ;
And can no more perpetuate thy praise
Than these weak efforts of my humble lays :
But, though the painter and the poet fail,
Thy useful labours will o'er time prevail ;
Thy well-earn'd fame its own reward secure,
And HUNTER's name from age to age endure.

BRIEF

BRIEF ADDRESS

TO THE

PUBLIC.

THE EDITOR THINKS IT MAY BE SATISFACTORY TO THE PHILANTHROPIST, AND PARTICULARLY USEFUL TO THOSE READERS WHO ARE CONNECTED WITH THE MEDICAL PROFESSION, TO MENTION A FEW OF THE PRELIMINARY CIRCUMSTANCES RESPECTING THE OBJECTS OF THE PRESENT PUBLICATION.

THERE WERE TWO ENDS TO BE ATTAINED BY THIS WORK,—BOTH OF CONSIDERABLE, ALTHOUGH NOT OF EQUAL, IMPORTANCE:—THE ONE WAS, TO COLLECT TOGETHER ALL THE VALUABLE INFORMATION THAT COULD POSSIBLY BE OBTAINED, TO GUIDE THE STEPS AND ANIMATE THE HOPES OF THE MEDICAL PRACTITIONER IN TREADING THIS NEW PATH OF HIS PROFESSION.

THIS IS A POINT OF NO SMALL WEIGHT IN ALL BRANCHES OF MEDICINE, AND PARTICULARLY IN THIS INQUIRY :—AS ALSO TO EXHIBIT A CLEAR AND CONCISE VIEW OF THE DEGREE OF IMPROVEMENT, TO WHICH THE DOCTRINE ITSELF HAS BEEN CARRIED.—THE UTILITY OF EXHIBITING SUCH A VIEW IS EVIDENT ;—TO ASCERTAIN THE DATA AND DESIDERATA OF ANY BRANCH OF ART IS LAYING THE BEST FOUNDATION FOR EXPERIMENT TO BUILD UPON,—AND FURNISHING THE BEST GUIDES TO JUDICIOUS INVESTIGATION IN PUSHING ITS RESEARCHES INTO THE RECESSES OF NATURE.

THE OTHER WAS TO PUT THE GREAT BODY OF THE PUBLIC IN POSSESSION OF THE DOCUMENTS, WHICH WOULD ENABLE THEM TO JUDGE OF THE REAL MERITS OF AN INSTITUTION, THAT WAS ENABLED, BY THEIR MUNIFICENCE, TO CARRY INTO EXECUTION THE GREAT PLAN OF SAVING HUMAN LIFE,—AND IS COMPELLED TO MAKE ALMOST INCESSANT DEMANDS, UPON THAT LIBERAL MUNIFICENCE, TO AWAKEN AND MAINTAIN THE HAPPY EFFECTS PRODUCED

BY

BY GENERAL ATTENTION TO A SUBJECT SO
HONOURABLE AND INTERESTING TO MANKIND,
POLICY, AND NATIONAL HUMANITY.

IT WAS IN THE CONSIDERATION OF SUCH
IMPORTANT OBJECTS, AND THE HUMBLE HOPE
OF ATTAINING THEM, THAT THE PRESENT
WORK HAS BEEN DELAYED SO LONG BEYOND
THE EXPECTED AND PROMISED PERIOD OF
ITS APPEARANCE.—IF THESE OBJECTS BE
ACCOMPLISHED ; WHICH ARE SUBMITTED TO
THE CANDID JUDGEMENT OF AN ENLIGHTENED
PUBLIC:—THE WRITER WILL DEEM HIMSELF
AMPLY GRATIFIED AND HIGHLY REWARDED
FOR HAVING COMPLIED WITH THE URGENT
AND REPEATED SOLICITATIONS OF THE MOST
RESPECTED AND ESTEEMED ASSOCIATES OF
HIS LABOURS, IN THE PROSECUTION OF A
PUBLICATION, WHICH HIS OWN CONVICTION,
AS WELL AS THEIR REPEATED WISHES AND
REPRESENTATIONS, CONCURRED TO TELL
HIM, IF PROPERLY EXECUTED, MUST PROVE
A HIGHLY USEFUL PRESENT TO THE AGE
WHEREIN WE LIVE, AS WELL AS AN IMPORTANT
AND VALUABLE LEGACY TO POSTERITY.

W. H.

*On the Principle of VITALITY in Man, as described in the
HOLY SCRIPTURES,
and the difference between
TRUE and APPARENT DEATH.*

A SERMON,
PREACHED FOR THE
ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY,
By SAMUEL, LORD BISHOP OF ST. DAVID'S.

THE REPORTS
OF THE
HUMANE SOCIETY,
for the years
1787, 1788, 1789.
By W. HAWES, M. D.

HONORARY MEDALS.

THE
CONNEXION OF LIFE WITH RESPIRATION,
BY EDWARD GOODWIN, M. D.

AN ESSAY ON THE
RECOVERY OF THE APPARENTLY-DEAD.
BY CHARLES KITE, SURGEON.

A DISSERTATION ON
SUSPENDED RESPIRATION,
FROM DROWNING, HANGING, OR SUFFOCATION.
By Edward Coleman, Surgeon.

*The POLICY, BENEVOLENCE, and CHARITY,
of the ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.*

THE ANNIVERSARY SERMON,
DEDICATED TO THE KING,
AND AN ADDRESS TO THE READER.
By THE REV. SAMUEL GLASSE, D.D.F.R.S.

AN APPENDIX ON
SUSPENDED ANIMATION

BY
DR. HAWES.

(1)

REPORTS
OF THE
ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.
1774

DRAW THE PALE VICTIM FROM THE WHELMING WAVE,
AND SNATCH THE BODY FROM THE FLOATING GRAVE;
BREATHE IN THE LIPS RE-ANIMATING FIRE,
TILL, WARM'D TO SECOND LIFE, THE DROWN'D RESPIRE.

HARK! AS THOSE LIPS ONCE MORE BEGIN TO MOVE,
WHAT SOUNDS ASCEND OF GRATITUDE AND LOVE!
NOW WITH THE GREAT REDEEMER'S PRAISE THEY GLOW,
THEN BLESS THE AGENTS OF HIS POW'R BELOW;
NEW SPRUNG TO LIFE, THE RENOVATED BAND,
JOYFUL BEFORE THEIR SECOND SAVIOURS STAND;
AND OH, FAR SWEETER THAN THE BREATHING SPRING,
FAIRER THAN PARADISE THE WREATHS THEY BRING!
THE BLISFUL HOMAGE RESCU'D FRIENDS IMPART;
TH' ENRAPTUR'D INCENSE OF A PARENT'S HEART,
O'ERAW'D, AND WOND'RING AT THEMSELVES, THEY SEE
AND FEEL THE POW'R OF SOFT HUMANITY!

PRATT'S *Poem*.

THE
INTRODUCTION.

MANY INSTANCES HAD OCCURRED,
PREVIOUS TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE
ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY, of the possibility of
restoring to life persons apparently struck with
Vol. I. B sudden

sudden death; whether it proceeded from a stroke of APOPLEXY, CONVULSIVE FITS, SUFFOCATION BY NOXIOUS VAPOURS, STRANGULATION BY THE CORD, OR DROWNING; although the party had remained without signs of life for a considerable time; but, being regarded as extraordinary and singular phenomena, from which no salutary consequences could be drawn, they were consigned to oblivion.

These repeated instances at length attracted the attention of some benevolent characters in *Holland*; where, from the great abundance of canals, the inhabitants are particularly exposed to accidents by water.—They perceived, with deep regret, that numbers, and those principally among the most laborious and deserving part of the community, were annually drowned; and they justly conjectured that *some* at least might have been saved, had they not been entirely abandoned as dead, or very injudiciously treated. They carefully collected the hints that were dispersed through various publications, concerning the method of treating persons in this critical state. These they made public, and proposed rewards to those who should put them into execution.—Their success far exceeded their most sanguine expectations. They became instrumental in the restoration of several, who must otherwise have inevitably perished.—Thus general notice was attracted, and universal countenance obtained, insomuch that they were at length

length enabled to form themselves into a respectable society, and extend their beneficial plan over the SEVEN PROVINCES.

THE AUTHENTIC TESTIMONIES produced of their remarkable success instigated other countries also to imitate their example. In the year 1768, the magistrates of health at *Milan* and *Venice* issued orders for the treatment of *drowned* persons. The city of *Hamburg* appointed a similar ordinance to be read in all the churches, extending their succour not only to the *drowned*, but to the *strangled*, to those *suffocated by noxious vapours*, and to the *frozen*.—The first part of the DUTCH MEMOIRS was presented to the Imperial academy at Petersburg, and was translated into the Russian language, by command of the Empress. In the year 1769, the *Empress of Germany* published an edict, extending its directions and encouragement to every case of *accidental death* that afforded a possibility of relief. — In the year 1771, the magistrates of the city of PARIS founded an institution also in favour of the *drowned*, &c.—And the repeated instances of success in each country have abundantly confirmed the truth of the facts related in the Amsterdam Memoirs.

In the year 1773, — Dr. COGAN translated *these Memoirs*, in order to inform this part of the world of the practicability of *recovering and restoring persons apparently drowned*, &c.—&c.

Dr. HAWES in the same year having also exerted his endeavours to excite the attention of the public to this important subject :—THESE GENTLEMEN united and proposed a plan for the introduction of *a similar institution* into these kingdoms.—This proposition was so well received, and met with so much encouragement from several gentlemen of influence, that they were soon enabled to form a Society to promote its laudable designs.

The objects, these HUMANE INSTITUTIONS attempt to relieve, are the most pitiable of any that can be imagined.—THEIR VIEWS ARE,—TO RESTORE SUCH AS HAVE IN AN INSTANT *been numbered amongst the dead* BY SOME DREADFUL DISASTER; OR BY SOME SUDDEN IMPULSE OF PHRENSY.

THE OCCASIONAL OBSERVATIONS, INTRODUCED IN THE COURSE OF THIS WORK, WILL BE DISTINGUISHED BY THE LETTERS,—W. H.—THE REASON IS, THE WRITER WISHES TO CLAIM NOTHING THAT HAS NOT ORIGINALLY PROCEEDED FROM HIM.—HE HAS DEEMED IT A DUTY NOT MERELY TO CONFINE HIMSELF TO A BARE STATEMENT OF FACTS, BUT TO MAKE SUCH OBSERVATIONS ON THESE FACTS AS MAY TEND TO GIVE PLEASURE OR INFORMATION TO HIS INTELLIGENT AND PHILANTHROPIC READERS.

(5)

A

BRIEF REFLECTION.

IT SEEMS TO BE A DUTY INCUMBENT ON THE REMUNERATION OF JUSTICE, TO TRANSMIT TO FUTURE AGES THE SUBJOINED OFFICERS AND NAMES, WHICH MAY EQUALLY CLAIM THE REVERENCE AND IMITATION OF POSTERITY.—THE RECOLLECTION OF THEIR HAPPY EXERTIONS, IN MAKING SCIENCE ADMINISTER TO THE CAUSE OF PHILANTHROPY, MAY HEREAFTER PRODUCE ASSOCIATIONS OF THE WISE, THE VIRTUOUS, AND THE HUMANE, TO ADVANCE THE PROGRESS OF PHILOSOPHIC DEDUCTION, TO THE GREAT END OF MELIORATING THE CONDITION OF MANKIND.—W. H.

B 3

INSTITUTED

(6)

INSTITUTED
in the
Y E A R
1774.

PRESIDENT.

The RIGHT. HON. FREDERICK BULL, Lord Mayor*.

INSTITUTORS.

DR. COGAN and DR. HAWES.

TREASURER.

JAMES HORSFALL, Esq. F. R. S.

DIRECTORS.

SIR W. WATSON, M. D.—F. R. S.

MR. ALDERMAN BOYDELL.

REV. DR. CONDER.

REV. DR. JEFFRIES.

REV. DR. TOWERS.

REV. MR. BOULLIER.

REV. MR. VANEFFEN.

* The philanthropy manifested by the late ALDERMAN BULL, CHIEF MAGISTRATE of the first city in Europe, in patronizing an *infant Institution*, and leading it through its first dangers and difficulties, merely because it was a *humane* one, will ever reflect the highest lustre upon his memory, and transmit him to posterity, as a character pre-eminently distinguished for the exercise of the most genuine humanity and the most virtuous benevolence.

REV.

(7)

REV. MR. JONES.

REV. MR. SOWDEN.

JAMES HORSFALL, Esq. F. R. S.

DR. HEBERDEN, F. R. S.

DR. BANCROFT, F. R. S.

DR. HEALDE, F. R. S.

DR. LETTSOM, F. R. S.

DR. COGAN *.

DR. W. COOPER.

DR. GOLDSMITH.

DR. FORD.

DR. HAWES.

DR. KOOYSTR.

EDWARD BOUTFLOWER, Esq.

JACOB GONSALES, Esq.

GEORGE HADLEY, Esq.

JOHN HOE, Esq.

CHARLES HOPKINS, Esq.

ROBERT PALMER, Esq.

* Dr. COGAN cannot be passed over cursorily or hastily in a work that professes to treat on the present subject.—His translation of the Memoirs of the Amsterdam Society first opened the door to the practice of resuscitation in this kingdom. Nor are the judgement and ability, wherewith he directed the Reports of the Society for several years, to be forgotten.—They equally evince his humanity and professional learning.—His labours in this cause must ever occasion his memory to be held in the highest veneration.—But the writer hopes this period may be far distant, as the Doctor is now living and enjoying the regard and esteem of a most numerous circle of friends.—W. H.

(8)

SAMUEL PRIME, Esq.
THOMAS TOWER, Esq. *
WILLIAM SHARP, Esq.
WILLIAM TOWGOOD, Esq.
MR. JOHN BEAUMONT.
MR. BRANDRAM.
MR. CARTER.
MR. CHURCH.
MR. DELVER.
MR. DIGHTON.
MR. DRYSDALE.
MR. HARRIS.
MR. B. HAWES.
MR. HUNTER.
MR. JOHN JACOB.
MR. JOSEPH JACOB.

* THOMAS TOWER, Esq. of Weald Hall, Essex, was one of the first and most munificent Patrons of this institution.—Eminently distinguished by genuine benevolence of heart, his hand was ever stretched forth to restore the distressed.—Not to mention his private charities, there was no Public Charity to which he did not contribute.—He highly favoured this undertaking, insomuch that he told Dr. HAWES, he might command any sum required to give support or efficacy to the plan of the society.—So fully did he approve their labours, that he bequeathed four hundred pounds to this institution.—He was one of those characters that shed a lustre on human nature.—The writer, who was honoured by his private friendship, feels and laments the inadequacy of this feeble tribute claimed by departed virtue, which was incessantly exercised for the benefit of mankind.—W. H.

(9)

MR. PEARSON.

MR. PHIPPS.

MR. J. B. RICH.

MR. W. STONE.

MR. TOWNSEND.

MR. WARRAND.

MR. W. WOODFALL.

MR. WRIGHT.

MR. WYATT.

MR. WYNDE.

JOHN BEWLEY RICH, SEC.

AMONG THE CHARACTERS distinguished by talents and dignified by virtue, who countenanced the attempt to establish this institution, the late Dr. GOLDSMITH claims a particular tribute of grateful recollection.—He was one of the first to whom Dr. Hawes communicated his ideas,—his expanded mind embraced them with avidity, his discernment saw the ample field opened for the exercise of the finest feelings of humanity.—This was at a time, too, when all the efforts of envy and prejudice conspired to thwart and impede the resuscitative plan.—But this truly valuable man and elegant writer was soon after taken from the stage of life, to the great loss of literature, which he
highly

highly enriched by the energy and versatility of his mind.—Nor had society less cause to regret him in the deprivation of that happiness and lustre, which the genuine benevolence of his heart and the amiability of his manners diffused over every circle wherein he moved.—It may not be proper for the individual to deplore his loss : nor may it be, perhaps, becoming the society, in this day of exalted triumph and enjoyment of ROYAL PATRONAGE, to lament the detriment it sustained ; but it may be remarked, that, had Dr. GOLDSMITH lived some time longer, his muse, like his heart, ever prompt to obey the call of philanthropy, would have produced some addition to those beautiful compositions which have enrolled the name of GOLDSMITH among the most admired of the British Classics.

“ His saltem accumulem donis, et fungar inani

“ Munere.”

Virg.

W. H.

THE

T H E P L A N.

I. THE Society has undertaken to publish their modes of treatment, in as extensive a manner as possible, as the proper method of treating persons is of the utmost importance to the return of life.

II. To distribute a premium of *two Guineas* among the first persons, not exceeding *four*, who will attempt to recover man, woman, or child, taken out of the water for dead, within the cities of *London* and *Westminster*, or the parts adjacent; provided they had not been longer than *two hours* immersed therein; and provided the Assistants persevere in the use of the means recommended, and no other, unless under the direction of the Medical Assistants, or other regular practitioners.

III. To distribute in like manner *four Guineas* wherever the patient has been restored to life.

IV. To give to any publican or other person who shall admit the body into their house without delay, and furnish the necessary accommodations, the sum of *one Guinea*; and also to secure them from the charge of burial in unsuccessful cases.

V.

V. A certain number of medical gentlemen*, resident in the vicinity of places where disasters by water are most frequent, have engaged to give their assistance to drowned persons *gratis*; who are to have a fumigator, and such other necessaries, as may be required for the restoration of life †.

They flatter themselves, that by these regulations, many individuals, in and about this metropolis, will be secure of the best and most immediate assistance in this critical and alarming state. If the labours of the MEDICAL ASSISTANTS prove not successful, their relations will always have the satisfaction of reflecting, that the last efforts have not been neglected.—There is every reason to hope, that a general spirit of trying these salutary experiments, with vigour and perseverance, will be diffused over the whole kingdom, and productive of the most happy consequences to multitudes.

* Medical Assistants.—See p. 14.

† Should the Society meet with due encouragement, it is proposed to present an *Honorary Medal* to the Medical Assistants, Faculty, or others, who may *not* chuse to accept a pecuniary reward, in those cases where their benevolent and judicious labours may not have been attended with success.

THE

THE WRITER ENJOYS a heart-felt complacency and inexpressible pleasure in having it in his power to bear testimony to the *humanity, liberality, and philanthropy*, of the FACULTY.—On the application of the DIRECTORS, even when the tide of *public prejudice* ran high against our well-intended exertions for the preservation of life; that so great a number of the most respectable MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS should most cordially come forward, and promise to assist our “*labour of love*” to mankind.—JUSTICE can only be done to such truly benevolent characters by the emphatic pen of the BISHOP of St. DAVID’S, in his *anniversary sermon*, preached in favour of this institution, in the year 1789. — “ THE MEDICAL ASSISTANTS accept *no pecuniary recompence* for the time which they devote to a difficult and tedious process, for the mortification which they too often undergo, when death, in spite of their efforts, at last carries off his prey.” — “ Their sole reward is the holy joy of doing good.” — “ THE GOOD INTENTION THEREFORE OF THE SOCIETY is proved by its constitution, the WISDOM and PUBLIC UTILITY of the undertaking are proved by its success.”

W. H.

MEDICAL

MEDICAL ASSISTANTS

OF THE

HUMANE SOCIETY,

1774.

LONDON and WESTMINSTER.

Below London-Bridge.

MR. BRYANT.

MR. B. COX.

MR. MARSHALL.

MR. MIDFORD.

MR. PATTEN.

MR. PEARCE.

MR. SMITH.

MR. TEISE.

MR. WILLIAMS.

MR. VAUX.

Between

Between London and Westminster Bridge.

DR. COGAN.
DR. HAWES.
DR. LETTSOM.
DR. KOOYSTRAS.
WILLIAM SHARP, ESQ.
MR. ANDREWS.
MR. ARMIGER.
MR. LABAN BEE.
MR. BEAUMONT.
MR. BUCK.
MR. CLOUGH.
MR. FORBES.
MR. FORSTER.
MR. HARRIS.
MR. JUSTAMOND.
MR. KIRBY.
MR. WALFORD.

Chelsea.

MR. GREENHEAD.
MR. HALFORD.
MR. KINNARD.

Kent

Kent and Surry Side.

MESS. W. AND G. CHAPMAN.

MESS. HAWES AND LEADHAM.

MR. BEECH.

MR. CHURCH.

MR. GRAY.

MR. GREEN.

MR. MADDOX.

MR. BURY.

Between London and Westminster Bridge.

CHRISTOPHER RIDOUT, ESQ.*

DR. IRWIN.

MR. BURGESS.

MR. BOYSE.

MR. WRIGHT.

Serpentine River.

DR. BANCROET.

MR. BILLINGHURST.

MR. JACKSON.

* While the present publication was in the press, CHRISTOPHER RIDOUT, Esq. died, and bequeathed the Society the sum of one hundred pounds.—The value of this legacy is enhanced by the consideration, that those who were most intimately acquainted with the labours of the Society, “*quorum magna pars fuerunt*,” bear the fullest testimony to the earnestness and zeal, with which this Institution prosecutes its unwearied exertions in the cause of philanthropy.—W. H.

New

New River, Islington.

MR. CHURCH.

MR. HOLE.

Hoxton, Hackney, and Clapton.

MR. DOWING.

MR. HAYWARD.

MR. TOULMIN.

MR. PARKINSON.

MAY we not expect also, that other parts of the nation will imitate the example set them in this metropolis, and form similar institutions, to avert the evils to which the inhabitants may be peculiarly liable by their situation or employ? How beneficial they might prove in *sea-ports*, in any large town near *rivers*, and particularly in countries abounding with *mines*, where numbers have been, in an instant, suffocated by sudden damps; we must leave to the consideration of the powerful and opulent in those respective countries.

REPORT the SECOND, 1774.

IT GIVES US UNSPEAKABLE PLEASURE, THAT WE ARE NOW ABLE TO UNITE OUR EVIDENCE WITH THAT OF OTHER NATIONS,—in confirmation of a fact as interesting as curious, *viz.* that persons may, either by IMMERSION or by other SPECIES OF SUFFOCATION, *have every faculty of soul and body suspended, and to all appearance dead for a considerable time*;—AND YET IT MAY BE IN THE POWER OF ART TO RESTORE THEM TO LIFE.

Had we not succeeded, we should have made our report to the world; and, resting satisfied with the goodness of our intention, we should have left others to draw what consequences they pleased. But *we have succeeded*; and we congratulate our country in having demonstrated a fact, which we hope will, in process of time, wipe tears from the eyes of thousands: we congratulate ourselves in being the instruments of so much happiness.—These were our motives;—These are our rewards;—These we have sought;—AND THESE WE HAVE OBTAINED.

IN GIVING THE HISTORY OF CASES, THE ORDER WHICH NATURALLY PRESENTS ITSELF IS, FIRST TO RELATE THE INSTANCES OF SUCCESS WHICH FALL UNDER OUR IMMEDIATE COGNIZANCE, AND AFTERWARDS THOSE WHICH HAVE BEEN COMMUNICATED TO US BY OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

PRELIMINARY

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATION to the CASES

In the following history of the objects that became the subjects of the process of animation, as brief a statement of circumstances as can preserve the more essential parts of the facts, for the scientific reader, will be aimed at; preferably to a more detailed narration of the same, which has been already laid before the public in the Reports of this Institution.

W. H.

C A S E I.

July 12, 1774.

THOMAS JOSEPH, aged eleven months, fell, through a trap-door, into an aqueduct which communicated with the *Thames*.—The women heard him fall, and ran to the place, but could not perceive the child. A man, who heard the cries of the distressed mother, ran round by several houses, he then climbed over the walls of the aqueduct, and proceeding cautiously, felt the child about ten feet from the opening.

Seven MINUTES must have elapsed from the falling in of the child to the time it was taken out of the aqueduct, and a man conveyed the infant home, *to all appearance dead*.—Its eyes were fixed, it was breathless, and void of pulse. They agitated the body for some time, and then rubbed its chest, &c. with dry salt.—The child soon began to gasp; and afterwards shewed other signs of returning life.

C A S E II.

August, 12.

D. WOOLBERT, casting a net, fell into the river; some persons threw a rope, which the boy caught at, but missed it and sunk.—A boat hook was got, which drew him up with difficulty.—He had been under water ten minutes, and *was to appearance void of life*; his face livid, no pulse, no respiration —Mr. HODSON, *Med. A.* ordered the body to be put between hot blankets, rubbed with salt, and bottles of warm water were applied to his arm-pits, &c.—In about 25 minutes, warmth was perceptible; some diluted wine was given, which excited a cough.—By these methods, in about the space of an hour and a half, he was recovered.

THE LAD APPEARED BEFORE THE SOCIETY: he said he had been troubled with a difficulty of breathing, the eyes appeared of a uniform red; which was an evidence of the extreme danger from which he had been delivered.—The presence of a youth, as it were *risen from the dead*, and the gratitude he expressed, diffused a pleasure, which it is easier for benevolent hearts to conceive than for any words to express.

(21)
C A S E III. and IV.

Suspension by the Cord.

RESTORED BY MR. THOMAS, MED. A.

THE EFFICACY OF SIMILAR METHODS OF TREATMENT, APPLIED TO PERSONS WHO HANG THEMSELVES, INDICATES THE EXTENSIVE UTILITY OF THIS INSTITUTION.

ON the 14th instant, *Jane Donnelly* hanged herself. They agreed that the suspension was full 25 minutes. *She appeared to be quite dead*; however, they rubbed her with hartshorn.—Half an hour was spent in finding the husband, who came for me. I found her face livid, jaws fallen, *and other appearances of death*; but, the body being warm, I attempted her recovery.

I directed the women to rub with salt and hartshorn, and I opened a vein.—When these means had been continued about fifteen minutes, I perceived a small pulse. The frictions were pursued for half an hour; the blood flowed freer; she now began to breathe, swallowed a little diluted hartshorn, and her life was gradually restored.

June 19. Greenwich.

F. THOMAS.

John Harrington got out of his depth, and was a considerable time driving down with the tide. He was taken up without sense or respiration.—By agitation, he came to his senses, and was put between blankets. Mr. PATTEN, Med. A. directed him to be rubbed with hot flannels, and diluted warm brandy to be given.—After which, in two hours, he went home perfectly well.

COMMUNICATED CASES.

I. By Mr. CLOWES.

Henley upon Thames, July 15, 1774.

SOME CHILDREN were playing near a drain cut through this town for the convenience of conveying the water into the *Thames*, when one of them unfortunately fell in, and was driven by the current near 300 yards under ground.

I was called, and on my arrival found the child *to all appearance dead*; cold as clay; and its jaw fallen. By the aid of the bystanders, he was supported in an horizontal posture, with the head elevated.—I began the recovery by compressing the abdomen so as to force the viscera towards the diaphragm, that the lungs might receive some pressure, and expel the stagnated air; as it is generally allowed, that people, who die by submersion, die in inspiration.—By continuing this pressure and friction, with warm cloths upon the abdomen, thorax, &c. for a considerable time, signs of life appeared.—As soon as he was capable of swallowing, I got down some *A. scillit.* to stimulate nature; which had the desired effect.—The coldness of the limbs prevented my using the lancet, and it was a full hour before the pulse at the wrist could be perceived.

T. CLOWES.

RESTORED

RESTORED BY JOHN ROSE, Esq.

C A S E II.

Passing over the bridge, I was stopped to assist a boy at the *Swan*. The people were rubbing him with salt; I continued the friction with brandy, &c. and by perseverance LIFE RETURNED.—I had him put betwixt blankets, and ordered the attendants to continue the friction, bathing, &c. —At nine I called again, and found nature had made an effort by vomiting.—His pulse was getting up, with a diffused warmth. I advised gruel with wine as soon as he could swallow, and then to leave him to rest, he slept sound the remaining part of the night.—The boy arose free from complaints, ate a good breakfast, and has continued perfectly well.

Putney, August 15, 1774. JOHN ROSE.

N. B. There was neither pulse nor respiration; the extremities cold, face livid, and the jaws fixed.—*In short, to all human appearance dead!*

“Who can describe the mother’s kindling joy!

“If Heav’n restores her darling little boy!

“If latent life, though first with glimm’rings low,

“By gentle means, at length begins to glow.

“She views with wonder—scarce believes her eyes,—

“The purple tide once more begin to rise.

“The prize of *dubious life* at last is won,

“And to her arms restor’d her only son.

“She weeps with joy the gladd’ning sight to see,

“And blesses Heav’n and sweet *Humanity*.”—W. H.

CONCLUSION
OF THE FIRST YEAR'S
ESTABLISHMENT
OF
THIS INSTITUTION.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE undertook to introduce into these kingdoms an Institution for the recovery of persons apparently dead by drowning, &c. upon the justifiable presumption, that, should the methods recommended in such alarming cases, proved, in any great degree, effectual, the known and experienced humanity of our countrymen would encourage a design so peculiarly benevolent in its views.—We naturally concluded, that numbers in this great and opulent city would freely join us, and assist, by their liberal contributions, our attempts to lessen, in a very essential article, the evils of human life.

Induced

Induced by these considerations, we have taken no small pains, and some of us have been at no inconsiderable expence, to place our Institution upon an unexceptionable and advantageous footing, and to give the methods recommended a fair and impartial trial.—If they had not answered our desires, we should have borne *alone* that *ridicule* which the bulk of mankind are so ready to lavish upon unsuccessful projectors: Surely then we claim a right to call upon every one, whose circumstances will permit, to share with us the *honour* of doing good; the inexpressible satisfaction of restoring life to perishing individuals, and happiness to distracted families.

We hope that our experience, connected with that of almost every country in Europe, will at length fix the attention of our countrymen upon this important object; and then they will soon learn how much good may be effected by their patronizing our undertaking. It would be difficult to form an estimate of the number of lives annually lost by drowning in this island: but, when we recollect that we are surrounded by water; that we are the first maritime state; that accidents of this nature are perpetually happening upon navigable rivers, in sea-ports, and on voyages; and that there is not a town or village in the kingdom where the inhabitants are not exposed to danger by bathing,
 sliding,

sliding, &c. we need not hesitate to pronounce the amount to be several hundreds.

But, as the methods, so successfully practised in the case of drowned persons, are also applicable in sudden deaths occasioned by various other causes; whether *by suffocation by the cord, by noxious vapours, (as in coal and lead mines,) suspension of the vital powers by lightning, synopes, &c. &c.* what an ample and untrodden field is open for the exercise of our generous compassion!

We must again urge, that the objects, whose cause we are pleading, seem to claim a peculiar right to our interposition. They are either the INDUSTRIOUS POOR whom it is our interest as well as duty to replace in their sphere of usefulness, that they may again work for their families, whereby these are snatched from misery, and the community relieved from a troublesome and expensive burden; or they are UNHAPPY OBJECTS, impelled, *by a temporary phrensy*, to the desperate resolution of becoming their own executioners:—Or OBJECTS with whom any individual of us may have an immediate concern.—Business, pleasure, or some unforeseen cause, exposes every man, either in his own person or in his connections, to accidents by water. In other cases, our station in life may be so remote from the party we assist, that it may become impossible for us ever to partake of any other benefit from our donations than

than the pleasure of doing good ; but ALL are exposed to the accidents we are attempting to avert, either in his own person or connexions, without any exemption from age, sex, or fortune ; and he may owe his own preservation, or the preservation of some one still dearer to him, to that Institution he patronized from a motive of public utility.—NUMBERS will have cause to rejoice, that, while they have been instrumental in securing *others*, their own or the lives of their dearest relations, perhaps of their children, whose heedless and adventurous spirits are exposing them to perpetual dangers, have by these means been protracted for years!

IF THERE BE TO EVERY GOOD MAN A SECRET PLEASURE IN PERFORMING ACTS OF COMMON BENEFICENCE, IN BEING OF COLD UTILITY TO HIS FELLOW-CREATURES, HOW MUST HIS HEART GLOW WITH SATISFACTION, WHERE HE HAS BEEN INSTRUMENTAL IN RESTORING, TO THE JOYFUL ARMS OF RELATIVES AND FRIENDS, A PARENT, A CHILD, A BROTHER, OR AN INTIMATE, AT THE INSTANT THEY ARE DEPLORING HIS LOSS WITH INEXPRESSIBLE ANGUISH !—WE HAVE TOO FAVOURABLE AN OPINION OF THE HUMAN HEART, TO SUSPECT THAT ANY ONE, WHO CALLS HIMSELF A CHRISTIAN OR A MAN, WOULD REFUSE TO PART WITH A MUCH LARGER SUM THAN THAT FOR WHICH WE SOLICIT, IN ORDER TO EXTRICATE A FELLOW-CREATURE, WERE HE TO BEHOLD HIM STRUGGLING WITH THE AGONIES OF DEATH; OR WERE HE ENABLED BY IT TO PRESENT A LIVING HUSBAND, INSTEAD OF A BREATHLESS CORPSE, TO THE BOSOM OF HIS DISTRACTED WIFE; OR A LOVELY CHILD TO THE ARMS OF ITS FOND PARENTS !—AND SURELY IT REQUIRES NO GREAT EXERTION OF THE IMAGINATION TO PAINT THIS AFFECTING SCENE IN SUCH COLOURS AS TO INDUCE EVERY MAN, WHO MAKES THE SMALLEST PRETENSIONS TO BENEVOLENCE, TO CONCUR WITH US IN SO PLEASING, SO DELIGHTFUL, SO GODLIKE, A DESIGN !

INTRODUCTION

(29)

INTRODUCTION

TO THE

REPORTS OF 1775:

THE

Second Year

OF THE

ESTABLISHMENT

OF THE

HUMANE SOCIETY.

EVERY PHILANTHROPIC READER must view the conclusion of the first year's exertions of the Directors of this Institution with pleasure and approbation. He must have clearly observed their great and manifold struggles to conquer the prejudices so deeply rooted *against the possibility of Resuscitation*; which nothing could have enabled them to overcome but the LIVING EVIDENCES, they may be literally said TO HAVE RAISED FROM THE DEAD: — *Previous to the existence of this Institution*, such would have been consigned

to the *final receptacle* of all human beings.—By these striking proofs of the possibility of Resuscitation, the value and importance of which no arts of captious sophistry could depreciate, due impressions were made on the public mind.—*Incredulity* was changed into *astonishment* at RESTORATIONS TO LIFE, which had hitherto been deemed beyond the reach of human skill.

If any thing can add to the pleasure which it was natural for its ACTIVE DIRECTORS in particular to feel, in seeing their benevolent attempts crowned with success, it was the reflection that they are very far from being deceived in the favourable opinion they had entertained of the benevolence and humanity of their countrymen.—They were much more *rejoiced* than *surprized* to find that the facts, recorded in the last year, had the most desirable influence upon the minds of the rich and the compassionate.—We rejoiced, for the honour of humanity, to see that the number of subscribers to our humane Institution was so greatly increased.—Since ours is an Institution whence neither personal honors, nor private emoluments of any kind, can be obtained; and the members of which are united by no other tie than by motives of genuine philanthropy.

JUSTICE DEMANDS that we particularly make our grateful and public acknowledgements to the WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF FISHMONGERS, for the

generous gift of *One Hundred Pounds* unanimously voted to our society. We will suppose that they were induced to make this noble donation, not only to enable us to extend our sphere of usefulness, but to bear a public and ample testimony of their approbation of our design; and to set a laudable example to the other opulent companies in this great city.

TO THESE we will add with pleasure and gratitude the very considerable collections that have been made in several churches of this metropolis. And here we scarcely know which to admire and applaud the most, the alacrity with which the *churches* were offered to our use; the zeal with which the CLERGY have pleaded, and continue to plead our cause; or the liberality of their respective congregations.—It is but just to declare, that the PUBLIC in general exerted themselves with amazing spirit and assiduity in forwarding our designs.—Houses were readily opened for the reception of *unfortunate objects*; every requisite article was cheerfully administered; and the ASSISTANTS and ATTENDANTS seemed to vie with each other in their zeal and anxiety to save their fellow creatures.

Thus enabled to exert ourselves, and having received every assistance in these exertions, it is with a pardonable triumph, we can pronounce, that WE HAVE DONE GOOD.—We cannot help expressing a degree of exultation, that a society, first established

established upon the testimony of others, should have so soon been able to support its credit by incontestible facts.—In the reports of the last year, from the month of July to December, 1774, eight instances of success were related, and likewise the particulars of cases communicated by the faculty.—It is now in our power to present the public with a much larger collection, during the course of the year 1775.—THE HUMANE SOCIETY has been instrumental in rescuing from being drowned, or recovering when void of every sign of life, no less than 33 persons, out of 67 accidents. The total of disasters, that have fallen within our plan, has been, since our first institution, 103, of which number FORTY-ONE PERSONS have been returned to their families and to the community.—The relative proportion, therefore, is considerably more than as *one* to three; a proportion this, far exceeding our most sanguine expectations! And, while it speaks aloud to all the feelings of humanity, does it not fully demonstrate how much the PUBLIC INTEREST is served by restoring so many members to the community, and in preventing so many families from becoming a parochial burden?

But, were we to ascribe to our Institution the honour derived from the successful cases that have been communicated to us from gentlemen at a distance from the metropolis, we might place the
utility

utility of our interesting design and its importance in a much stronger point of view :—and to this it is in some respects intitled ; for, an attentive perusal of several of these remarkable instances of lives being restored will indubitably demonstrate, that the benefits obtained have been in consequence of our having diffused an extensive knowledge of the methods of treatment, and excited an almost universal attention to this most interesting of all subjects.

FIRST CLASS.
THE SUCCESSFUL CASES
FOR WHICH
THE SOCIETY PAID THEIR REWARDS.

C A S E XVI.

RESTORED TO LIFE
BY MR. WARING AND MR. VAUX.

B. RILEY fell into the Thames, and sunk under a lighter. CAPT. HARRISON drew him up by means of a boat-hook — Six minutes had elapsed before the body was found, and all agreed that *no signs of life appeared*. Ten minutes more elapsed before attempts were made to resuscitate.

This man's account agreed with that of others, (viz.) that "*he had not the least recollection of any thing that passed from the moment of his fall to the time of his recovery.*"

C A S E XVII.
A SUICIDE.

Extreme poverty was the cause D. A. committed the dreadful act. — The various means of Resuscitation were used for two hours before the unfortunate man was able to speak distinctly. — Attested by Mr. Maglathern and Mr. Lane.

CASE

SECOND SUICIDE.

March the 10th. A woman was observed to wander about the *Serpentine River* for three hours ; at length she threw herself into it. — *L. Cowley* and *Mason* were witnesses to the fact from a window near the Park. — *She continued apparently dead for about ten minutes after she was taken out ;* but, when they had shaken and well rubbed the body, a trembling was perceived in her under-jaw ; they then carried her to *St. George's Hospital*, where the SURGEONS persevered in the proper means, and with success*.

Mr. JACKSON, *Medical Assistant*, communicated the above particulars to the Treasurer.

“ It is with the utmost pleasure we are enabled
 “ to inform the publick, that our attempts to
 “ recover those who endeavour to destroy
 “ themselves are not, as has been surmised,
 “ entirely vain and nugatory. This unhappy
 “ person is sensible of her great deliverance, and
 “ entertains the warmest gratitude to the
 “ instruments of her preservation.”

* The name and circumstances were related in the Reports for 1775 ; but the writer is of opinion, that it is now only necessary to give the readers the initials of persons who have been impelled, by causes not here to be investigated, to commit an act, the fatal consequences of which, as well as every other species of sudden death, the Society have laboured to obviate, and in a great many instances with the most happy success.

C A S E XIX.

THIRD SUICIDE.

A. B. was taken out of the New River, and by the spectators *supposed to be dead*.—He could not speak, and breathed with the greatest difficulty, and the body was stone cold.—I opened a vein, which relieved his breathing a little. I then got down a spoonful or two of diluted rum; he now spoke, and complained of the pain it gave him to swallow.—The abdomen, &c. were rubbed with flannels dipped in hot brandy.—In about *an hour and half* he began to grow warm, and he breathed easier. At eleven he complained of a pain and tightness across his breast; pectoral medicines were administered, and by the next day he was perfectly restored.

CALCULATION OF TIME.

As I wished to know how long he had been drowned, I was informed that his hat was found on the bank, a considerable distance from where he was taken up. I measured the distance, and found it to be 162 yards, then caused a large block of wood to be put into the river, and watched how long it was floating that distance.—It was *nineteen minutes and a half*; which I should conjecture was near the time he was senseless, as it is hardly to be supposed that he floated while any power of action remained.

Islington.

JOHN CHURCH.

CASE

C A S E XX.

PRESERVATION OF LIFE.

An extraordinary instance of a life preserved, and the circumstances minutely related and attested, by Mr. HODGSON, one of the Medical Assistants.

REMARK.—The Society have not engaged the payment of their rewards, unless the object be *apparently dead*; yet they have entrusted the TREASURER with a discretionary power to recompense those who shall be instrumental in preserving the lives of their fellow-creatures.—By this wise and salutary regulation, it proves that it is our wish to reward the vigilant and humane.

In fact, it is much more desirable and beneficial to the public to *prevent these accidents* than to trust to the uncertainty of a recovery, where the object is in a state of death apparent, although the latter may be a greater object of astonishment, and reflect the greater honour upon our Institution.

Wapping.

C A S E XXI

THE SECOND INSTANCE OF SUCCESS,
BY MR. CHURCH.

INTRODUCTION.

“ THE BOY *had been in the water (with his head stuck fast in the mud)* A QUARTER OF AN HOUR, AND FULL FORTY MINUTES *were lost before I saw him.*” An extraordinary instance of Resuscitation, with regard to the length of time, and the circumstances which restored, the resuscitative process, &c.—FIFTY-FIVE MINUTES, AN APPARENT CORPSE, RESTORED TO LIFE BY A MEDICAL ASSISTANT.

☞ THIS CASE BECOMES THE MORE VALUABLE as it is an evidence of the absolute necessity of vigorous perseverance; and a satisfactory demonstration to every ingenuous mind, that the actual application of the methods proposed are productive of the most salutary effects.—For, surely no one will be so absurd as to suppose that the body would have been restored without the judicious means employed, when there was an obvious contest of so many hours between the skilful practitioner and the overwhelmed powers of nature, and when such attention was necessary on his part in order to insure the victory.

THE

THE PARTICULARS OF THIS REMARKABLE
INSTANCE OF RESUSCITATION.

MR. BELL informed me *T. Patterson* was taken out of the New River.—I found the boy *without life, perfectly cold, his face swollen and livid, and the blood much stagnated in his thighs, &c.*—He was laid across his belly, and two men were rolling him with violence. I had him brought into the house and stripped, very fortunately the sun shining warm upon the table.—I employed fumigations, frictions, &c. In about *ten minutes* a motion was perceived in his under-jaw, and his lips began to lose their livid hue ; a small pulsation, and degree of warmth under the *axilla* ensued. I opened a vein, and the blood soon started out in a full stream. The boy sighed softly about every half minute, though there were no signs of intermediate respiration.—These symptoms induced me to persevere, and in *one hour and a half* he became convulsed. His breathing was performed with the greatest difficulty, pulses languid, and warmth not yet returned ; he vomited copiously. —As the animal functions now began to exert themselves, I judged warmth would complete his restoration ; and had him put between hot blankets. Volatiles were applied to his temples, &c. and *flannels dipped in hot brandy to his stomach and breast*, which much relieved his breathing ; his pulses mended, and he had acquired general

D 4

heat,

heat, but could not yet swallow. He vomited again; and, very soon after, *lost all warmth and perceptible pulsation of the heart*. His pulse at the wrist became languid and irregular. This was about *two hours and a half* from the time I first saw him. These appearances were alarming, and made me exert every means likely to relieve him. Hot brandy was applied freely, and frictions, for a quarter of hour, upon the muscles of the fore-arm, with apparent advantage. I now forced open his eye-lids, and was pleased to find the light prove a stimulus. Soon after this he was much convulsed. He could now swallow a little; warmth returned; pulses regular, and respiration free; but still had not the least degree of consciousness. This circumstance made me fear he had received a blow on the head, but I could discover no external marks of violence. I determined therefore to see what sleep would do for him. I watched him for near an hour longer; he slept quietly, and a profuse perspiration ensued: this was *four hours* from the time he was undressed. I now thought I might leave him; but soon went again. He continued *still insensible and comatose*; his pulses were now full and frequent, which determined me to take more blood, and, when he had bled to about six ounces, he uttered two or three inarticulate words to his mother, and presently fell asleep again.—The next morning I was told that he awoke about three o'clock, which was *twelve hours* from the time of the accident,

accident, spoke sensibly, took nourishment, went to sleep again, and awoke in the morning perfectly sensible and restored to health.

Quere, whether the coma, which was by far the most alarming symptom, may not be attributed to the discipline of rolling on the barrel? Whereby the blood might have been forced so violently into the vessels of the head as to occasion a preternatural pressure on the brain. The relief he found from the second bleeding seems to countenance this conjecture. I hope therefore this will be a caution to others to abstain from a practice which may be injurious.

I am, &c.

JOHN CHURCH.

REMARK.

☞ THE LENGTH OF TIME, previous to the arrival of the *Medical Assistant*, proves that a trial of the *Resuscitating Process* is not precluded, as some less informed upon this subject may imagine, *by a long cessation and inaction of the vital powers.*—Another point of great importance to the practice is demonstrated by it, THAT OF A HAPPY ISSUE TO THE JUDICIOUS USE OF THE MEANS, WHICH SHOULD NOT BE ABATED BY THE TEDIOUSNESS WITH WHICH THE RETURN OF LIFE, IN SOME INSTANCES, MAY BE ACCOMPANIED.

CASE

C A S E XXII.

THE SUBSEQUENT CASE FROM A GENTLEMAN NOT OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION MUST BE MORE SATISFACTORY TO ALL SUCH AS HAVE THE INTEREST OF MANKIND AT HEART, AS IT IS AND MAY BE DONE, IN THESE DISTRESSFUL ACCIDENTS, BY ANY ONE WHO PAYS ATTENTION TO THE USUAL METHODS OF TREATMENT.—WE HOPE MR. POWSEY'S HUMANE EXAMPLE WILL INDUCE OTHERS TO MAKE THEMSELVES ACQUAINTED WITH OUR PLAN, WHICH MAY ENABLE THEM TO SAVE THEIR FELLOW - CREATURE FROM IMPENDING DEATH.

ADDRESSED TO JAMES HORSFALL, ESQ.

BY

MR. POWSEY, OF POPLAR.

SIR,

THE PEOPLE crying out, that Mr. *Kemp's* apprentice was drowned,—I ran and found a man in a punt trying with an oar to raise him from the bottom. In a little time he succeeded, by having got the blade under his belly; and, by purchasing on the boat's gunwhale, the body appeared, suspended much like the sign of the fleece,

fleece, the head and heels hanging in the water, and the back curving a little above. We were much perplexed how to get it on shore; the man could not quit his hold of the oar to take hold of the body, nor could any one jump into the punt, as the least motion must have shaken him off the blade. — At length the body was brought on shore *without the least appearance of life, quite black in the face, and his eyes ready to start from their orbits.*

They carried him to a piece of timber, and rubbed him with salt on his back and belly. In about five minutes, signs of life appeared. I forced down a little salt and water, which excited an inclination to vomit. These efforts accelerated the slow returning circulation, and after some time he hobbled to his master's house.—He had been in the water *eleven minutes*. It would have made you smile to have seen the strange contortions of countenance, and heard the incoherence of his speech, on his *return to life*.

JAMES POWSEY.

Mr. POWSEY being above the acceptance of any pecuniary compensation, he received from the COMMITTEE those acknowledgements which were due to his care, benevolence, and philanthropy.—This Gentleman may with great truth say,
—PUBLICA SALUS MEA MERCES.—W. H.

**A YOUTH RESUSCITATED, BY MR. SMITH,
MEDICAL ASSISTANT.**

**RESTORED TO HEALTH, BY
DR. COGAN, AND DR. HAWES,
JOHN HUNTER, ESQ. MR. SMITH, MR. SANDERSON,
AND MR. BEAUMONT.**

NICOLAS GROOME after his life was restored, in consequence of a concussion of the brain, remained for several weeks in an alarming state of stupor and insensibility, but perfect health was at length regained by united skill and efforts.—The grateful joy of the parents on their son's restoration to life and health cannot be described; it formed the best and sole reward of the gentlemen for their long and constant attendance.

☞ How much would the philosopher and the philanthropist have expatiated on so glorious a triumph of humanity and skill, with what emotions of wonder and rapture would such scenes have once been viewed!—The ORATOR and PAINTER would have employed all the powers of their respective arts in describing them; but, since the establishment of our HUMANE SOCIETY, they have ceased to be rare, and the happy repetition of lives thus restored from apparent death has diminished those sentiments of enthusiastic admiration, which they would otherwise have excited in the breasts of mankind.—W. H.

ADDRESSED

ADDRESSED

T O

Mr. RICH, *Secretary.*

' SIR,

October 31, 1774.

' I have the pleasure to inform you, that I was yesterday instrumental in saving the life of a person who was in a most critical situation, by falling into the River Thames.

' N. GROOME, of Drury-lane, went with two of his acquaintances on-board the *Ashley*, Capt. Crisp, off *Lime-house* *bole*. a three-mast vessel. He insisted upon climbing up the fore-mast, notwithstanding the earnest remonstrances of his friends. When he was up to the fore top-mast head, supposed to be at the height of *sixty feet* from the water, he fell, first upon the round-top, thence on the gunwhale of the ship, and then into the river. The ship was on the outside of a tier; some lighters were a-head of her. He sunk under one of these, and arose between two others on the side next to the adjacent ship, with his face under
the

the water, and his back upwards. A DANE belonging to the ship which lay on the inside of the Ashley, and a black, cook of the same ship, perceiving the accident, slid down the cables. The DANE laid hold of the skirt of his coat, and the BLACK soon after seized his hand. They held him in this surprising manner until two watermen came to their assistance. They then conveyed him to land; *there was neither sense nor motion in him.* He was about eight minutes under water.

‘ I was sent for to *Horsey’s*.—The boy was placed before the fire, *totally void of sense or perceptible respiration*, no pulse, nor any beating of the heart. I continued the salt frictions, and after some time he shewed signs of RETURNING LIFE. I then had the body placed in bed, and rubbed well with hot flannels, &c. In about a quarter of an hour more, he attempted to speak, and the pulse could be felt. I now bled him to eight ounces. Soon after this, he was made to swallow, though with great difficulty, some warm brandy and water.

‘ I then particularly examined his head, and found a large lacerated wound on the right side, near three inches long, which I dressed. Covering him warm, and giving proper directions to the assistants, I left him. In two hours I returned, and found him much recovered.

‘ The next morning he was so well as to be able to go home with his mother in a coach, who
hearing

hearing of his misfortune had come down, and attended him the preceding night.

‘ I should observe, that, in the night after the accident, he bled from the wound on the head through all the dressings and cloths. I did not sew up the wound, though large, the scalp being so much lacerated that in all probability it would have inflamed.

‘ As soon as he became sensible, he complained of violent pains in his back, legs, and arms : one leg was bruised in the fall, and was considerably swollen the next morning.

‘ With sincere respects, and with hearty wishes for the success of so respectable and deserving a Society, I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

RICHARD SMITH.’

Although this account, given us by Mr. Smith, is perfectly satisfactory as to the fact itself, and to the most material consequences of which he was witness ; yet caution prompted us to enquire into the particulars antecedent to his arrival ; and from Mr. *Curtis*, a companion of Mr. *Groome*, who was with him on-board the vessel, and of
Mr.

Mr. *Horsey*, we learn, five minutes had elapsed after the fall, before the body became visible; that it was about eight minutes after the body appeared before it could be taken up, as the persons could not succeed till the watermen came to their assistance; that it was *twenty minutes* at least from the time of the body's being taken out of the water to the arrival of the *Medical Assistant*; that he fighed in a few minutes after the means were used by MR. SMITH, and became universally convulsed: that it was above *an hour* before Mr. *Groome* opened his eyes, and *two hours* before he could speak intelligibly; and that he threw no water up from his lungs or stomach.

Notwithstanding this providential escape from immediate death, the patient was afterwards in great danger from the wounds and bruises he had received in his fall; particularly that in his head, which had first given some cause to apprehend a fracture or fissure of the skull; but fortunately these fears were groundless; and, by the great care and skill of Dr. COGAN, Dr. HAWES, JOHN HUNTER, Esq. Mr. SMITH, Mr. SANDERSON, and Mr. BEAUMONT, who gave him constant attendance, he is perfectly recovered, and has returned thanks to the Society, and the above gentlemen, in the public prints.

CASES OF RESUSCITATION.

XXII. XXV. XXVIII. XXIX. XXX. XXXV.
XXXVI. and XLV.

Dr. ROGERS, Mess. OLIVER and ANSELL, Mr. FORBES, and Mr. VAUX, *Medical Assistants* of this Institution, were the successful agents of these restorations.—A relation of the particulars is unnecessary, as they present nothing different from the general history, symptomatology, &c. of suspended vitality.

C A S E X L.

LIFE RESTORED BY HUMANE AND RESPECTABLE
TRADESMEN.

George Pofnett was accidentally drowned, and remained in about 9 feet of water for the space of *fifteen minutes*; the body was carried to the Three Mariners, to all appearance dead.

Mess. WARING, DANIELS, GOODMAN, &c. resolved to employ the plan of the Society, and by their philanthropy and perseverance RESTORED THE YOUTH TO LIFE.—This pleasing instance of the efficacy of the methods being made public is another example that persons unacquainted with the medical art may, by due attention, acquire the skill of administering the most successful aid to their fellow-creatures upon the brink of dissolution!

PRESERVATION OF LIFE.

XXIII. XXIV. XXVII. XXXI. XXXII. XXXIII.
XXXIV. XXXVII. XXXVIII. XXXIX. XLIV.

Mr. CHURCH, Mr. PATTEN, Mr. JONES, Mr. HODGSON, Mr. GREENHEAD, and Mr. BILLINGS, were the *Medical Assistants* sent for; and, though their patients were alive, yet the appearances were so alarming as to require their benevolent exertions, in order that the unfortunate persons might be perfectly restored. A detail of these cases would yield no new information to the philosopher, the practitioner, or the public.

M E D I C A L
C O M M U N I C A T I O N S.

HITHERTO we have seen the means of Resuscitation chiefly employed in the recovery of drowned persons. We are now arrived at that æra in the progress of this important branch of medicine, that, when led by the discoveries already made, it ventured to extend its powers over the other species of vital suspension.—As PLEASING PROOFS of which we are enabled to present our readers with the following communications, which evince the success with which the attempt was made to subjugate all the various kinds of *suspended vitality*, however, diversified in their causes to the dominion of the restorative art.

Mr.

Mr. SQUIRES, OF SOHO, COMMUNICATED TO THE
 Rev. Mr. SOWDEN and Dr. HAWES.
 ELECTRICITY RESTORED VITALITY.

ONE PART OF OUR BENEVOLENT DESIGN IS TO MANIFEST THE POSSIBILITY OF RECOVERY IN THE VARIOUS INSTANCES OF SUDDEN DEATH, WHERE THE VITAL POWERS ARE SUSPENDED, WITHOUT ANY ESSENTIAL INJURY TO THE FRAME. THIS EXTRAORDINARY* RELATION OF RESUSCITATION ALSO MANIFESTS THE ADMIRABLE POWERS OF THE ELECTRICAL SHOCK ; WHICH WE WOULD EARNESTLY RECOMMEND IN ALL CASES OF SUSPENDED ANIMATION.

SOPHIA GREENHILL, on Thursday last, fell out of a one-pair-of-stairs window, and was taken up by a man to all appearance dead. The SURGEONS at the *Middlesex Hospital*, and an APOTHECARY, declared that nothing could be done for the child.—Mr. SQUIRES, tried the effects of electricity.—Twenty minutes elapsed before he could apply the shock, which he gave to various parts of the body in vain ;—but, upon transmitting a few shocks through the THORAX, he perceived a *small pulsation* ; in a few minutes the child began to breathe with great difficulty, and after some time she vomited.—A kind of stupor, occasioned by the depression of the cranium, remained for several days, but, by the proper means being used, her health was restored.

C A S E XLVI.

A TRAVELLER FOUND APPARENTLY LIFELESS.

Mr. Bower, of *Prospect-Hill*, about seven in the morning, walking round his fields, saw a man lying on the wet grass; on endeavouring to rouse him, he found he was cold, and to *appearance dead*. He sent to beg my assistance.

I found the person cold, stiff, and no breath nor pulse could be discovered. I removed him to a *sunny bank*, and employed one of the assistants to gently shake his body, while others rubbed his chest, belly, &c. and constantly applied spirits of hartshorn to the nostrils and temples.—After an hour's vigorous perseverance, I observed a gradual return of life, viz. warmth, change of colour, and a weak pulse. I then took from him four ounces of blood; and he soon afterwards swallowed warm rum and water; and in about two hours he recovered his speech, and was soon perfectly restored.

His name was *James Winch*; he came from *Windsor*, but, finding himself in the evening not well, he dreaded a return of fits. He became insensible, and remembered nothing after that; whence we conclude he had been in a fit, and had lain in that state all night.—Rewards to the men will excite others in this neighbourhood to assist on any future occasion.

H. GOLDWYER.

AD-

ADDRESSED to the TREASURER,
 BY
 Dr. WARD, and Mr. LASCELLES,
 OF
 GAINSBOROUGH.

XLIX.

May 2, 1775. C. WALTER fell overboard, and continued three minutes in the water. —He was taken up half an hour before we saw him, *without any perceptible signs of life*, and laid upon a board, with all his wet clothes on. These we had taken off, and supplied blankets.—FRICTIONS were applied with warm cloths, &c. whilst his temples, &c. were chafed with volatile sp.

The FUMIGATOR had a very speedy and sensible effect; *signs of life first appeared* by spasms of the extremities, which were succeeded by violent convulsions. From the time the TOBACCO-FUMES were applied, he recovered fast. The application of this vapor to the mouth brought on a puking, which confirmed his return to life. Cordials were administered, and a warm bed, &c. perfectly restored him. From the time he fell into the *Trent*, until we saw him, was about *half an hour*; and another hour elapsed, until he shewed signs of life.

JOHN WARD, M. D.—G. LASCELLES, Surgeon.

C A S E S L. and LV.

Dr. TOWNSEND.

The fifteenth instance of resuscitation was communicated by Dr. TOWNSEND of Cork. "By
 " employing various methods of Restoration,
 " some languid signs of life appeared *in about*
 " *an hour*, after which time I pronounced him out
 " of danger, and at eleven that night his senses
 " returned, and perfect health was soon restored."

LV.

Dr. PUMPHRY and Dr. TOWNSEND

RESTORED TO LIFE

MASTER S * * * * *

PERSEVERANCE.

Dr. PUMPHRY and Dr. TOWNSEND, of Cork, restored to life the only son of Mr. S * * * * * of that city which felicitous circumstance we brought about by the proper means being employed, and a fine boy was soon pronounced out of danger.—Dr. TOWNSEND, on visiting him again, observes.—" The frictions, &c. had not been
 " continued for a sufficient length of time; for, on my
 " arrival, as I found him in bed cold as death, with
 " scarcely any pulse, and comatose, hot bricks
 " were applied to the soles of his feet; and we
 " renewed the frictions with warm flannels, &c.
 " so that in about half an hour his natural heat
 " and senses returned."

LVI.

LVI. Mr. RIGBY of *Norwich*.

T. TUFFIELD, bathing in the river, was carried out of his depth, and sunk to the bottom; he lay under the water about ten minutes, and when taken out was to all *appearance dead*.—"The persons used the means, and before my arrival signs of life were evident:—By a continuance of the frictions, &c. in about *two hours* my patient became sensible, and was gradually restored."

LVII.

EXTRAORDINARY INSTANCE OF RESUSCITATION,
BY Mr. KIPPING.

A. B. a Physician, upwards of 70 years of age, was under water about *seven minutes*. As I had the distance of *four miles* to ride, it must take *thirty minutes*, or more, from the messenger's setting out and my arrival at the house.—His face and lips were livid, body universally cold, and other strong appearances of dissolution.—The usual means were employed; and, in about *fifteen minutes*, the circulation returned.

In about *twenty minutes* more, evident signs of life appeared, by a gradual return of warmth, &c. and soon afterwards my patient became sensible, and expressed a strange surprise at what the people about him were doing. In about an *hour*, I got down some warm sack-whey, and still employed the resuscitative process.

During the whole day, the sea water, which had been received originally into the stomach, was discharged in great quantities by the renal glands.

Brighton, July 29.

H. KIPPING.

LVIII.

Mr. WILLIAM HOUSE, *Surgeon*, of Wycomb, communicated, to the *Treasurer* of the HUMANE SOCIETY, an instance of apparent death in consequence of submerfion.—By this gentleman's humane and judicious application of the various means of refuscitation, for a confiderable time, the *life* of the young man returned.

LIX.

THE following remarkable reftoration to life,
by Mr. STEBBING, of Ipfwich,
communicated to
Dr. HAWES.

DEAR SIR,

I received the Reports of your valuable HUMANE SOCIETY, and will ftrictly purfue the plan, when opportunity offers.—I have now the pleafure to acquaint you, that a boy was reftored to life by your plan of refuscitation. It affords me much fatisfaction to add, that his reftoration from the ftrongeft appearances of death is owing to the many instances of fuccefs recorded, which determined me to perfevere with vigour; by which plan the youth is now happily reftored to his fond parents.

Mr.

Mr. STEBBING's *very singular Cause*

O F

SUDDEN APPARENT DEATH,

A N D

RETURN OF ANIMATION.

John Sage, of *Ipswich*, being in a chamber that contained 500 *comb* of *barley*, the man had occasion to go into the office below, to unstop a trunk, leading from the *barley* into a cistern, to let the *barley* run freely into it, for the convenience of wetting it.—The child, seeing the hollow made in the corn, had the curiosity to get upon the edge, when the *barley* fell in with him.—He descended to the top of the trunk on the floor, and fell across; his arms went down the trunk, his chin and body resting upon the two opposite sides of the hole. The *barley* still kept the current (as it had got some force) and he was instantly *buried five feet deep*.—The man, seeing the current of *barley* stop, ran up stairs in search of the boy, and called loudly for help. After some time the men thought of a very happy expedient, which was, one man got hold of a beam in the cieling, and took the second man's hand, thus making a chain with each other; and in that way soon drew him out, after being buried *twelve minutes*, under the pressure of at least

100 comb of barley.—The boy was *apparently dead*.—His mouth and nose fully stopped up with barley, his face livid, and not the least pulse or breath could be perceived.

My journeyman had read your useful REPORTS, which induced him to try what friction and the other resuscitative means would do in this extraordinary case; he began with warm flannels, and I soon afterwards came, and pursued your plan with the happiest success.

Convulsions of the mouth and face, laborious respiration, and intermitting pulse, were the earliest signs of returning life.—I ordered blisters for his legs and arms; took away blood the two following days; which greatly relieved his breast. The patient did not recover his speech for *four days*, nor did his senses till the *sixth day*.—After that time, his strength, &c. gradually increased, and in about three weeks he was perfectly restored to health to the surprise and astonishment of the inhabitants of Ipswich.

Mr. BARROW, of *Hoxton*, INFORMED Dr. HAWES, THAT, WITH OTHER GENTLEMEN, HE CALLED ON THE RESUSCITATED BOY AND HIS GRATEFUL PARENTS, WHO TO US EXPRESSED THEMSELVES WITH THE WARMEST GRATITUDE, AND TO Mr. STEBBING, FOR HIS ACTIVE ZEAL AND HUMANITY IN HAVING RESTORED THEIR SON TO LIFE AND PERFECT HEALTH.

AN OBSERVATION
ON THE
LIVES RESTORED, &c.

THE UNSUCCESSFUL CASES OF THE SOCIETY AMOUNTED TO 34; AND IT CLEARLY APPEARED THAT THE TREASURER HAD PAID THE REWARDS OF THIS INSTITUTION IN THE COURSE OF THE YEAR 1775, IN SIXTY SEVEN ACCIDENTS BY DROWNING, &c. OF WHICH NUMBER NO LESS THAN THIRTY-THREE HAVE PROVED SUCCESSFUL.—SO THAT WE HAVE BEEN INSTRUMENTAL IN SAVING ABOUT ONE HALF OF THE LIVES, OR ONE IN TWO, OF THESE MOST DISTRESSED OBJECTS, WHICH HAS FULLY AND SUBSTANTIALLY CONFIRMED THE BENEFITS OF OUR SOCIETY TO INDIVIDUALS AND TO THE PUBLIC.—A MOST SATISFACTORY REFLECTION, WHICH AMPLY REPAYS THE INSTITUTORS AND PROMOTERS OF THIS PHILANTHROPIC UNDERTAKING FOR ALL THEIR LABOURS AND EXERTIONS.

MISCELLANEOUS

MISCELLANEOUS
OBSERVATIONS
ON
SUSPENDED ANIMATION.

I. INFANT RE-ANIMATION.

We have had frequent occasion to observe, that, although we are obliged to confine our rewards to the recovery of the *drowned*, yet it is an essential part of our plan to awaken the attention of the public mind to *every* case of apparent death, arising from any sudden cause which *suspends* without destroying the various functions.—With this view, we have recorded the Resuscitation of a child by the powers of ELECTRICITY *.—We shall now subjoin the subsequent remarks communicated to us by Dr. COGAN, in a letter to the *Treasurer*.

* See p. 51.

(61)

Dr. COGAN

TO

JAMES HORSFALL, Esq.

SIR,

I have long been of opinion that a great number of children, who are *still-born*, as it is termed, and are generally neglected as *irrecoverably dead*, may very often, with proper attention and assiduity, be restored to the arms of their mothers, and reward them for the pains they have been suffering. Every practitioner in midwifery, it is acknowledged, will make some slight attempts to recover a child, where they perceive any signs of remaining life; nor are they unacquainted with some of the proper methods of treating it; such as applying onions, burnt rags or feathers, or volatile salts, or any other stimulants, to the nostrils, rubbing the body with warm cloths, &c. But, if the restoration be not brought about immediately, and the infant do not convince them, by a loud cry, that it is roused from its insensible state, they are too often apt to give up the case as desperate; and, it may be, lay the body in a place sufficiently cold or damp to extinguish any latent remains of life. I will also acknowledge that I have heard of some few instances of a recovery equally curious and surprising with those related concerning drowned persons. But these present themselves much

less frequently than we might have reason to expect, and have been talked of rather as *prodigies* than as *incitements* to attempt the same.

I have of late, Sir, paid considerable attention to children in this situation, for which my connection with the charity for *delivering poor married women at their own habitations* affords me frequent opportunities. Although I will now assert, that, in every case where circumstances appeared equally favourable, I have been equally successful, yet I am convinced that several have been restored, which otherways would have been lost to their parents, through neglect or incredulity. Two instances of this nature, which I beg leave to select, merely because I took a more minute account of them, will evince the great utility of attention and perseverance*.

DR. COGAN, at the conclusion of these Cases of success, OBSERVES:—Permit me to repeat, Sir, that these instances of the recovery of still-born children are communicated to you from no other motive than merely to excite the attention of PRACTITIONERS IN MIDWIFERY to this important object. Nor do I claim any other honour to myself than that of *persevering* in the methods, universally known, a much longer space of time than has hitherto been generally practised. T. C.

* The Editor refers the reader to the Reports, for the particulars of these Cases of Resuscitation.

SECOND OBSERVATION.

ELECTRICITY.

B Y

WILLIAM HENLEY, Esq. F. R. S.

ADDRESSED to the HUMANE SOCIETY.

We have hinted, that, amongst the various stimulants for the recovery of persons apparently drowned or otherwise suffocated, *ELECTRICITY*, upon account of its subtle, pervading, nature, seemed to promise peculiar efficacy as a part of resuscitative process.—We have given one instance of a child restored by the electrical shock ; and we are pleased to find our sentiments confirmed by so ingenious a philosopher as the above gentleman.—And it is our hope, that the publication of his opinion will awaken the attention of Practitioners to the subject, and induce the faculty to make a trial of so powerful a remedy in the various cases of apparent accidental or sudden death, as often as it can be conveniently obtained.

GENTLEMEN,

Much having been done, in the recovery of the drowned, by the Society, it hath frequently occurred to me, that there is, in nature, a power,
which

which may probably prove a more effectual remedy, than any hitherto employed.—The power I allude to is ELECTRICITY: and, from its effects on the human body, I am of opinion that (together with warmth and friction) *electrical shocks*, from a jar containing one hundred or two hundred square inches of coated surface, fully charged,* (from which no danger, I think, need be apprehended,) and passed in different directions through the body, but particularly through the heart and lungs, might produce the desired effect in a very short time; when perhaps all other applications, after a long and unremitted perseverance, may have proved wholly ineffectual†. Those who have considered the rapidity and violence with which a charge of electricity passes through the human body, *and the internal concussion* (procurable by no other means) which is given to those parts that are brought immediately into the circuit, will, I imagine, be instantly convinced of the probability of its success, in the case of

* A shock of this force might be too violent at first: It would certainly be prudent to begin with weaker strokes, and increase their power occasionally, and that more success would be obtained by attempting gradually to excite the torpid powers of nature than endeavouring to rouse them at once by more violent methods.

† See p. 51—Mr. SQUIRES by Electricity restored Mr. *Greenbill's* child.

those

those unfortunate persons. I am authorized to say that some physicians, &c. will encourage the practice of it, but the learned Dr. FOTHERGILL, of *Bath*, lately honoured me with a letter, so highly favourable to the experiment, that I shall by a quotation from him, conclude this paper.

IN CASES OF APPARENT DEATH from *drowning*, &c. wherein the organs are found, and only *their motion suspended*; instead of losing time in the application of slight stimuli, why not have recourse to the most potent stimulus in nature, which can instantly pervade the inmost recesses of the animal frame? —Why not immediately *apply electrical shocks* to the BRAIN and HEART, the grand sources of motion and sensation, the *primum vivens et ultimum moriens* of the animal machine?

W. HENLY.

James Lawson, four hours after submerſion, experienced the effects of the electrical ſhock, how beneficial it may prove. The *first* excited pulſation in the temporal artery.—The *next* diffuſed a florid colour over the face, and occaſioned the blood to flow in a copious ſtream from the jugular vein.—The ſubſequent ſhocks were attended with no manifeſt advantage, and every ſymptom excited gradually ſubſided.

THIRD OBSERVATION. ON VENESECTION.

When our Society was first established, we thought it the safest method to follow the modes of treatment recommended by other nations — Amongst these, the LANCET is mentioned indiscriminately, though the *utmost caution* is necessary respecting the loss of blood.—In two instances, *copious bleeding* proved of the most pernicious consequence; the natural colour and general warmth had returned; but, on a few ounces of blood being taken away, these signs of returning animation were for ever extinguished.

✂ The following RESOLUTION was unanimously agreed to by a Committee of the Faculty and was sent to the MEDICAL ASSISTANTS; which excited the most serious attention, and has been productive of the happiest success.

VENESECTION.

“ The FACULTY, &c. consider it their duty to enter
“ their CAVEAT against the *indiscriminate use of the*
“ LANCET in the various kinds of suffocation.”

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS are therefore requested on being called to the *drowned*, &c. to *refrain from the use of the lancet*, until the powers of life are perceived to act with considerable vigour; but even then, if it should be indicated, it is to be used with the greatest caution and circumspection.

FOURTH

FOURTH OBSERVATION.

HONORARY MEDALS

FOR THE

MEDICAL ASSISTANTS, &c.

UPON the Institution of our Society, it was agreed, as soon as our Fund should permit, to present the Medical Assistant, or other gentleman, who hath distinguished himself by recovering a person apparently dead, with a SILVER MEDAL, as a public testimony of his skill and humanity. The INTENTION was, at once, to excite a laudable spirit of emulation, and to make some acknowledgement to gentlemen who had offered their assistance *gratis*; many of whom have already been at very considerable trouble and expence, in their assiduous attempts to restore life, the liberality of the public have now enabled us to put that part of our plan into execution.—A COMMITTEE was appointed by the general body to take the subject into consideration, to receive any device that should be proposed to them, and decide upon their comparative merits.

AMONG SEVERAL ELEGANT ONES, which were submitted to their judgement, that presented by the learned and ingenious *Dr. Watkinson* was unanimously preferred, upon account of its simplicity, justness of the emblem, and elegance of the figure. The reader may see an impression of it, taken from a copper-plate, in the frontispiece. The explanation we shall give in the Doctor's own words.

Both *antients* and *moderns* have used flame as the emblem of life, and the extinction of it as the symbol of death.

In conformity to these ideas, and agreeably to the advice of Horace,

Denique sit quidvis simplex duntaxat et unum,

a boy is represented blowing an extinguished torch, with the hope, as the Legend imports, that a little spark may still remain.

This design seems strictly applicable to the case of one apparently dead, and also to that of the person who endeavours to recover him.

The reverse exhibits *a civic wreath*, which was the Roman reward for saving the life of a citizen, with a blank for the name of a person to whom the medal may be given: the inscription around the wreath expresses the merit which obtained the honour conferred by the Society.

FIFTH OBSERVATION.

The REWARDS and BENEFITS EXTENDED.

1775.

The Rev. Mr. HARRISON preached the first ANNUAL SERMON, and an ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL was celebrated ;—These and the augmentation of Governors, during this second year of the establishment, enabled the Directors to extend their rewards and benefits for the preservation of the lives of the people to more distant parts from the metropolis, and consequently to increase considerably the number of their

MEDICAL ASSISTANTS.

Parson's Green and Fulham.

DR. CADOGAN.

MR. PARRY.

MR. COFFLAN.

Hammersmith and Chiswick.

MR. LOVEDAY.

MR. PENRY.

MR. TENISON.

Brentford, Isleworth, and Twickenham.

DR. JOHNSON.

MR. OLIVER.

MR. ANSELL.

MR. INWOOD.

MR. GILCHRIST.

Laleham, Sunbury, Staines, and Egham.

MR. BERKS.

MR. BOONE.

MR. POPE.

MR. STEVENSON.

B U C K S.

Great Marlow.

MR. BELL.

MR. EARDLEY.

MR. SNEATH.

B E R K S.

Windfor and Reading.

DR. BIDLE.

MR. AYLET.

MR. WILLIAMSON.

OXFORDSHIRE.

MR. CLOWES.

MR. SMITHERS.

BATHING PLACES.

*Kentish Town, Pancras, Tottenham Court
Road, &c.*

MR. SHELDON.

MR. JONES.

MR. FORTESQUE.

Wool-

Woolwich and Gravesend.

MR. BICKERTON.
MR. TAYLOR.
MR. HARRISON.
MR. COOPER.

Dock Head, Rotherbithe, Deptford, and Greenwich.

MR. HOOPER.
MR. CHAPMAN.
MR. HARRISON.
MR. FARRER.
MR. WILLS.
MR. SHERREFF.

S U R R Y.

MR. DAVIS.
MR. KING.
MR. JACKSON.
MR. SMITH.
DR. LEWIS.
MR. HEMMINGS.
MR. ROOTS.
MR. MAPLETOFT.
MR. SMITHERS.

MIDDLESEX.

Tottenham, Edmonton, and Enfield.

MR. HOLT.
MR. HAMMOND.
MR. SHERWIN.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

DR. ROGERS.
MR. HOOPER.
MR. SANDERS.
MR. BAKER.
MR. CHANDLER.
MR. FROST.
MR. CUTLER.

ESSEX.

MR. HOW.
MR. DOYLE.
MR. TALBOT.
MR. WILKINSON.
MR. COLES.
MR. WADDINGTON.
MR. HERON.

RE-

REFLECTIONS
ON
FUMIGATORS, FUMIGATION,
AND THE
Description of a FUMIGATOR,
of an
Improved Construction,
by
Dr. COGAN.

THE INJECTION OF THE FUMES OF TOBACCO into the intestines has been universally considered amongst *the most efficacious applications*; and an attention to its action will convince us that it deserves this character.—It is not only the admission of *a kindly warmth* into the internal parts of the body, which in all cases must prove advantageous, but its *stimulus* connected with this *warmth* seems admirably adapted to excite irritability and to restore the *suspended* or *languid peristaltic motion* of the intestines; which PHYSIOLOGISTS have agreed to place amongst the most irritable parts, and therefore are allowed to retain *the vital influence longer* than any other.—It is well known also, that this VITAL PRINCIPLE *being once excited to action in any one part*, (such is the general sympathy observable in an animated body,) the whole system will in most cases share in its good effects.

BUT

BUT THE QUESTION is, by what means can this smoke be the most commodiously applied? This will be best answered by enquiring what are the conditions or qualities requisite in the instrument made use of for the purpose?

IT IS NECESSARY, for example, that the fumes be injected in *a proper temperature*, neither too hot nor too cold: that they be injected in *a due quantity*: that the box of the fumigator be so large as to contain a sufficiency of tobacco: that there may not be too frequent interruption in the renewal of it: that the instrument be *portable*: that it be *so constructed* as to be prepared with expedition, and not subject to *any inconveniences* which may interrupt the operation. This last is peculiarly necessary in the various cases of sudden apparent deaths, where the least interruption may be of fatal consequence.

THE INGENUITY OF ARTISTS has been much exercised to invent instruments that should answer these qualities; yet all those, which I have as yet seen, have been very defective in one or more of the above requisites.

SOME have been so constructed as to work with *a piston*, in the manner of a syringe, but the inconveniences attending them are, they are expensive, complicated, and soon out of order, and are worked with great labour and fatigue, and most that I have seen contain but a very small quantity of tobacco.

THE

THE FUMIGATORS, commonly used by apothecaries in administering tobacco-glysters, are too small, and the method of blowing by the mouth is fatiguing and disagreeable.

The DUTCH have considerably improved upon this sort, by making the bowl larger, so as to contain three-fourths of an ounce of tobacco. The construction of this is, a wooden bowl lined with brass or tin, and covered by a top of wood, lined in a similar manner. This top is screwed upon the other.—The instrument is used by means of a wooden tube or blow-pipe, screwed to the top, and adapted either to the mouth or to a pair of bellows.

Its inconveniences are, it is difficult to light the tobacco, as it receives not a sufficient quantity of air to keep it alive until the agent be prepared for blowing: the dust and oil, proceeding from the lighted tobacco, will the wood or fill up the interstices of the screws in such a manner, that it is often difficult or impossible to unscrew them, especially while they are warm; and thus the process is retarded or perhaps entirely impeded: frequent usage splits the wood; and, this being inwrought with the other part, the whole becomes useless.

The FRENCH have attempted to improve upon this plan. A description of the instrument, used by them, I will translate from their publications.

It

It is composed of a box somewhat like the bowl of a pipe. This box is covered by a lid, at the upper part of which is a hole, or chimney, so as to give air to the tobacco. From the side of this cover proceeds a tube, about four inches in length, incorporated with it, and adapted at the other extremity to the end of a flexible tube. —At the lower part of this box is inserted a species of tubular handle, which admits the nozzle of a pair of bellows, fastened to it by means of an iron pin. By this contrivance, when the tobacco is lighted, it is not necessary to touch the heated box, and the bellows serves as a handle by which to direct all the necessary movements. This machine is made of copper, its component parts of the same metal, soldered to it in such a manner that there is little danger of its being injured by the fire, &c.

This machine is in some respects an improvement upon the others, yet it is attended with several *inconveniences*.—It throws out but a very small stream of smoke, by no means equal to the advantages we ought to expect from an instrument professedly adapted to the purpose. It is also, for the sake of cheapness, so very inaccurately made, that the parts are not properly adjusted to each other, and the smoke escapes through various outlets; if not in such a degree as to weaken its efficacy, yet greatly to incommode the operator and

and attendants. The cover being fastened to the bowl in the same manner as the lid of a snuff-box, after frequent using it becomes too loose, and is apt to be blown off by a brisker action of the bellows. The metal also soon acquires such a degree of heat as to render handling the instrument extremely inconvenient, should the tobacco be extinguished or occasion require it to be renewed. But the strongest objection is, according to the construction of this machine, the air passes into the bottom of it through the substance of the lighted tobacco; and sends smoke arising immediately from the surface into the intestines. By this contrivance the consumption of the tobacco, it is true, is equal, but very gradual, and the smoke is emitted in so small a column as must weaken the efficacy of the instrument. And farther, excepting the agents are more cautious than we can reasonably expect at a season of such general perturbation, not only the hot ashes of the burnt tobacco, but even sparks of fire may be injected into the intestines.

Having remarked the above inconveniences from repeated trials of these different instruments, I mentioned them to a very ingenious artist, *Mr. Wrigglesworth*, submitting to him some general hints and observations relative to the removal of them. This gentleman has paid great attention to the subject, and constructed several upon a plan which I hope will prove in every respect

unexceptionable. The following may convey a general idea.

The bowl, or body, of this Fumigator is made of cast brass; and is large enough to contain about *an ounce and a half* of tobacco. Thus, every inconvenience which might arise from the melting of the solder, or smallness of quantity, is avoided. The *pipe*, projecting from the lower part of it, is bored out of a solid piece of brass, as also to those to which each extremity of the leathern tube is affixed, in order to prevent the same inconveniences. The *top* or *cover* is also made of cast brass: from the upper extremity of which projects a neck about an inch and a half in length; the opening or bore of it is about half an inch in diameter. This top is fixed to the box by means of two nitches made on each side of a circular ridge, or edge, admitting two ears that project from the upper part of the box, which, by a circular motion, lock upon the rim; thus, both parts become as firmly united as if they were one body, and yet, when necessary, may be separated with the utmost ease. The upper orifice of the top was made so large in order to admit a sufficient quantity of air to keep the tobacco lighted until the bellows can be applied.

The bellows, though portable, possess more power than any I have seen of the size. The snout, or nozzle, of them is accurately adapted to the

the

the neck of the cover, and is about an inch and a half or two inches long. The lower end of the snout is rounded and smooth, like the lower extremity of a glyster-pipe; it is perforated like a colander, in order to prevent the ashes of the tobacco from rising into the bellows. This form also adapts them to other uses; they may be safely applied to the mouth or nostrils, without danger of wounding, or be introduced immediately into the *anus*, should any impediment arise to the use of tobacco; such as its deficiency, or the want of fire to light it. The *bellows* are fastened upon the cover, or lid, in a manner similar to the preceding; an ear projects from the upper part of the neck, and is admitted into a notch in a circular rim upon the nozzle. The pipe, projecting from the lower extremity of the bowl, locks into the cross pipe, to which the leathern tube is affixed, in the manner of a bayonet. By this kind of fastening the whole apparatus may be made ready in the space of a minute, and forms one compact body, free from the hazard of falling in pieces, and thus interrupting the operation; and yet either part may be taken off, when occasion requires, with the utmost ease and expedition.

As the bowl must necessarily, during the operation, acquire a great degree of heat, it is inclosed in a thick case of wood, removable at pleasure; this will secure the hand from injury during the whole of the process. We must also

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observe,

observe, that if the fire should be extinguished, or the bowl require to be replenished with tobacco, the bellows, by this peculiar manner of fastening, become, as it were, *one* of the cover, serving as a handle ; so that they may both be turned round together, and disengaged from the body ; and rejoined with equal ease, without being touched by the hand. Thus the great heat of the instrument will not incommode the operator in his business.

This instrument is not so expensive as those which work with a piston ; but it is, from the truth and superiority of its workmanship, considerably dearer than either the French or Dutch ones. But it is extremely permanent, nor can any part of it suffer injury by frequent usage, excepting the leathern pipe, which is common to them all. It is probable that the wooden case will not be in the least injured by the most frequent usage ; if it should, it may be supplied at a trifling expence.

The same ingenious artist has also constructed a machine, so formed as to contain the above fumigator, with every requisite for beginning an operation ; such as brandy, salt, spirit of sal ammoniac, tinder-box, flint and steel, and cloths to rub the body. This is light and portable, being not much larger than a case of surgical instruments.

A Ma-

A Magazine of this construction will be peculiarly serviceable and beneficial; I may say absolutely necessary, in various parts of the country, where accidents most commonly happen by swimming and bathing in rivers at a distance from the town, and perhaps from any place where proper accommodations may be obtained.—It might, by being slung across the shoulder of a man on horseback, be very commodiously conveyed to the place, so that the salutary process may be immediately commenced; and, although the store is not large, it will always afford time sufficient to seek more ample supplies.

The *Society at Paris* have added, in their magazine, a large shirt and cap, made of the warmest flannel, with which they instantaneously clothe the body.—These will doubtless be of the utmost consequence, and peculiarly requisite in the cases I have been describing; but they are omitted in this magazine, as their dimensions would almost double the size and weight of the box, and render it extremely inconvenient for carriage.—But a *wallet*, or *leathern pouch*, externally fixed to the box and confined by a strap and buckle, would be much more commodious, and render the apparatus in all respects complete.

(82)

1776,
THE THIRD YEAR
OF THIS
INSTITUTION.

INTRODUCTION
TO THE
REPORTS.

THE IMPEDIMENTS TO OUR FIRST ESTABLISHMENT, it is true, were great and very discouraging; and with a degree of reluctance, which nothing but an ardent desire to alleviate the distresses of mankind could overcome, did we venture to combat the popular prejudices, and propose a scheme, which we were well apprized would not only expose us to the ridicule of little minds, but to the objections of men eminent for their sense and learning. Yet, when we had demonstrated the truth of our grand proposition concerning the possibility of *restoring persons seemingly dead*, that the encouragements and patronage given to our Institution would equal, if not prove *superior* to, those bestowed upon the most flourishing of the numerous establishments which profess to lessen the sum of human misery.

It is proper to acquaint the reader with one circumstance, as it will not appear from the perusal of our Reports. He will be pleased to

learn, that, of the number of objects for whom the promised rewards were paid, no less than *eleven* out of *fourteen* have been preserved from committing an act of suicide : and he will be yet more pleased to be informed, that all of them are reconciled to life, nor have they indicated the least inclination to repeat such dreadful horrid purposes.

WE SINCERELY WISH, that men of elevated stations in particular would maturely reflect upon the singular benefits they may render to mankind, by patronizing a design which can have no other object than the public good. The laudable exertions of the late LORD CATHCART*, whose influence alone has established a similar Institution in a neighbouring kingdom, demonstrate how easy it is for a great man to render himself extensively useful to the public, and bear down vulgar prejudices by the sole weight of his authority.

* The late LORD CATHCART, observing the remarkable success that attended the efforts of our Society, even in this early period of our Institution, with a philanthropy which must do the highest honour to the memory of this nobleman, applied to my worthy friend and colleague, Dr. COGAN, for his advice and assistance, respecting the means of extending the benefits of the RESUSCITATING PROCESS to North Britain. — This circumstance deserves to be particularly noticed for having elicited, from the pen of the late illustrious PROFESSOR CULLEN, a treatise on the *apparently-drowned*; which, being as replete with the same ingenuity of medical research as all his other works, contributed to engage the attention of the Faculty to the cultivation of this most valuable accession to medical science. — W. H.

THE INCIDENTS DIVIDED MAY BE INTO
THREE CLASSES :

1. TO PERSONS, who, *by receiving immediate assistance*, have been preserved from threatening danger :

2. *To those who were almost expired :*

3. THE VITAL POWERS TOTALLY SUSPENDED.—*Persons*, who, before the establishment of our society, would have been left to perish, from an apprehension that they were *already dead*.

THOUSANDS may hereafter owe their lives to those encouragements we hold forth to every one who attempts to rescue his brother in the moment of distress —It is in vain to assert, that the common principles of humanity are always sufficient for this purpose, as numberless facts have fatally demonstrated the contrary, and as the influence of our rewards has been frequently acknowledged by the assistants.—In truth, the certainty of a recompence is most likely to operate, where the workings of humanity may fail.—It is highly probable, and we rejoice in the expectation, that, in proportion as the assiduity of the lower class of people *increases*, the application of farther aid will be rendered unnecessary.—But, if we prove instrumental in saving of life, it must be a matter of indifference to every considerate mind, whether the particular circumstances attending this preservation become more or less wonderful.

P A R T I.
 T H E
 I N S T A N C E S
 O F
 S U C C E S S.

C A S E LVI. No. 1.

March 1, 1776. Mr. *Watson* observed a woman in *St. James's* canal; he with some others dragged her out. Mr. *Watson* then went to Dr. *HAWES* and Mr. *BEAUMONT*.—The people informed them, that by the assistants the unfortunate object was so far recovered as to be conveyed home in a coach to her lodgings.

Messrs. *HAWES* and *BEAUMONT* communicated the following particulars.

“WE, as MEDICAL ASSISTANTS to the society, attended *Jane Duffin*, and found her insensible and in strong convulsions. A violent fever and delirium succeeded, and she continued in a very dangerous situation for a considerable time.—In consequence of the submersion, and of the long continuance of her fever, she was troubled with a variety of nervous complaints, incident to her extremely debilitated state. In the space of *two months* we had the satisfaction to see this unhappy creature restored to health and perfect serenity of mind.

C A S E S

LVII. LVIII. LIX. LX. and LXI.—are remarkable instances of the Preservation of Life, in consequence of the pecuniary encouragements held out by the society, animating the common people to rescue the objects, and the subsequent judicious treatment of the Medical Assistants;—the greatest part of them, on being taken out of the water, being in the most imminent danger from morbid affections induced by inebriation, previous debility, or excessive mental agitation.

AN INSTANCE OF RESUSCITATION ATTESTED BY
JOHN HOLE, Esq.

Mr. MOORE, of Paradise-row, came to my house, which is a mile distant, to go to his daughter, about fifteen months old, taken out of a pond to all appearance dead.—Mr. *Adams* attended, and ordered flannels to be well heated, and put them round the child.—The fumes of tobacco, *per anum*, were applied, and hot brandy as a focus to the stomach, &c.—In about *twenty minutes*, LIFE RETURNED by a faint motion of the jaw and a small pulsation; and in about *two hours* the child was restored.

THE

THE FATHER AND OTHERS assured me, that the child had been missing more than *half an hour*; and, on their return from the fields, one of them found her in the pond, floating on the water, with her face downward, and when taken out she was, to the apprehension of numbers, *dead*: she was also quite black over various parts of the body.—Not the least signs of life appeared till the methods had been employed near three quarters of an hour.

Islington, May 4, 1776.

J. HOLE."

PERSEVERANCE.

☞ Mr. Church observes, that the opacity of the *cornea* being an unfavourable symptom, Mr. Adams paid the greatest attention to this circumstance; and found not only the *pupil largely dilated*, but that the eyes had entirely lost their lustre.—Perseverance in the Resuscitative process is therefore recommended, notwithstanding an appearance which was deemed so unfavourable.

AN OBSERVATION ON AN UNSUCCESSFUL CASE.

Mr. Church has also informed us, that, in another Case at which he had assisted, though without success, the party being irrecoverably dead, he perceived the *cornea perfectly clear and transparent*.

C A S E LXV. No. 11.

Mr. Clowes.

This is the second case that has fallen under my care, and in both I have been happily successful.

T. Mellet, on the 16th instant, bathing in the *Thames*, was under water above a *quarter of an hour*, and taken up to *all appearance dead*.—The extremities, &c. were cold, the jaws fallen, and no pulse to be discovered. I pursued frictions with warm flannels, stimulants to the nose, and blowing with great force down the throat: In about a *quarter of an hour*, life appeared by small gaspings, and in an *hour* the child was restored.

W. C.

C A S E LXVII. No. 13.

ADDRESSED TO THE COURT OF DIRECTORS.

“ S I R,

We feel great pleasure in having it in our power to add one to the many pleasing instances of success, since the happy establishment of the HUMANE SOCIETY.

The C A S E.

On the 11th of *July*, I was sent for to the *Black Lion, Hungerford*, where a woman had been taken out of the *Thames*. I attended, and I found her in a *lifeless state*. The body was stiff and cold,
and

and her neck, throat, and lips, livid. I ordered the surface to be roughly dried with warm cloths; which being done, I got a warm blanket and wrapped her in it with the head raised.—I now sent for Dr. HAWES, willing to have the opinion of so able and judicious a practitioner.—Frictions to the arms, legs, and spine, were employed, flannels dipt in hot brandy; and volatiles also, &c. to the temples and nose.

In about *a quarter of an hour* we perceived symptoms of returning life; such as a weak pulsation and convulsive motions.—A little time after she sighed feebly. Her lips and cheeks began now to assume a natural colour. After some time, she took some warm wine with toasted bread; her pulse was yet very languid, but the warmth in her legs and feet had returned.

Dr. Hawes and I called the next morning, and found her in a recoverable state.—Upon farther enquiry, we learned that she had thrown herself into the *Thames*, being in distressed circumstances.—She shewed great contrition and remorse for the commission of the horrid crime, and expressed much gratitude for the mercies she had received.

W. HAWES, M. D.

JOHN BEAUMONT.

☞ *We made frequent enquiries about the woman afterwards, and was informed that her difficulties were removed, that she was perfectly reconciled to life, and every possible comfort afforded by her friends.*

Dr.

Dr. SQUIRE makes the following important observation on a case of suspension.

“ It is with real pleasure and satisfaction that I
 “ can say the young woman is an instance, among
 “ many others, of the *happy effects* of the
 “ Institution of your HUMANE SOCIETY: for,
 “ I am fully persuaded, the means used to
 “ restore life would not have been applied
 “ by the persons present, had they not been
 “ generally known, by being repeatedly
 “ published; indeed, in this case, as in many
 “ others, *before the Institution of the Society, despair*
 “ *would have prevented any attempt to restore life.*”

C A S E LXXIV.

I have the happiness of adding another instance of success to those already recorded by the Society.

I was called to *Charles Court*, where the body lay to all appearance dead.—Frictions with salt were used, and flannels dipt in hot brandy; and volatiles were applied to the temples. HE BEGAN TO SHEW SIGNS OF LIFE, in ten minutes, by sighing feebly, and a deep groan.—He seemed inclined to vomit. I encouraged this, and he brought a deal of bile off his stomach. His pulse and warmth now returned, and after some hours there was perfect restoration of life.

August 10.

JOHN BEAUMONT.

CASE

C A S E LXXX.

*A Young Woman very big with Child,
restored to Life.*

Anne Pearson, a young woman, about twenty-eight years of age, very big with child, of a corpulent habit of body, accidentally fell into the *Thames*, opposite *St. Catharine-stairs*. By the account I received, she must have been under the water for the space of *three minutes*. When I first saw her, no pulsation was perceptible, neither could we observe any respiration.

The plan advised by the society was employed *half an hour*. I could just perceive a pulsation at the wrist, upon which I immediately opened a vein; the blood at first only trickled down the arm, but in some little time flowed very freely; just at that instant she fetched a deep sigh, and began to have some motion; volatiles were then applied to her nose, and spirits of hartshorn rubbed on her temples. By pursuing these methods, I had the happiness to find her recovery not in the least doubtful. She fell into the water about six o'clock, and was so well recovered by *nine* as to be able to walk with an assistant to her friend's house.

JOHN BLOUNT, *Surgeon,*
near St. Catharine's.

AN INSTANCE OF SUFFOCATION,
RESTORED TO LIFE

B Y

Mess. JARVIS, HARDING, and BEAUMONT,
Medical Assistants.

C A S E LXXXI.

Anne Ruffel was observed, by some men at a distance, to throw herself into the *Thames*. The place being shallow, instead of being drowned, she may rather be said to have been *suffocated*, by being buried in the soft mud.—In this dismal situation, she was, when taken up, laid upon a bench, covered with mud. But, as the populace would have it that she was stone dead, they then carried the supposed corpse to *St. Martin's Workhouse*.

MESSENGERS were dispatched by the Governor to my worthy friends, Mr. *Harding* and Mr. *Jarvis*, and in a few minutes Mr. *Beaumont* arrived.—We all agreed to use the means recommended by the *Humane Society*, though there was little prospect of success, as near an *hour* passed from the time of the accident.—We persevered, however, in our endeavours, and in about *half an hour* had the happiness to observe a weak pulse, and other symptoms of returning life.

HENRY JARVIS,	}	<i>Medical Assistants.</i>
JOHN HARDING,		
JOHN BEAUMONT,		

CASE

C A S E LXXXIV.

" I was sent for to assist *D. Sullivan*. He was raised, by the assistance of a boat-hook, by *Thomas Slater*.—This man, having attended me on a similar occasion, (when *Becket* was restored to life,) used friction, applied brandy and warm flannels.—On my arrival there was a number of spectators which obstructed the Assistants, and prevented the freedom of circulating air. I directly dismissed this croud, and ordered the various means of Resuscitation to be continued, and in a short time he attempted to speak, but was interrupted by frequent groans, and vomitings; the pulsation returned.

The persons informed me he had been perfectly sensible, and a purging had come on, and he had voided three or four quarts by that evacuation, and seemed much better. About five o'clock I gave him another visit, and he appeared in a fair way of recovery, but seemed faint. I administered three spoonfuls of a volatile mixture; but in about half an hour after, without convulsion or any violent spasm, my patient expired.

" *I am sorry for the event; the effects of the mode pursued by your laudable Society are, even in this case, though unsuccessful, fully exemplified; because I apprehend, as the man was so far relieved, if his constitution had not been reduced by poverty and hard labour, he would have been perfectly restored.*

THOMAS CORNEY.

RE-

RESTORED BY MR. ROGERS.

Colchester, September 3, 1776.

THE LXXXVth CASE.

As *Thomas Olibar* was bathing in the river, he sunk. The alarm was soon given, and in about a quarter of an hour, he was found *without any appearance of life*. The body was brought to the shore ; they began rubbing him with salt ; there then appeared some faint signs of returning life. Upon my arrival, he rubbed him well with warm baize dipped in brandy, down the spine, &c. and I pursued the other methods recommended by the society.

The youth gradually recovered, and seemed at first to be in great agonies. When able to speak, he complained of great pains in his stomach, sides, and body, and appeared very comatose ; was exceedingly cold, particularly his extremities ; his pulse was very low, and unequal. The methods were pursued till a fine perspiration came on ; an enema was then administered, which appeared to relieve him very much ; he recovered very fast, and the next day was perfectly well.

Mr. VAUX, Medical Assistant.

This instance of life records a most pleasing triumph of the Resuscitative Art, and affords an unequivocal proof of the importance and necessity of general establishments of a similar kind.—The benevolent reader will recollect, and at the same moment regret, the number of his fellow creatures, who were victims of distress and despondency in former times for want of humane and judicious medical aid, as well as consolation and kindness in the most trying moments of human misery. The conclusion of the subjoined will be read with pleasure and satisfaction.

W. H.—

RELATION OF THE CASE.

The number of persons who work on the *Thames*, from *London Bridge* to the *Tower*, affords frequent instances of attending the drowned. My vicinity being known to the inhabitants accounts for being often called to the relief of many persons in this distressed situation; out of this number many have been restored to life.—A late instance of success I shall relate.

Jane Wright was taken out of the *Thames*, to appearance dead. I ordered a bed to be warmed, had her wet clothes instantly removed, her body dried with warm flannels, and, after continuing the frictions for some time, froth issued from her mouth, through the interstices of her teeth, but her jaw was immovably fixed. Her pulse at this
time

time was just perceptible, and the signs of life were now more apparent ; sinapisms were applied to her feet, and the warmth was constantly kept up. Before I left her, the circulation was restored and her respiration tolerably free ; yet she could not speak, notwithstanding her utmost efforts. She continued speechless for some days, but her voice at length returned.

*“ We have farther learned, that this unhappy
 “ creature is of good character ; that she had thrown
 “ herself into the water, having been (upon her
 “ return from service) stripped of all her clothes, and
 “ turned out of doors by her inhuman step-mother :
 “ that the person whose place she had quitted, in
 “ consequence of some trifling quarrel, was so affected
 “ by these incontestible marks of the girl’s deep
 “ distress, that she cheerfully offered to take her
 “ again into service ; and that she is now in a
 “ situation to procure an honest livelihood.*

ANOTHER PERPETRATOR OF SUICIDE RESTORED TO LIFE by Mr. CHURCH, but, as the circumstances afford no particular or useful information, we shall only insert the following passage.—The MEDICAL ASSISTANT observes : I am glad that it is in my power to add this additional instance of success to the many who owe their lives to our invaluable society.

IN THE COURSE OF THE PRESENT YEAR, several very remarkable *preservations of life* occurred, which are detailed in the Reports of the same, and afford an incontestible proof of the necessity of the rewards of this Institution, in order that immediate exertions may be obtained in cases of imminent danger.—The circumstances were attested in the most satisfactory manner by the Medical Assistants, Clergy, and other respectable characters.

In the same Report is a summary of the unsuccessful cases, which amounted this year to THIRTY-ONE.—The great length of time the bodies were under water, and various other contingent events, rendered all hopes of success ineffectual.

W. H.

COMMUNICATED CASES.

LIVERPOOL.

Dr. HOULSTON, with an ardour that must ever do honour to his memory as a man of distinguished humanity and professional skill, established a HUMANE SOCIETY at this sea-port; and conducted his most benevolent undertaking with zeal, till it pleased PROVIDENCE that his labours for the benefit of his fellow-creatures should cease.

In the course of this year, Dr. HOULSTON favoured Dr. COGAN and Dr. HAWES with the following communications of restored Vitality.

The CASES OF RESUSCITATION, &c. communicated by Dr. HOULSTON, furnish pleasing proofs of the zeal and philanthropy of the *Faculty*; but, as there are no remarkable circumstances attending these accidents, the appearances after submerſion, or the means of reſtoration, it will only be obſerved in this publication, that the appointment of a RECEIVING-HOUSE, the PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMEN being voluntary *Medical Aſſiſtants*, and the CORPORATION paying the rewards in all caſes, are matters of infinite importance, and highly honourable to the Faculty and Corporation of Liverpool. W. H.

C A S E XCV.

Dr. HOULSTON, Dr. DOBSON, and Mr. PARKER, attended W. Roberts for ſeveral days after his life was reſtored, as alarming ſymptoms ſucceeded his Reſuſcitation; it appeared to the Editor proper and uſeful to record the particulars of the caſe in theſe tranſactions.

W. Roberts fell from the ſide of the *Brothers* into the *Liverpool Dock*.—He remained under water *ſeven* minutes, and when taken out ſhewed *not the leaſt ſigns of life*. He was carefully conveyed on a plank to the Receiving-houſe, and *Dr. Houſton* and *Dr. Dobſon* attended.—The body was ſtripped and rubbed well by thoſe around him. Farther aſſiſtance being at length procured, and the proper means continued, evident ſigns of RETURNING LIFE appeared.

When I saw him, says *Dr. Houlston*, which was about *half an hour* from his falling in, the pulse was weak and fluttering, the breathing difficult, the heat much less than natural, the eye set and glassy, with evident signs of oppression of the brain.—A glyster of salt and water was given; three ounces of blood were taken away.—The pulse and breath grew stronger; though I could perceive both at times much interrupted by spasm. The tobacco-smoke was thrown up the intestines: and the Volatile Alkali also was frequently applied to the nostrils and temples. A few spoonfuls of warm wine-whey were given, and small doses of a solution of Tartar Emetic, which however did not promote vomiting. On his losing (about eight o'clock) three ounces more blood, the pulse grew full and regular, the heat increased, whilst the spasms lessened. He seemed then inclined to sleep, remained dozing till nine, when he first gave a rational answer. Our patient had a considerable fever, and complained of much pain in the back.—He was bled again, and took some nitrous and sudorific medicines.

In the afternoon he was carried home in a sedan, *which is the only thing he remembers of all that passed*. Even on the 9th day of the month the fever continued pretty considerable, his nose bled, and he spit up a little blood; there being a full and strong pulse, he was bled again. Our patient was gradually restored to health, to the unspeakable satisfaction of his wife and numerous family.

C A S E XCVI.

An Extract from Mr. PARK of Liverpool.

A boy got out of his depth. Four minutes elapsed from the time of his sinking; and the body was apparently lifeless. He was taken to the RECEIVING-HOUSE, and, by the applications, ANIMATION returned, but it was *half an hour* before pulsation was perceptible;—indeed, in this case, the pulse seemed to be the *last symptom* of returning life, and it remained imperfect and tremulous after evident signs of recovery had appeared.

Cases XCVII. XCVIII. and XCIX. conclude Dr. HOULSTON's communications.—Two or three remarks will be added by the Editor.

THE REWARDS OFFERED.

“ 1. If it had not been for the prospect of
“ reward, EXPEDITION would not have been used to
“ bring up the bodies; and the *appearances of death*,
“ therefore, would have caused a neglect of the
“ means absolutely requisite for their restoration.”

2. THERE ARE MANY INSTANCES which justify the assertion of Dr. HOULSTON; for, it is “ THE PROSPECT OF REWARD ” which excites the attention of the common people, in all parts of the world, to risk their lives for the preservation of the lives of others.

3. SUCH REWARDS are justly bestowed, as the condition of the *lower class* prevents the deduction of their time, without an equivalent for it, from the laborious occupations wherein they are engaged to obtain support for their families.

W. H.
CASES

C A S E S C. and CI. No. 7 and 8.

Dr. TOWNSEND to Dr. HAWES.

Cork, May 26, 1776.

SINCE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SOCIETY, success has exceeded my most sanguine wishes. I communicated to you two successful cases; and now present you with a *third* person restored to life.

“ Two men were drowned by a gust of wind. The accident was observed by many, but no one had courage to put off to their relief. When much time had elapsed, some men brought the bodies on-shore, to all appearance dead.—I went to the RECEIVING-HOUSE where the dead persons (*as they termed them*) were carried.

There was not the smallest respiration or any other vital motion to be perceived.—By FUMIGATION, &c. in *three quarters of an hour* life returned; he sighed, and became universally convulsed. In about *half an hour* his pulse returned with difficult respiration, and a gradual symptom of restoration.

R. TOWNSEND.”

“ P.S. The above cases are additional proofs of the usefulness and importance of your Institution to mankind.—The MANY LIVES RESTORED must ere long be productive of *universal philanthropy*; which must be the means of *snatching thousands* from premature and untimely dissolution.

COMMUNICATION

by Dr. DAWSON.

C A S E S CI. and CII.

S I R, *Coldstream, July 10, 1776.*

TWO MEN, much in liquor, laid a wager that one of them could not swim across the *Tweed* and back again. The person challenged went to the south side of the bridge, stripped, threw himself into the river, and swam easily to the north side; but on his return he failed, and, as appeared afterwards, called for help. We saw him go down twice, and rise again; the third time he went to the bottom.—Three able men went off in a boat to save him.—He was brought to the shore suspended on the side of the boat.

His face was quite black, and his eyes fixed. There was no appearance of life, no motion in the thorax, nor pulse.—Two assistants were immediately employed in rubbing his breast, sides, &c. with warm flannels, and applying rum to his nostrils, &c.—In about ten minutes his breast began to move, and the eyelids had power to cover the eyes; and in about fifteen minutes he began to fetch deep sighs, and was gradually restored.

The body was at least *seven minutes under water*, and, from the time of sinking till he was laid in bed, *twenty-five minutes* had elapsed, probably half an hour before the means of resuscitation were commenced by the Assistants.

AN EXTRAORDINARY INSTANCE OF APPARENT SUDDEN DEATH.

THE SUBJOINED COMMUNICATION by Dr. DAWSON, affords an important inference respecting the beneficial effects from an extended view of the various kinds of *suspended Vitality*.

THE FUTURE HISTORIAN will here find just grounds to describe the EIGHTEENTH CENTURY as the *life-saving age*.—*Experience* has proved the truth of a proposition, the magnitude and importance of which cannot be impaired by repetition, viz. *that the usual appearances of death are deceptive and fallacious*.—It is a proposition which has effectuated a revolution in the minds of Medical Men, by which many of our fellow-creatures have been restored, and an increased number of lives may be expected to be annually rescued from the grave, in proportion to its extension, diffusion, and the countenance of the public;

——“ If aught below the seats divine

“ Can touch immortals, 'tis an end like thine.”

The HUMANE SOCIETY may be considered as opening a new source to national wealth, since the preservation of life, besides the pleasure it immediately yields to those who have a share in contributing towards it, must ultimately tend to increase the *strength and riches of a state*, which evidently consist in the NUMBER of its inhabitants.

W. H.

C A S E CII. No 10.

SUSPENSION.

S I R,

Jane Nutman went from her house to unload a cart. She pulled the hay from time to time, till at last the under part was too light, and suddenly the shafts went down with such violence as unfortunately the cross bar struck her right jaw, *deprived her of all sensation*, and she hung suspended by it.—In this condition she was for at least half an hour. Her husband found her hanging, and could not disengage her till he pushed the wheels forward, when she fell a *lifeless corpse*.—Mr. WOOD attempted to bleed her, and applied hartshorn and warm water to the breast and lower extremities.

All agreed she was dead; but for satisfaction I was sent for (*Preston* being five miles distant from *Coldstream*); I found her face as pale as death, her hands and arms cold; she had *no signs of life*.—I employed the usual means, and in an hour she was convulsed, and appeared in a dozing state afterwards. We persevered in the friction, &c. and about eleven she muttered though not to be understood, and continued dozing till next morning, when she waked and spoke sensibly.—On enquiry into the particulars of the suspension, she could recollect nothing of what had happened, only the pulling the hay from the cart.

CASE

C A S E CIII. No. 11.

Mr. Meek, of Falkirk.

On the 24th of Sept. *John Dick*, fell into the Canal; the people at a distance employed at the harvest, saw the accident, and ran to his assistance. It was agreed by all, that he had been at least *half an hour under water*.

I came about a *quarter of an hour* after he was got out, when there were *not the smallest remains of life*. I had him carried, with his head elevated, to the nearest house, which is about three hundred yards distant, a person being dispatched to make a good fire, heat a warming-pan, &c.

Hot bricks were applied to the soles of his feet, his body was rubbed with the bottom of a warming-pan, keeping the blanket always betwixt the body and it. Stimulants were held to his nose.

After the process had been employed a considerable time, LIFE APPEARED; such as a quivering of the under-lip, small twitches of the muscles, and a tremulous pulse; he swallowed with difficulty; and spoke incoherently.

The powers of Vitality at length seemed well confirmed.—Between which period and the time he fell into the canal was about ninety minutes, or an hour and a half.—A window was kept open, for the benefit of fresh air, so necessary for the preservation of a life so happily restored.

IMPORTANT OBSERVATIONS ON RESUSCITATION.

by Mr. Meek.

I. ON INFLATION.

I COULD NOT inflate the lungs so long as he was in the lifeless state; but no sooner was the body heated with the warming-pan, and the fibres rendered pliant by warmth, than every attempt to distend the lungs was attended with amazing good effects.

II. POSITION OF THE BODY.

The head hanging downward for 15 minutes; but I believe there are circumstances where it does no harm.—The danger in such cases proceeds from a greater quantity of blood being conveyed to the brain, and a difficult return of it to the *Vena cava*, by which *life is extinguished*; but, when there is no circulation, the brain cannot suffer *compression* farther than the weight of the incumbent column of blood in the *Aorta ascendens* and its branches—But, *vice versa*, where there are *any remains of life* and circulation, hanging down the head will soon prove fatal. *

III. AN IMPORTANT CAUTION.

I AM CLEARLY OF OPINION with your Society, that losing any considerable quantity of blood on *returning animation is prejudicial*, perhaps by weakening too much the *Vis Vitæ*, and diminishing the stimulus so requisite to preserving animal life.—But, so soon as *VITALITY* is confirmed, there are many cases where *bleeding is indicated* to prevent inflammation, &c.

* See Case 104.

The Case mentioned, by Mr. MEEK, where hanging down the head would soon have proved fatal; there being small remains of life.

C A S E CIV.

In the month of June last, a boy about eight years of age, bathing in the River Carron, went beyond his depth; but was taken out in five minutes after. I happened to be passing by at the time. Seeing a great number of people running to the water side, I soon afterwards observed some of them coming towards me, calling and begging me to go that way, for there was a child drowned in the river.

I found they had got him out, and were suspending him by the heels: I immediately caused them to reverse so dangerous a position; although he was quite motionless, insensible, and to appearance dead.

I had him EXPOSED TO THE RAYS OF THE SUN, it being a fine, warm, sunshiny, day, caused his body to be rubbed strongly with handkerchiefs, flannels, &c. and his senses soon recovered. But, I am well convinced, if he had been kept for any considerable time with his head *hanging downwards*, his life had been irrecoverably lost.

ALLOW ME, SIR, to conclude, by wishing you and your HUMANE SOCIETY much success in extending the blessings of life to mankind.

Falkirk, Oct. 21. JOHN MEEK, Surgeon.

PART

P A R T II.

PROCEEDINGS of the HUMANE SOCIETY, &c.

I. AN INTRODUCTION.

IT may not at all times be expedient for Societies of a public nature to invite the world at large to take a view of their internal transactions : for, although they should be well regulated upon the whole, yet many resolutions, extremely pertinent in themselves, might frequently expose them to the injurious censures of captious and superficial observers.—But such are the plan and designs of our benevolent Institution, that periodical publications are absolutely necessary.

So great is the harmony which reigns among us ; so conscious are we that every measure proposed and adopted has the cause of humanity alone for its grand object ; and so free are we from the possibility of being actuated by sinister motives, or aiming at any personal interests distinct from the general good ; that we may safely venture to submit all those proceedings, in which the community may be in any degree interested, to the candour of the public.—We will therefore give *a summary view* of the most important steps which have been taken from our first establishment ; and also of the reason which induced us to give
 6 those

those steps the preference. We think that several important ends may be answered by this unreserved publication of our proceedings.

II. SIMILAR INSTITUTIONS.

There is every reason to expect that our great success will induce numerous parts of the kingdom to establish Institutions for a similar purpose; and a faithful narrative of our transactions may serve either as a model for imitation or suggest hints for yet farther improvements.

III. INCREDULITY.

Every reasonable mind will, upon reading our REPORTS, rejoice to find that we have done so much good; but, lest malevolence should insinuate that we might have done more, it is necessary to remark that our first object and chief difficulty were to remove that destructive incredulity which prevailed.—Our attempts were treated not only by the *vulgar*, but by some of the learned, even by *men of eminence* as physicians and philosophers, as idle and visionary, and placed nearly upon a level with *professing to raise the dead*.—The well-authenticated narratives from abroad were considered as fabulous, or at least greatly exaggerated. Such prejudices were first to be removed; and they could only be removed by incontestible facts of our own.—Happily the animated exertions and early subscriptions of a few individuals enabled us to produce them before our little fund was exhausted.

IV.

IV. RECEIVING-HOUSES.

Another difficulty was to provide convenient receptacles for the body, and procure every requisite aid in these critical and alarming cases. We preferred applying to public houses contiguous to the water-side, and undertook to silence them by the promise of a considerable reward; the prejudices which naturally arise against the admission of a corpse into the house, and the fears suggested by an ill-grounded apprehension that the expences of the burial must legally rest with those who thus admit it; and also the objections arising from the great trouble and inconveniences to which the family and others must be inevitably exposed.—Our success has demonstrated the propriety of this measure; as the cheerfulness and alacrity with which publicans, &c. receive the objects, and administer every assistance in their power, cannot be too much commended.—This temper is become so general, that the man who rejects an application of such a nature is now deemed by the whole neighbourhood as a monster of inhumanity.

ON THE CASES RECORDED.

WE have faithfully related such instances as have been communicated to us by the Faculty and many other creditable persons.—We have demonstrated the efficacy of the means of Resuscitation in several cases, viz. *suspension by the cord*—of an only child that was rendered *apparently*
lifeless

lifeless by falling out of a window—of a body suffocated, by being buried in a quantity of grain—of a man who had lain a whole night in the fields in a fit—of a woman suspended by the bar of a cart—and of children still born.—We have in our Reports subjoined instances of recovery from suffocation by a stove, translated from the Dutch Memoirs; and some others of restoration to life after the objects had been struck with apparent death by noxious vapours, &c.

These latter cases are the more important, as they demonstrate the surprising efficacy of the projection of COLD WATER, which by its successful application seems peculiarly applicable in suffocations by warm stagnated air or putrid vapour, and may be considered as a valuable addition to the other excellent methods commonly employed in the process of Resuscitation.

ON THE LANCET.

We here beg leave to repeat an observation respecting one article in the mode of treatment, as it is of considerable moment to the return of life, which is, *not to make an indiscriminate use of the lancet.* We have, in our Reports of the year 1775, page 52, mentioned *two instances* of the fatal consequences that attended premature and copious bleeding. Upon which, a Committee of Medical Gentlemen was appointed, who, though they presumed not to dictate to any one, particularly upon a subject which can only

only be determined by *experience*, yet, after the most mature and deliberate reasoning upon the question, gave it as their *joint opinion* that a letter should be sent to each *Medical Assistant*, informing him that *several cases* had been communicated to the Society, wherein it had clearly appeared that *early* and *profuse bleeding* was productive of fatal consequences; requesting him to be extremely cautious and circumspect respecting bleeding, and particularly attentive to its effects whenever it may be deemed necessary; and that he would communicate the same to the Society.

A caution of this kind is the more necessary to be seriously regarded, as to open a vessel is almost *universally* the first operation performed in attempting the recovery of persons seized with *apparent death*.—If the blood should *not* flow, which is often the case, it is an useless operation;—but, should it flow in any quantity, there is the utmost danger of its upsetting the *enfeebled powers of nature*, and exhausting the small remains of life*.

The necessity of blood-letting, to alleviate consequent symptoms, will often be self-apparent; but it would doubtless be advisable never to employ it from the mere apprehension of its being a mode of treatment essentially requisite, or without some indication that may suggest the advantage and necessity of it.

* See Observations, p. 106.

THE
HONORARY MEDAL
AND
REGULATIONS.

UPON the first proposal of our plan, it was intimated, that, as soon as the state of the funds would admit, an HONORARY MEDAL should be presented to those *Medical Gentlemen, or others*, who may have refused the *ordinary premium*, in every case where they shall be instrumental in restoration to life. In conformity to this design, the Society have appointed that ingenious artist, Mr. LEWIS PINGO, to engrave a pair of dies, according to the elegant design of Dr. WATKINSON, described in the Reports published last year, which Mr. PINGO executed in a masterly manner; and it was the unanimous resolution of the members assembled, that *these medals* shall be presented according to the following regulations:

I. That the medal shall be of *silver*.

II. That the name of the person intitled to the honour, together with that of the person restored, and the date of the event, shall be engraved in English, on the reverse of the medal, within the civic wreath.

III. That this medal shall be presented to every MEDICAL ASSISTANT or any other gentleman, who has superintended a *restoration to life*, if he has not accepted of any pecuniary reward.

IV. That, in such case where two or more MEDICAL GENTLEMEN may have attended, he that was *first* present shall be entitled to the honour, provided he continues to superintend the case until there be encouraging and satisfactory signs of a perfect restoration of Vitality, the object having been apparently dead.

V. That, if a MEDICAL ASSISTANT has been concerned in *three* cases, where his assistance may have been requisite, although there had been signs of returning life previous to his attendance, he shall be entitled to *one* medal, having the names of the three persons inscribed, &c.

It was farther resolved by the DIRECTORS, in order to take away every suspicion or appearance of partiality, that *no gentleman* shall receive the HONORARY MEDAL until the case intitling him to it has been published to the world in the ANNUAL REPORTS of the Society.

In process of time, the *methods of treatment* will be so universally known as to render the presence of the *Medical Assistants* of less moment; and we hope that this distinguished *honorary reward* from a respectable public body will excite such a spirit of laudable emulation as shall greatly forward this period.—In our opinion a man of philanthropy and ambition will value such a trophy of success as the *highest honor* that can be conferred by the Society, since it is a compliment to his humanity and his skill in the *preservation of life.*

Mr.

Mr. ALDERMAN BULL, *President.*

JAMES HORSFALL, Esq. *Treasurer.*

Dr. THOMAS COGAN,

A N D

Dr. WILLIAM HAWES,

INSTITUTORS.

IT is proper to mention, in connexion with the present subject, a peculiar act of liberality, by which the HUMANESOCIETY has been pleased to distinguish some of its MEMBERS.—We mean, their presenting Mr. ALDERMAN BULL, JAMES HORSFALL, Esq. Dr. THOMAS COGAN, and Dr. WILLIAM HAWES, with an *honorary gold medal* for their great and eminent services to the public.

THIS HONOR was conferred at a GENERAL COURT, held the 11th of December, 1776, by the hands of the Rev. and learned Dr. JOSEPH TOWERS, one of the earliest friends of this Institution.—We have inserted the particulars of this business, in order that the reader may be made acquainted with the motives which induced the Society to confer upon their *President, Treasurer, and the Institutors*, so highly distinguished a mark of their approbation.

A GENERAL COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE HUMANE SOCIETY was held at the *London Coffee-house*, on the 11th of December, in order to transact the necessary and usual business of the Society; to hear the several cases of RESUSCITATION that had occurred since their last meeting; and to present, in a public manner, the HONORARY MEDALS which had been unanimously voted in a preceding *General Court* to several gentlemen, for their active services in the establishment of this Society, in the management of its affairs, and the promotion of its interests.—Mr. ALDERMAN BULL, the *President*, being absent on account of the ill state of his health, the Rev. Dr. JOSEPH TOWERS, one of the earliest and most active members of this Society, and a gentleman whose eloquence is well known, was unanimously appointed *Chairman* for the important business of this evening.

After the minutes of the several Committees had been read and confirmed, the particulars were also read of THIRTY-FOUR PERSONS, who had been of late happily restored by the use of the means directed by the Society, and under its sanction, and for which *premiums* had been given.—THE CHAIRMAN then proceeded, agreeable to the desire of the Society, to *present the medals* which had been voted.

THE

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS voted that a COMMITTEE should be appointed to wait upon the President with the GOLD MEDAL on his return to town.—The CHAIRMAN observed, that it was the desire of the Society to shew every mark of grateful respect to Mr. ALDERMAN BULL; to which he was most justly entitled by his zeal to promote this Institution. — He subscribed towards it in the most liberal manner; and, by accepting of the office of its PRESIDENT, when he was in the high state of CHIEF MAGISTRATE OF LONDON, as well as by his *uniform attention* to its interest, he had rendered it essential service.

INTRODUCTION.

Dr. TOWERS, previously to the presentation of the medals, made some remarks relative to the design, and success of the Society, and to the reasons which had induced them to cause medals to be struck.—He observed, that, as the MEDICAL ASSISTANTS took *no fee or reward* for services to those persons who came within the plan of this Institution, it had from the first been publicly declared to be the design of the Society, when their finances would admit of it, to give SILVER MEDALS to those gentlemen who had been instrumental in restoring persons that were taken out of the water *without any apparent signs of life*.—By the generosity of the public, the DIRECTORS were now enabled to give

such *honorary medals*; and they had previously resolved, that, from the die which had been prepared by Mr. PINGO, *four medals should be struck in gold*, for the PRESIDENT, the TREASURER, and the *two INSTITUTORS of the Society*.

Dr. TOWERS ALSO OBSERVED,—THAT THE CUSTOM OF STRIKING MEDALS, to perpetuate the memory of events of importance, was of very *ancient origin*; and that if MEDALS had been frequently struck, to preserve the memory of the oppressors and plunderers of mankind, of those who under the denomination of heroes and conquerors have laid waste provinces, and depopulated kingdoms, it must surely be more rational, that MEDALS should be struck in honour of the *benefactors of mankind*, and an Institution for the *preservation* of the human species.

JAMES HORSFALL, Esq.

THE SECOND GOLD MEDAL was voted to JAMES HORSFALL, Esq. *Treasurer* of the Society: and, in his address to this gentleman, the CHAIRMAN observed, that the diligence and fidelity with which he had discharged the office of Treasurer, without any salary or reward, the time and application he had employed in paying the premiums of the Society, and examining into the many cases that had been brought before him, and his constant attention to the interests of so humane an Institution, justly entitle him to the honorary medal which was then presented him.

Dr.

Dr. COGAN.

Dr. TOWERS observed, that he was one of the first who had excited the attention of the inhabitants of this kingdom to the practicability of recovering persons, apparently dead by drowning, by his judicious translation of the *Amsterdam Memoirs* upon this subject.—He was also entitled to very honorable remembrance for having, with Dr. HAWES, exerted his endeavours towards the establishment of so excellent an Institution in this country: and had likewise a just claim to the thanks of the Society, for the care, attention, diligence, and judgement, which he had displayed in preparing and digesting the Reports.

THE EDITOR cannot but join most heartily in the opinion delivered by the Rev. Dr. TOWERS of this amiable and accomplished gentleman, who was the early associate of his labours;—he can never cease to regret the loss of those abilities, which were as vigorously as incessantly employed in promoting and diffusing the knowledge of this subject.—He is free to own, that it was Dr. COGAN who first drew his attention to the facility of restoring life, which determined him, armed with so great and good a cause, to stem the strong tide, of prejudice, which seemed at one time likely to sweep away that philanthropic plan,—now established on the firmest basis,—THE APPROBATION OF THE MOST BENEVOLENT OF SOVEREIGNS, —AND THE CONCURRENCE OF THE MOST INTELLIGENT AND VIRTUOUS OF THE PEOPLE.

W. H.

Dr.

Dr. HAWES.

THE CHAIRMAN remarked, that to the well-known humanity, and active benevolence for which he was so remarkable, this Society in a great degree owed its origin.

The utility of an Institution of this kind had been clearly seen by Dr. HAWES, and therefore he had laboured to promote it with an ardour that would ever do him honour.—Indeed, before its establishment, he had *advertised* REWARDS for notice to be brought him of any drowned person, within a reasonable distance from his own habitation, which was the strongest demonstration of his solicitude to promote so benevolent a design;—and that afterwards by joining with his *worthy colleague*, Dr. COGAN, in adopting measures for establishing the present Institution, he has performed a real service to his country.

Dr. TOWERS observed, THE SOCIETY were indebted to Dr. WATKINSON for the *ingenious device of the medal*, which had been justly admired for its propriety and elegant simplicity. — The DIRECTORS, therefore, presented the Doctor with a SILVER MEDAL, as an acknowledgement for this service, as well as for the zeal he had always shewn to promote the interests of this humane Institution*.

* The EDITOR cannot suffer this Gentleman's memory to pass away without his feeble expression of his worth to Society.—He was the strenuous promoter of every design calculated for the benefit of mankind;

Omnibus carus, nulli carior quàm scriptori.

W. H.

A CONCISE ACCOUNT
OF
SIMILAR INSTITUTIONS,
Established in the Years 1775 and 1776.

NORWICH,—IRELAND,—SCOTLAND,—HULL,
LIVERPOOL,—WORCESTER,—CHESTER,
and KIDDERMINSTER.

UPON the first Institution of our Society, we could not forbear expressing our hopes, that different parts of the kingdom would imitate our example; that towns and cities, too remote to be intimately connected with us, or too opulent to render such a connection necessary, would be animated by our attempts, and still more by our success, to form similar establishments. It is with sincerest pleasure we inform the public that such expectations were well-grounded:—THE COMMISERATION, which all must feel for objects in such a distressful and perilous state, *no longer* rests in exclamations of sympathy and sorrow, but begins to take a very active part, and endeavours *to avert the evils* it is so ready to bewail.

Soon after the establishment of our Institution in LONDON, the late LORD CATHCART, whose benevolence and public spirit are well known, undertook to introduce one for the same purposes in *Scotland*.—In order to give a greater weight

weight and function to his design, he submitted the methods of treatment to the inspection of Dr. CULLEN. And we are happy to find that this gentleman not only approved of our modes of proceeding in general, but has been particularly circumstantial in explaining their great propriety. —In consequence of this, LORD CATHCART drew up a plan which he recommended to the *Board of Police*, the substance of which is as follows :

Their methods of treatment, and proposed rewards, entirely correspond with ours, excepting such alterations as have a local reference. — There is also a judicious addition respecting THE TREATMENT OF THE FROZEN, viz. *that they must first be rubbed with snow, or spunged with cold water till unfrozen, and then gradually brought into warmth, and assisted by the other means.*

IN THE SAME YEAR, the city of NORWICH formed a plan for the establishment of an Institution, which they have happily carried into execution. — They have done us the honour to follow our example respecting the methods of *Resuscitation*, the *premiums* they offer, and the appointment of MEDICAL ASSISTANTS.

IN THE YEAR 1775, Mr. *Rotheram* published, by order of the trustees of LORD CREWE, an address to the people of *Newcastle*, with rules, directions, and cautions, proper to be observed in the treatment of the drowned, and in other cases of apparent, sudden, and accidental death.

A SOCIETY was also formed in the CITY OF CORKE. — A few months afterwards Dr. TOWNSEND, one of the *Medical Assistants*, favoured us with an instance of RESTORATION. — This gentleman has been instrumental in RESTORING LIFE. — See the particulars of p. 101 of these Transactions.

Mr. SCOTT, in a letter addressed to the Society, informed us that the MAYOR and CORPORATION of the town of *Hull* proposed to establish an Institution also, and desired us to furnish them with an account of the proceedings. — Some of our Plans and Reports, with samples of our bills, &c. were, in consequence of this application, transmitted to that gentleman.

The judicious and elegant translation of the *Amsterdam Memoirs*, together with the spirited exertions of Dr. COGAN and Dr. HAWES, for establishing a similar Society in *England*, first engaged the attention of the *Medical Gentlemen* in *Liverpool* to the subject. — In 1775, Mr. PICKERING proposed to the CORPORATION to defray the expences incurred in such attempts; to the trustees of the Infirmary there, to admit such

casualties

casualties as patients; and to the physicians and surgeons of the same, to direct and superintend the treatment of all such cases.

The plan met with general approbation, and, for the prosecution of it, *a convenient room* was rented in the neighbourhood of the docks, for the reception of bodies, and a great number of printed directions of the *Resuscitative Process*, containing the instructions (nearly the same as yours) and the rewards offered were extensively distributed by the MAGISTRATES at granting the licences.

MEDICAL ASSISTANTS

OF THE

LIVERPOOL HUMANE SOCIETY.

DR. ROBSON.

DR. RICHMOND.

DR. HOULSTON.

MR. PARK.

MR. LYON.

MR. ALLANSON.

These Gentlemen have generously engaged to give their attendance *gratis*, have seen the means properly applied, and steadily persevered in, with the happiest success.

Dr.

Dr. CAMERON to the TREASURER.

“ SIR,

“ THE humanity of your Institution, I think, interests and delights every one who has any regard for the welfare of his fellow-creatures;—and the part, Sir, which you sustain in the Society, if one may judge of the tree by its fruit, induces me to believe, I am not mistaken in thinking that it will give you great pleasure to be informed, that we are on the eve of establishing a similar HUMANE SOCIETY.—From the same source too I draw my assurance, that you will excuse the liberty now taken by one united to you by having the same views.—I took an opportunity of mentioning it to our LORD LIEUTENANT*, *who nobly answered*, ‘ He should be always willing ‘ to promote any scheme that had the good of ‘ mankind for its object.’

“ UNDER SUCH PATRONAGE, I have at this early period got the names of thirty of the principal inhabitants of this town; so that we shall be able to carry our plan into execution; and, that I might have every information to promote it, I have read your last year’s publication, and have sent for Dr. Cullen’s letter to Lord Cathcart; and, so far as knowledge goes, your instructions seem highly proper and sufficient.

CHARLES CAMERON.”

Worcester, Nov. 24, 1776.

* Lord Coventry.

Dr.

Dr. HAYGARTH to the
Treasurer, dated *Chester*, Dec. 2, 1776.

“ S I R,

“ THE Society, established in London for recovering persons apparently drowned, having, with great public spirit and humanity, introduced into BRITAIN an Institution that will probably be productive of very extensive good consequences, in preserving many valuable lives that would otherwise have been lost, either from inattention or improper treatment :

I deem it an indispensable duty to inform you, that, influenced by your benevolent and philanthropic example, like regulations have been formed in this part of the island.—This account, I doubt not, will give your DIRECTORS a pleasing satisfaction, which they well deserve to enjoy.—The plan, which I had the honour of presenting to the *Governors of Chester Infirmary*, and which has received unanimous approbation, is in every respect the same as the judicious and successful regulations of your Society.

I have the satisfaction of informing you, that the Institution is so much approved, that some generous subscriptions have been made to support the expence of this separate charity; and that no supply will be required from the contributions to the Infirmary.—This account I thought due to your respectable Society from

JOHN HAYGARTH.

Dr.

Dr. JOHNSTONE, of *Kidderminster*,

T O

JAMES HORSFALL, Esq.

“ S I R,

“ AS one who heartily wishes prosperity to the humane endeavours of the Society for recovering the drowned, I have caused a *thousand* copies of the directions inclosed to be printed, in order to disperse them in this county, to excite the inhabitants to attempt to recover life.—Some liberties I have taken to accommodate the direction to the idiom and prejudices of this neighbourhood.—I have also been prevailed upon to subscribe my name, as it was thought that might have some weight among such as know me, and might the more willingly engage such to pursue these directions, having in all this no other view than that of promoting the excellent and humane views of the Society; and beg leave to present my respects and hearty wishes for the success of an Institution so beneficial to mankind.

“ I am, Sir,

“ Your most obedient humble servant,

“ J. JOHNSTONE.”

Kidderminster, Dec. 15, 1776.

“ P. S. Formerly I was so fortunate as to RESTORE TO LIFE TWO CHILDREN, who were given up *for dead after birth*, and indeed seemed so, by immersing them in warm water, and keeping them there till they began to breathe.

Dr.

Dr. JOHNSTONE

O N

VENÆSECTION.

IT gives us great pleasure to find that the Doctor has adopted our ideas concerning the destructive effects of an *indiscriminate and pernicious use of the LANCET*.—As this subject is important, and the testimony of a gentleman of sense and learning must necessarily have considerable weight with all *unprejudiced minds*, we beg leave to transcribe his judicious observation concerning it:

“ *Bleeding*, hitherto indiscriminately practised,
 “ is not in *chilled bodies* rationally attempted till
 “ some degree of heat be restored, and must not
 “ then be considered as absolutely necessary, for
 “ it has been found by experience to retard and
 “ prevent recovery, and has sometimes proved
 “ *fatal* to the recovering patient.—Whatever may
 “ be expected from it, it is of moment to warn
 “ the public, that it must *not* be among the
 “ *first attempts* to resuscitate life.—The flowing
 “ blood manifestly *obstructs* the operations that are of
 “ clear utility and absolute necessity; and bandages
 “ visibly prevent the success of the treatment.

“ THE FLOWING OF BLOOD from an
 “ opened vein, and that feebly, is of itself
 “ *no conclusive or certain proof* that the patient
 “ is recoverable. Blood will often continue
 “ to flow for days after death, from the
 “ jugular or other large vein, which has been
 “ opened:

“ opened. The efflux of blood in this case arises
 “ from the slow and gradual accumulation of the
 “ whole mass of red blood in the veins, and from
 “ the great contractile power of the arterial coats,
 “ even after death, to that degree, as totally to
 “ empty the arteries of the blood, with which
 “ they were distended, and to push it wholly
 “ into the veins.—Hence it is that in dead bodies
 “ the arteries are found empty, and the veins full.
 “ Blood, therefore, flowing from an opened vein,
 “ without other signs of life, affords no certain
 “ presumption of recovery from sudden accidents.”

“ J. JOHNSTONE.”

We may add to the above pleasing accounts that
 an Institution is recently established at *Dublin*,
 for the same laudable purposes; and that some
 gentlemen of the town of *Appleby*, in *Westmoreland*,
 have printed and distributed directions of the
 methods of treatment, to render them familiar
 to the inhabitants of those parts.

Dr. REYNOLDS concludes with an observation
 on the *Clyma Nicotiani fumosum* as an important
 part of the Resuscitative process.—The application
 of the *tobacco to the intestines*, has always been
 considered as a most powerful and efficacious
 means of exciting the *torpid powers* of nature.—It
 is coeval *with the first attempts* to restore persons
 in this critical situation; and hath, in a variety of
 instances, manifested its superior advantages.

REFLECTIONS.

WE have repeatedly urged, that, although the numerous accidents and many other circumstances have determined us to pay peculiar attention to the state of *drowning persons*, yet, it must be granted, that SUSPENSION OF LIFE from various other causes is equally susceptible of aid.

We have also endeavoured to inculcate the necessity of PERSEVERANCE, even in the midst of the most discouraging appearances.—For, since we are ignorant *how long the vital spark may lie dormant* without being extinguished, since we are not acquainted with any other proof of death but an *incipient putrefaction*,—we ought not *rashly* to despair, or too *hastily* give our fellow-creatures over to the grave, till the Resuscitative Process by judicious Assistants has been several hours employed.

It is with a view to demonstrate the truth of *both these important facts*, that we shall add, to our narratives of success, *some valuable extracts* from FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS, which we hope will be an acceptable addition to those already recorded, and place the doctrines we advance in so striking a point of view as shall engage the public to attend equally *to every instance of sudden apparent death*, from whatever cause, and be indefatigable in the use of means which have proved so amazingly efficacious.

SINGULAR CASES
SELECTED FROM THE PUBLICATIONS
OF
HOLLAND and FRANCE.

ARTICLE I.

From the FRENCH.

January 24, 1773, a child four years of age, at Moutieres, fell into the river Bresse, nor was he taken out of the water till an hour had expired. He was laid in a bed, and well covered with blankets. Two hours after this, a medical gentleman arrived, and, extending himself upon the body, blew forcibly into his mouth, at the same time closing the nostrils.—Afterwards, placing the patient near the fire, he rubbed him with flannels, brandy, and dissolved salt, for some time:—the child began to give signs of life.

AN IMPORTANT OBSERVATION
ON

RESUSCITATION.

This remarkable case is very interesting to humanity, and proves of what importance it is to apply means conformable to the situation and circumstances of the patient, and by what simple and easy methods life may sometimes be restored.

ARTICLE II.

THE FOLLOWING CASE IS HIGHLY WORTHY OF ATTENTION, AS IT CLEARLY PROVES THE GREAT DANGER, AND EVEN INHUMANITY, OF IMMEDIATELY AND INATTENTIVELY ABANDONING NEWLY-BORN INFANTS WHEN APPARENTLY DEAD, IN THE STEAD OF ASSIDUOUSLY PERSEVERING IN THE TRIAL OF EVERY METHOD THAT MAY RESTORE THEM TO LIFE.

“A PUPIL IN MIDWIFERY in *Manheim*, being sent for to a woman in labour, found her in a very weak state in consequence of an hæmorrhage of 15 days continuance. He delivered her of a boy perfectly formed, but who, though all the means usual in such cases were tried, *gave no signs of life*.

Fortunately the practitioner recollected, that when he had separated the *funis umbilicalis*, its artery was filled with blood, from which he concluded, that the death of the child was not occasioned by the mother's hæmorrhage; for, when that is the case, the *umbilical artery* is generally empty and flaccid. This consideration encouraged him to try the following experiment.

Having

Having placed the child in a bath of *warm wine*, he applied his mouth to that of the patient, and blew into it, closing the nostrils with the right hand, that the breath might be impelled into the trachea, while, with his left hand, he rubbed the abdomen; by these means producing a kind of artificial respiration.

THE YOUNG GENTLEMAN continued this operation during the space of *half an hour* without perceiving any effect, except that the colour of the body became more animated.—This slight prospect of success made him persist in his endeavours. After ten minutes more had elapsed, the infant suddenly breathed in a convulsive manner, and uttered a plaintive cry, but without repeating these symptoms.—This attentive and ingenious pupil now observed a slight pulsation in the *funis umbilicalis*, but without any perceptible motion of the thorax.

Encouraged by these favourable appearances, he continued to blow into the mouth of the child, who soon gave repeated sighs, and in a little time the patient's complete recovery was the reward of his assiduous and humane attempts during three quarters of an hour, which restored life to the infant, and afforded great joy to its parents.

THE THIRD ARTICLE.

SUFFOCATION IN A WELL.

Poitiers, July 5.—TWO MASONS, descending into a well, attempted to clear the bottom, whence issued a bituminous exhalation. — To cure this, they thought proper to *burn charcoal*; but this remedy proved worse than the disease, one of them fell down almost suffocated, and only escaped the danger by the care of the other, who, not being affected by the *vapour* to so great a degree, had strength to draw his companion out of it.—However, the last would descend again into the well, where he fell down dead.—It was not without risk of their lives they endeavoured to assist him, and got him out of the suffocating fumes.

Mr. *Jussare*, surgeon to the hospital, and Mr. *Dupré*, twice blooded the patient, applied the fumes of tobacco to the nose and mouth, administered dry frictions over the body, and placed him in the open air, the head being bent a little forward, which occasioned the expulsion of bloody phlegm from the mouth, &c.—They procured the return of life, and of perfect senses to the patient, in the space of *two hours*. During the two following days he took a vomit, and drank lemonade, &c.

 TRANS-

TRANSLATION OF THE
FOURTH REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF SUCCESS
FROM THE
FRENCH MEMOIRS.

SUFFOCATION from FERMENTATION.

Perpignan.—TWO PERSONS descended into a cellar, in which there was a vessel of *fermenting grape juice*; hardly had they approached it, but they were struck down by the vapours.—A feeble cry was heard, and a man attempted to go to their assistance; but he shared *the same fate*; a second made the same attempt; but he felt himself suffocating: gave a sign, and was drawn out half dead.

M. de Bonafos, having been informed of this accident, began by admitting air into the cellar.—A great quantity of cold water was next thrown into it, to counteract the malignity of the vapours. They found the person, who had been last attacked, agitated with convulsive motions, and they drew him out.—As soon as he was exposed to the free air, he was in a perfect delirium. He was rubbed with vinegar, and soon began to breathe, so that in a quarter of an hour he was out of danger.

THE TWO OTHERS, who were senseless, without motion or pulse, were restored to life by the same means, but with much more difficulty.

DUTCH MEMOIRS.

ROTTERDAM.

SUFFOCATION.

Nov. 2, 1773. *Bernard Beukman*, whose boat was fastened to the side of the *Rotte*, went into the cabin about eight o'clock in the evening, *with an earthen pot, containing fire*. He had put a piece of wood under the hatch, in order to admit the air; but, by some unfortunate and unknown accident, the wood dropt out, and the hatch was closed.—About eight o'clock the next morning, *W. de Koster*, and *Winter*, saw the boat floating, opened the hatch, and *found the boatman suffocated, without any signs of life*, the fire-pot still remaining between his feet.

They called *Simon van Yperen* as a witness to the accident, who immediately went to fetch *M. Adrien Vander Geys*. This person rubbed the spirits of sal ammoniac upon the man's nostrils, and, opening his mouth, poured into it some geneva.—Half an hour after this, a vein was opened in the arm, which bled to the quantity of about six ounces. He opened the patient's mouth a second time, and, having poured some sal ammoniac down his throat, he thought he perceived a pulsation in the carotid artery, *notwithstanding all the attendants persisted in their assertions that the man was dead irrecoverably*.

THE

THE SURGEON placed him before a large fire, blew at first air, and afterwards the fumes of tobacco; and twice endeavoured to administer the decoction of tobacco by way of glyster; but it was in vain, the sphincter muscle being entirely relaxed. He now began to despair; yet he repeated the fumigation, while two others continued the frictions, and he again imagined that he observed some motion. He redoubled his efforts, again poured some spirits of sal ammoniac into the mouth, and had recourse to a third glyster, which the patient retained.—In a few minutes the blood flowed from the orifice in the arm; the countenance appeared inflated, and he vomited up some pieces of bacon and gingerbread which he had eaten the preceding evening. After this attention for the space of about an hour and a half, the man seemed to fall into a profound sleep, without the least motion of his head, hands, or feet. The surgeon resolved to apply four blisters to his legs, which he did in the presence, and with the approbation, of *Dr. Veirac*. The success was such, that, at *seven* in the evening, *Beukman* recovered his feelings, senses, and speech. The next day he went in good health to the house into which he had been received, and related the circumstances preceding his suffocation.

MONS.

MONS. PIA, who superintends the publication of all the cases in the *city of Paris*, and the different provinces of France, has subjoined to his last publication a memoir concerning the *pernicious effects of lighted charcoal*.—This Memoir was presented to him by *Mr. Harmant of Nancy*.

It contains a full and accurate description of the *morbid appearances* which take place in a body destroyed by the *vapours of burning charcoal*, as investigated by dissection; and the symptoms peculiar to this species of suffocation, by which it may be distinguished from others.—It enquires also into the proximate cause of the effect produced, and lays down the plan of treatment.—It is farther enriched with a number of astonishing instances of RESTORATION TO LIFE, simply by exposure to the *cold air*, and sprinkling *cold water* in the face in great quantities, and with the *most obstinate perseverance*; all of which have fallen under *Mr. Harmant's* inspection.

We could wish to give the whole in an English dress; but, this being impracticable, we have selected the following case from several others, equally curious and interesting, as illustrative of his manner of treatment, and demonstrative of its amazing efficacy.

SUF-

SUFFOCATION BY CHARCOAL.

THE LIFE RESTORED

BY

Mr. HARMANT.

“ I was sent for by *M. de Potier*, to attend his cook; but, as I was not at home, they had recourse to another physician. This gentleman judging, from the appearance of the patient, that it was an apoplectic fit, he ordered the remedies usual in such cases.—They concluded that the patient was *absolutely dead*, and from that moment every remedy was discontinued.

It was not before *two o'clock* in the afternoon that I was informed either of the invitation in the morning or of the state of the patient. I ran to his assistance; on my entering the doors, the other physician happened to meet me, told me *the cook was dead*, and that every kind of aid had been administered in vain.

The numerous attendants were already preparing for his funeral ceremony—I immediately examined his body with the strictest attention;—and *I found his face livid, and a little swollen; the eyes half open, bright, prominent; the mouth closed, teeth fixed, the neck enlarged, the belly very much swollen: there was neither pulse nor respiration.*

I con-

I concluded that the appearances were the effect of *the vapour of lighted charcoal*.—The girl had carried up, the preceding night, a brasier with charcoal: the next morning, when she went into the room to awaken him, she found him in the above situation.

I ordered him to be *placed naked upon a seat in a court by the side of a fountain*. I began with throwing cold water in his face by glassfuls, and desired the assistants to follow my example; but they complied with reluctance, *being prepossessed that the man was dead*, and that my attempts were fruitless.—The attendants began to despair, but I assured them they would perceive their error. They renewed the plan and threw the water with greater force, and more frequently, than before, which soon produced a *slight hiccough*.—*This having struck them LIKE A RESURRECTION*, the noise thereof was soon spread throughout the mansion, and several persons of distinction ran to the place; I ordered the administration of cold water to be continued in their presence, frequently, and by glassfuls. The hiccoughs became stronger and more frequent, and I perceived that the teeth began to relax. I introduced liquoris cylinders between the teeth, fixing again; and we soon perceived the efforts of the air attempting to enter the chest, and of the chest endeavouring to distend and contract itself.—SPANISH SNUFF was
blown

blown into the nostrils without this effect; but he moved his head, and his hands, as if he wished to raise them to his nose. This gave the *bighest satisfaction* to the company.

The projection of water was continued with vigour, and the frequency of the hiccoughs increased proportionably. This remedy excited a slight vomiting. I had already spent *three complete hours*; and had advanced no farther than to the symptoms mentioned above; but they portended a perfect cure.

The continuance of this simple remedy at length procured a vomiting of frothy matter. The body began to be agitated, all the members, particularly the fingers and toes, became violently contracted.—In a word, HE UTTERED A CRY. I and my Assistants redoubled the *projection of the water*, which produced a fresh discharge, with new attempts attempts to respire.—I was persuaded, by the most urgent entreaties, to convey the patient from the open court, where we all experienced the severest cold, into a warmer place. At first I opposed their entreaties, but was at length obliged to yield to the request of his relations. He was conveyed into the kitchen; but what I had feared and predicted came to pass. The patient *relapsed* into his former state of insensibility. We were obliged to open the windows and doors, to obtain the greatest degree
of

of cold possible, and renewed the projection of water.—*Three hours more* were employed, and about nine o'clock in the evening the subject *began to cry out with violence*, and was seized with a universal trembling. I now ordered him to be put to bed.

I visited him again, and found him sensible, but his belly was distended, and shiverings at intervals. I ordered a glyster, a ptisan, and also the vulnerary mixture, with the liquor mineralis Hoffmanni. These medicines having appeased the latter symptoms, I learned the next morning that he had passed a good night. The pulse was become more regular, the shiverings and pain in the head less, and there only remained a sensation of fatigue, and a small distention of the abdomen.

OUR PATIENT,
ON THE RETURN OF LIFE AND HEALTH,
DETERMINED
TO GO TO THE FOOT OF THE ALTAR,
AND RETURN THANKS TO GOD
FOR PREVENTING HIM
FROM BEING INTERED ALIVE;

A MISERABLE EVENT, WHICH WOULD
INDUBITABLY HAVE TAKEN PLACE, HAD IT
NOT BEEN FOR THE APPLICATION OF THIS
EFFICACIOUS REMEDY, AND THE EXERTIONS
OF THIS HUMANE PHYSICIAN.

(143)

A

BRIEF ACCOUNT

OF THE

HUMANE SOCIETY

FOR THE

RECOVERING OF PERSONS APPARENTLY
DEAD BY DROWNING, SUFFOCATION,
OR ANY SUDDEN DEATH,

FROM ITS FIRST ESTABLISHMENT,

1774,

TO THE END OF THE YEAR

1776.

From *May to December, 1774.*

THE NAMES OF THE PERSONS
RESTORED TO LIFE

BY THE

MEDICAL ASSISTANTS.

1. JOHN JOSEPH, iron-founder, *Falcon Stairs.*
2. F. WOOLBERT, attended by Mr. HODSON.
3. J. HARRINGTON, by Mr. PATTEN, *R. Cross.*
4. CAPT. SCOT, by Mr. NELHAM, *Limehouse.*
5. J. BECKETT, by Mr. CORNEY, *St. John's.*
6. N. GROOME, by Mr. SMITH, *Limehouse.*
7. ROBERT HORNE, by Mr. HALES, *Limehouse.*
8. A YOUNG WOMAN, by Mr. HILFORD, *Wapping.*

From

From *January* to *December* 31, 1775.

RESTORED TO LIFE THE FOLLOWING PERSONS.

1. B. RIDEY, by Mr. WARING, *Thames-street*.
2. W. BAILEY, by Mr. MACGLASSEN.
3. F. PICKUP, faved by W. MASON, &c.
4. J. CAMBELL, by Mr. CHURCH, *Islington*.
5. J. HILL, faved by JOSEPH CAMPBELL.
6. T. PATTERSON, by Mr. CHURCH, *Islington*.
7. JAMES PIKE, by Mr. POWSEY, of *Poplar*.
8. W. PLUNKETT, faved by W. PENDEGRAM.
9. A. SULLIVAN, by Mr. POWEL, *Chelfea*.
10. JOHN VENABLES, by Mr. JOSEPH KNIGHT.
11. J. JOHNSON, faved by R. JACKSON.
12. J. NORRIS, by Mr. BENNET, *Wapping*.
13. A CHILD, attended by Mr. THOMAS, *Wapping*.
14. W. GARDINER, by Mr. GOODWIN, *S. Th.*
15. T. WILLIAMS, faved by Mr. FATTISCOMB.
16. W. SCOTMAN, by Mr. ANSEL, *Brentford*.
17. A BOY, by Mr. STEVENS, *Radcliffe-cross*.
18. A BOY, attended by Mr. JONES, *Islington*.
19. A MAN, faved by THOMAS FLYDE.
20. D. GREEN, attended by Mr. CLIFTON.
21. D. ADAMSON, by Mr. COTTON, *Blackwall*.
22. A CHILD, aged 3 years, by Mr. MORRISON.
23. SARAH ANDERSON, by Mr. JOHN RAMSEY.
24. JAMES BATES, by Mr. WILLIAM CARTER.
25. MARY

25. MARY RILEY, by Mr. HAYNES, *Islington*.
26. A MAN, by Mr. BILLINGHURST.
27. G. POSNETT, by Mr. WARING, *Rotherhithe*.
28. T. GARLAND, by Mr. HOUSE, *Lambeth*.
29. CATHARINE LEVERIDGE, by Mr. ROBERTS.
30. A CHILD, by Mr. PALSER, *Hammersmith*.
31. J. A. FALKENHAGEN, by Mr. CURTIS.
32. WILLIAM LANE, by Mr. VAUX, *Billingsgate*.
33. JANE D. by Mr. THOMAS, *Greenwich*.
34. A GIRL, by M. CLOWES, *Henley*.
35. J. BEESLY, by J. F. ROSE, Esq.
36. JAMES SYMS, by Mr. RUNDELL, *Bath*.
37. W. Y. by Mr. BADGER, *Worcester*.
38. A YOUTH, by Mr. AGAR, of *New York*.
39. A GIRL, restored by Mr. SQUIRES.
40. A BOY, restored by Dr. TOWNSEND, *Cork*.
41. C. WALTON, by Dr. WARD, &c.
42. THOMAS TUFFIELD, by Mr. RIGBY, *Norwich*.
43. A——B——, by Dr. KIPPING, *Brightelmstone*.
44. A YOUNG MAN, by Mr. HOUSE, *Wycombe*.
45. JOHN STAGE, by Mr. STEBBING, *Ipswich*.
46. M. S. by Dr. PUMPHRY and Dr. TOWNSEND.
47. JAMES WINCH, by Dr. GOLDWYER.

LIVES RESTORED

BY THE

MEDICAL ASSISTANTS, &c.

1776.

1. J. DUFFIN, restored by Dr. HAWES and Mr. BEAUMONT.
2. ELIZ. MARTIN, by Mr. BURGESS.
3. MARY RICHER, by J. WOOD.
4. J. CARMICHAEL, restored by Mr. BURGESS.
5. JAMES HERVEY, by J. HUNT, and J. DAY.
6. S. ROSWELL, a child, by JAMES HUNT.
7. SOPHIA MOORE, by Mr. ADAMS, *Islington*.
8. MARK HARRIS, restored by Mr. WARD.
- 9, 10. Two MEN saved by JOHN STANLEY.
11. THOMAS MALLET, by Mr. WILLIAM CLOWES.
12. MARY SMITH, by Mr. LANCELOT ROBERTS.
13. A WOMAN, restored by Mr. BEAUMONT.
14. A. BETHEL, by the same MED. ASSISTANT.
15. JOHN CHESTERMAN, by Mr. WALFORD.
16. S. WITWICK, saved by T. MATTHEWS.
17. A MAN, restored by Mr. MIDFORD.
18. A BOY, saved by JOHN BELL, *Islington*.
19. WILLIAM JONES, saved by T. HATFIELD.
20. R. CHISHOLM, restored by Mr. BEAUMONT.
21. A GIRL, restored by Mr. TAYLOR.

22. E.

22. E. SWAN, attended by Mr. BUCK.
 23. WILLIAM SYKES, saved by D. WESTON.
 24. P. OLDFIELD, attested by Mr. BURGESS.
 25. WILLIAMS, saved by JOHN GOODACRE.
 26. A WOMAN, restored by Mr. J. BLUNT.
 27. ANN RUSSEL, restored by Mr. JARVIS, &c.
 28. ELIZ. HENFIELD, by MARY ADDISON.
 29. JOHN MATTOX, by JOHN JINNINGS.
 30. DENNIS SULLIVAN, restored by Mr. CORNEY.
 31. THOMAS ORLIBAR, by Mr. ROGERS.
 32. WILLIAMS, saved by CHARLES MAYNARD.
 33. J. W. lifeless, restored by Mr. VAUX.
 34. ELIZ. TAYLOR, saved by RICHARD POTTER.
 35. Mrs. PATRICK, recovered by Mr. PIERCE.
 - 36, 37, 38. Mrs. BECK, Mrs. BUCKING, and
Mr. CAMBELL, restored by Mr. MADDOX.
 39. PIERRE BLOIS, saved by JOHN HILL.
 40. M. COOPER, resuscitated by Mr. CHURCH.
 41. J. LOWE, by the same MEDICAL ASSISTANT.
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RESUSCITATIONS
COMMUNICATED
TO THE
HUMANE SOCIETY
IN THE YEAR
1776.

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| 1. ROBERT LUNT, <i>apparently dead</i> ,
restored by Messrs. CLIFF, &c. | } <i>Liverpool.</i> |
| 2. W. ROBERTS, by Mr. LYON. | |
| 3. JAMES BRYAN, by Mr. PARK. | |
| 4. JAMES JONES, by Mr. LYON. | |
| 5. A. HOUGH, by Dr. HOULSTON. | |
| 6. A FISHERMAN, Dr. TOWNSEND. | } <i>Corke.</i> |
| 7. His Companion, <i>apparently dead</i> ,
restored by the same Physician. | |
| 8, 9. T. FERGUSON, restored,
and JANE NUTMAN, rendered
to all appearance <i>lifeless</i> by
an extraordinary species of
Suffocation, resuscitated by
Dr. DAWSON. | } <i>Coldstream.</i> |
| | |
| 11. J. DICK, by Mr. MEEK, <i>Falkirk.</i> | |

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVEN LIVES
PRESERVED AND RESTORED

WITHIN THREE YEARS.

INSTITUTED

1774-

CON-

CONCLUSION.

IN PUBLISHING THE REPORTS FOR THE YEAR 1776, WE HAVE IN SOME RESPECTS ADHERED TO OUR FORMER PLAN.—WE HAVE FIRST GIVEN THOSE SUCCESSFUL CASES WHICH HAVE FALLEN UNDER THE IMMEDIATE INSPECTION OF THE SOCIETY.

A SUMMARY VIEW OF THE UNSUCCESSFUL ONES; BY WHICH THE READER WILL PLAINLY SEE HOW MUCH WE HAVE GAINED OVER THE PRECEDING YEARS.—WE HAVE AFTERWARDS GIVEN THE CASES WHICH HAVE BEEN COMMUNICATED TO US FROM INDIVIDUALS, OR FROM OTHER SOCIETIES.—TO THESE WE HAVE SUBJOINED A SECOND PART.

A GENERAL ACCOUNT OF THE*PROCEEDINGS OF OTHER ESTABLISHMENTS WHICH HAVE ORIGINATED FROM OURS; AND ALSO SOME SINGULAR CASES, CHIEFLY SELECTED FROM THE DUTCH AND FRENCH MEMOIRS, IN ORDER TO DEMONSTRATE STILL FARTHER THE ASSERTION, THAT PERSONS ARE RECOVERABLE IN SUDDEN SUSPENSIONS OF THE VITAL POWERS FROM VARIOUS OTHER CAUSES, AND TO ANIMATE THE FACULTY TO STILL GREATER PERSEVERANCE IN THE MOST DESPERATE AND ALARMING ACCIDENTS.

LECTURES

O N

SUSPENDED ANIMATION

DELIVERED BY

DR. HAWES.

THE GREAT SUCCESS of the *Medical Assistants* of the Society, in restoring those, who seemed, according to all the *received signs*, to have passed that “ Bourne, from which no traveller returns,” have given a pleasing earnest of the immense benefits that might be expected to accrue to mankind, and of the unparalleled honor that was likely to result to the profession from the establishment and cultivation of this newly acquired accession to the medical kingdom :—but for this it was necessary, that the subject should be prælected upon and taught to students of medicine as the other branches of the art are. This was an undertaking not a little arduous, if from no other cause, from the very circumstance of its novelty.—The first course of lectures, on SUSPENDED ANIMATION, ever given in this country, was delivered by Dr. HAWES, in the Autumn of 1776.—The object of these lectures was not merely to instruct the *juvenile student*; it was equally to *incite an investigation* of this important subject in its fullest extent and remotest consequences.—The ample discussion it has since undergone will be recorded in these Transactions.

 IN-

INTRODUCTION
TO THE
FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THIS
INSTITUTION,
1777.

HITHERTO the statements of this Institution were published annually; there was a resolution formed of fixing a longer interval between their appearance. This resolution was overruled by the consideration, that an alteration in the periods of publication might injure the interests of the Society, by suffering the busy tongue of Calumny to whisper in the ears of Prejudice, that the cause was no longer prosecuted with the earnestness and activity which had characterized their past labours.

A farther reason we shall extract from the introduction to the Reports of this year.—“ *It was suggested by the Directors that this omission might give occasion to imagine, that the successes of the last year were much inferior to those of the preceding years: It was therefore deemed a debt of justice, due to the humanity, skill, and diligence, of the MEDICAL ASSISTANTS who have been the happy instruments of restoring life, to publish to the world the instances of their success, at stated periods, that they may not be deprived, longer than is necessary, of that honour which is their only recompence,*

CV. Mr. DYMOND to the TREASURER.

S I R,

I was called to a woman *to all appearance dead*.—The eyes and lower jaw were fixed, cold, and no pulsation.—The resuscitative means were employed for half an hour, which produced motion the lips and eye-lids, succeeded by a slight pulse.—Soon after taking some wine, she was much convulsed, which was succeeded by vomiting. I left her tolerably well recovered, giving directions that she should, at proper intervals, be supplied with the wine or a little broth.

At *eleven o'clock* in the forenoon I returned, found that she had only spoken once, her pulse still continued very slow. I sent her an enema and cordial mixture.—On Monday I found it necessary to repeat the glyster, continue the mixture, and also to apply a Vesicatory.—These had the desired effect; and, though she had not spoken more than once or twice for two days, she was able to speak in the evening, so far as to inform us that her name was *Sarah Binder*, and that she had lived servant in Maiden-lane.

C A S E CIV.

S. RUSSEL jumped, in a fit of despair, into the *Thames*.—The body was under water a QUARTER OF AN HOUR, and Mr. GRAY restored him to life.—*This unhappy object continued for some time in a melancholy state, but was finally restored to perfect health, to his wife, and several helpless children.*

CASE

C A S E CXIV.

Dr. SQUIRE to the TREASURER.

SUSPENSION by the CORD.

INTRODUCTION.

I AM FULLY CONVINCED, THAT, IN VARIOUS CASES OF APPARENT DEATHS, MANY LIVES MIGHT HAVE BEEN PRESERVED, WHICH HAVE BEEN GIVEN UP FOR LOST, IF SUITABLE METHODS HAD BEEN TRIED TO RESTORE THEM.—THE FOLLOWING INSTANCE, AMONG NUMBERS, WILL CORROBORATE THE TRUTH OF THIS OBSERVATION, AS IT WILL APPEAR THAT THE UNFORTUNATE OBJECT MUST HAVE INEVITABLY PERISHED HAD NOT SKILFUL ASSISTANCE BEEN ADMINISTERED.

THE CASE.

ANN LEWIS, a young woman, in a fit of despair, attempted to destroy herself by *hanging*. She was cut down in a *quarter of an hour*. A messenger was dispatched to my house, which is about *half a mile* distant. Mr. LEY attended:—Upon entering the house, he saw several who appeared much terrified, and who told him, that *the poor girl was certainly dead, and they did not like to remain in the room*.

Being introduced, he found the subject insensible and motionless; there was no perceptible beating of the heart, nor pulsation in the arteries of the wrists or temples: respiration had also apparently ceased: the face was also swollen and livid. He

ordered a warming-pan moderately heated, covered with flannel, which was rubbed over the back and spine for a considerable time; the feet and legs were immersed in warm water, and volatiles were applied to the nose and temples. After the use of various means for *twenty minutes*, Mr. LEY had the satisfaction to perceive some signs of RETURNING LIFE, such as sighing, and slight twichings, &c. These were followed by convulsive motions, and pulse, with a return of the natural colour and warmth.

It was then judged proper to take away a few ounces of blood, to prevent the effects of a pressure upon the brain, which might happen from a surcharge of blood forced into the vessels by the strangulation of the cord. The girl from that time gradually recovered; and this day I took leave of her, *perfectly restored both in body and mind*,—and to appearance sincerely penitent.

CONCLUSION.

Dr. Squire farther adds, that "this successful case is demonstrative of the happy effects of perseverance. Lateat scintillula, he observes, should be ever present to the mind, when we are called to administer aid to persons in these unfortunate circumstances. That a small spark may yet remain is a consideration that will animate us to persevere in the most desperate cases; in the present one, the assistants and by-standers were so astonished, that they considered the RESTORATION OF THE SUBJECT AS LITTLE LESS THAN A RESURRECTION FROM THE DEAD."

CASE

(155)

CASE CXIX.

Dr. WILLIAM HAWES

RESTORED TO LIFE

JAMES BARTON,

ADDRESSED

TO THE

TREASURER.

As my ASSOCIATION with Dr. COGAN, in establishing and promoting the interests of the HUMANE SOCIETY, has been one of the greatest pleasures of my life, from a firm conviction of its *extensive utility*,—it is with the utmost satisfaction, that I am now able to communicate to you the particulars of a case, which has fallen under my own inspection, and in which I have been the happy instrument of rescuing a fellow-creature from the jaws of death.

On the 6th of this month, *John Barton*, of *St. Clement Danes*, fell from a barge into the *Thames*.—*W. Robinson*, at some distance, heard the plunge into the water, and turning round saw the body rise up to the surface. He ran to the spot; but, there being no communication, was obliged to go a considerable way round, and over several barges, — searched for the body, and brought it up to all *appearance dead*. He carried it home to the distracted parents.

It appeared *so totally void of life*, that it was laid upon the bed without any attempts being made for its recovery.—At length I was

sent for, and found the body *deadly-cold and totally insensible*;—*nor upon the strictest examination could be perceived the least pulsation, respiration, or any other vital motion.* I applied frictions, and the other resuscitative methods.—*I made a very strong solution of the emetic tartar,* and forced down a teaspoonful often; and, to render it the more effective, I ordered the assistants to *agitate the body* considerably. In about five minutes, a quantity of froth issued from the mouth; and my patient soon vomited, groaned very much, and fell into strong convulsions; these went off gradually; the warmth returned, the heart and arterial system once more began their vital functions.—The vomiting I encouraged with warm water, which so far from debilitating, as has been supposed, gave fresh vigour to the vital powers *. After frequent vomitings, he fell into profuse sweats; his pulse became more regular, and he breathed with greater ease. He slept tolerably well a great part of the night.—In a few days the febrile symptoms were removed; and his health was perfectly restored.

* SEE PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS, 1776.

MR. JOHN HUNTER'S ESSAY

ON

RESUSCITATION.

CASE

C A S E CXX.

AN EXTRAORDINARY INSTANCE OF
SUFFOCATION

AND

RESUSCITATION,

BY

Mr. WYATT, MEDICAL ASSISTANT.

A CHILD SMOTHERED IN A

TURN-UP-BEDSTEAD.

SIR,

On *Thursday* evening, as I was passing by accident through *Bevis Marks*, my attention was engaged by the cries of a woman in the greatest distress; and, seeing several persons running in a yard, I was prompted to enquire into the cause. Some knowing my profession, made way for me through the crowd. I saw a fine infant, aged eighteen months, lying in the arms of a young woman, *dead to all appearance. Its countenance was livid and swollen; the eyes half shut and fixed; the mouth a little opened. No respiration nor pulsation of any of the arteries, or of the heart, was perceptible: a profuse sweat, attended with that clamminess, which is always an alarming symptom, was diffused.* I was informed that the
child

child had been smothered. I cut off its cloaths, and, stripping the child naked, exposed it to the open air, that the *external vessels might be constricted thereby, and the blood, propelled inwardly, might stimulate the heart to its wonted action.*

In this respect I deviated from the methods recommended in suffocation by water, by which the circulation is originally checked externally. The other means used were similar; such as agitating the body, applying gentle frictions to the breast and extremities, and rubbing volatile spirits upon the temples and nostrils.—In about fifteen minutes, SYMPTOMS OF RETURNING LIFE APPEARED; such as pulsation in the arteries, sighs at intervals, &c. These gradually increased till the next morning, when the infant appeared perfectly restored.

Upon enquiry into the case, I learned that the infant had been laid to sleep *on a turn-up-bedstead*; the girl threw some things upon the bed, and turned it up without perceiving the child. The child continued in that state *an hour and a half*, when another person, going to make the bed, discovered the infant in the alarming situation and insensible state described above. It was the mother whose cries and agonies had engaged my attention; she is the wife of DA COSTA, a butcher, in *Bevis Marks*.

JOHN WYATT.

RE-

REFLECTIONS

ON

TURN-UP-BEDSTEADS.

Dr. HAWES conceives it to be part of that duty, he has ever enjoined to himself, to pay a serious regard to every thing that may lead to an *immature extinction* of the *PRINCIPIUM VITÆ*; and to apprise his *medical brethren* of the danger wherever he may find it, however disguised or however neglected—he is consequently induced to observe on the preceding case, which had not Mr. WYATT's skill and humanity happily rescued, it would have added to the *number* of young lives, and those of which we should be most tender, that have been thus sacrificed.—These beds, which may be literally termed beds of suffocation, are in fact the *graves* of infants.—The total laying aside of *turn-up-bedsteads* is an act incumbent on all parents, and indeed an act of policy and humanity in all persons who have the *care of children*, as they value the preservation of their lives.

W. H.

 CASE

C A S E CXXX.

ADDRESSED TO DR. HAWES.

I learned that J. T. had been under water about *ten minutes*, and lying on the grafs about a *quarter of an hour*.—A livid hue was spread over his face and neck, the eyes were dim, and he was to all appearance dead; the people about him thought all assistance would be useless. I used your judicious means, and, in about an hour, he was able to speak; but he was not yet sensible; for, he called on his absent friends to help him out of the water, or he should be drowned.—In pursuing the plan for an *hour and a half*, he was restored from the jaws of death to the great satisfaction of numbers of people present.

JOHN WILLIAMSON, MEDICAL ASSISTANT.

CXXXIV.

Mr. GARRET

J. D. CHEPNEY, taken out of the New River, near *Newington*, and conveyed to an adjacent house; his extremities were quite cold; nor could pulsation be perceived; the body was laid upon a bed; constant and smart frictions were made use of, together with warm applications to the feet, &c. and arm-pits, and volatiles to the nostrils.—In the space of *an hour and a half*, the pulsation was perceptible.—As soon as he could swallow, a cordial medicine greatly relieved him, and in about *five hours* the man was perfectly restored.

J. G.

CASE

SUSPENSION BY THE CORD

FOR HALF AN HOUR.

MR. PARKINSON and MR. DEARNS,

MEDICAL ASSISTANTS.

It is with the utmost satisfaction I can inform you of a case in which I have been able (by the means recommended by your truly Humane Society) to restore life to one, who, before the Institution of your Society, would have been numbered with the dead.

I was sent for to *B. Maxey*; the poor fellow was to all outward appearance lifeless:—the jaw fixed; a coldness had overspread the limbs, &c. &c. excepting a very small degree of warmth at the pit of the stomach. A woman, who had some imperfect idea of the means recommended by our Society, endeavoured successfully to increase the warmth; and a neighbour had taken from the arm *eight* ounces of blood.—Mr. DEARNS arrived and kindly assisted in the inflation of the lungs, friction, &c. for a *quarter of an hour*; we then

VOL. I.

M

perceived

perceived an *almost imperceptible* pulsation; and the pupil, which had hitherto been much dilated, shewed a tendency to contract.—In *forty* minutes he fetched a deep sigh, which increased the pulse, and in about *an hour* the natural breathing took place; and in *half an hour* more (being *an hour and a half* after we began our endeavours) his senses returned; he frequently swallowed very diluted brandy;—a purging ptisan was administered.

Wednesday 29, the medicine had operated, but he was exceedingly low, and complained of pain at the pit of his stomach; he had been light-headed during the night, his pulse strong and full.—The purging ptisan was repeated, and an erect posture recommended.

Thursday 30, he had had three stools; the complaints remain the same; the pulse full and quick. I now thought it necessary to take more blood; the pulse began to sink before three ounces had flowed;—a sudorific opiate was prescribed.

Friday 31, the complaints not alleviated in the least;—four leeches were applied to his temples.

Saturday, Novem. 1, complaints the same; the sudorific opiate was repeated.

He continued mending until *Wednesday*, when his chief complaints left him; he is now only afflicted with a numbness of the right side of the head and a dimness of sight.

From

From all the information I could possibly obtain, I think I may conclude that he must have been *hanging half an hour*; for, he informs me that he committed the action before his wife had been absent five minutes from the room; and, from the joint account of his wife and several of the neighbours, more than *half an hour* elapsed before her return.

Sir, I have only to add, that he expresses the *utmost sorrow* for his horrid crime, and the *greatest gratitude* to those who were instrumental in his restoration to his wife and children.

JOHN PARKINSON.

Hoxton Square, Nov. 5, 1777.

C A S E CXXXVIII.

S I R,

W. Findly by some accident fell into the water; under which he continued *twenty minutes*.—There did not appear the least *life*; but, by perseverance in the methods recommended by the Society, in about *ten minutes*, symptoms of returning animation appeared.—I was extremely cautious in the use of the lancet: he breathed with great difficulty, which obliged me to open a vein, by which the child's respiration was much relieved.

JAMES BRIEN.

Shadwell-street, Sep. 9, 1777.

CLASS I.

The Catalogue of the number of lives restored in the present year, and the number of our fellow-creatures rescued from the watery grave, must afford the most solid satisfaction to the philanthropist.—In addition to those which have been particularly related, the following must be read with satisfaction, as they considerably add to the numerous demonstrations of the rapid progress of the *resuscitative art*, so humanely conducted by the MEDICAL ASSISTANTS, and thereby the most important aids administered to the population of the state.

In the greater part of the narratives, the persons exhibited *every vestige of death*, when taken out of the Thames, Ponds, Rivers, &c.—It is a pleasing truth that many of them were *restored* in a short period of time by humane individuals, who had been made acquainted with the means of Resuscitation, by the printed instructions of the Society, before the arrival of its Medical Assistants; but whose judicious skill and humane attendance are frequently required for several days, and in some cases for weeks, to preserve life, by removing the various morbid affections which often arise in consequence of intoxication, &c. before the accident, or the particular states of different constitutions and habits of the restored persons.

CASES

C A S E S

CIV. CX. CXIII. CXV. CXVIII. CXXI.
CXXVIII. CXXIX. CXXXI. CXXXII. CXXXV.
CXXXVI. CXXXIX. CXL. CXLI. CXLII.
CXLV. CXLVI.

MEDICAL ASSISTANTS.

MR. VAUX.

MR. BOYSE.

MR. CHURCH.

MR. HODSON.

MR. HOOPER.

MR. BEAUMONT.

THESE INSTANCES OF HAPPY SUCCESS are so closely affimilated in all their circumstances, and in the means of Resuscitation, that a detail would only produce the *tædium legendi*. — The patriotic and judicious reader will not fail however to remark, in the first place, the high importance of every individual life so happily restored.

Secondly, the importance of that life to others, the greater part of the persons resuscitated having wives and families.

Thirdly and lastly, the public being relieved from the heavy tax of supporting additional parochial burdens.

TWENTY-NINE UNSUCCESSFUL CASES occurred in the present year. — The length of time, violent injuries received, intoxication, &c. shew that successful termination, which has so felicitously attended the Resuscitative Process.

CA S E CXL.

ADDRESSED TO THE COMMITTEE.

I have the satisfaction of acquainting you, that last night I had the happiness of being instrumental (by persisting in the means recommended) of *restoring* an amiable young woman, who was to all appearance *quite dead*.

The case is as follows: at five o'clock in the evening, the tide being high, she was going to dip some water from the embankment, when she fell in head foremost.—Her cries at first alarmed a neighbour, who sent the servants out immediately, but they could not see her, it being very dark.

The person insisting that she had heard somebody cry out in the water, they walked along the embankment, and discovered a little motion; Then they searched immediately, and got hold of her clothes, and brought her out, and carried her to the *Queen's-head*, where the master was very assiduous, and sent for my assistance. *I found her to all appearance a lifeless corpse.* The wife of the publican and other females immediately assisted; they rubbed her limbs, temples, and breast, and shook her gently; these, with the judicious plan recommended by our inestimable HUMANE SOCIETY, afforded me in about twenty minutes the pleasure of beholding returning animation to my patient and neighbour.

Mortlake, Dec. 5.

JOHN DAVIS.

ME-

MEDICAL COMMUNICATIONS.

The COLCHESTER MEDICAL SOCIETY, with a professional zeal which will ever do honour to such an Institution, presented our HUMANE SOCIETY with *twenty guineas*, and requested to co-operate with us as MEDICAL ASSISTANTS.—The COURT OF DIRECTORS agreed to the generous proposal, and extended the rewards, &c. to Colchester.

THE EDITOR particularly enjoys the pleasure of recording the zeal displayed by the Faculty in accomplishing the views of the Society; as their exertions have been highly honourable to their profession and to humanity.

W. H.

I. COLCHESTER.

ADDRESSED TO MR. NEWELL.

J. Bacon fell into the river.—When taken out, *the child was without the least sign of life*. I employed the LONDON HUMANE SOCIETY'S plan, and in about *five minutes* he groaned; soon after he vomited, became convulsed, and more evident signs of life gradually appeared.

The friction, &c. were continued a quarter of an hour before the least degree of warmth was produced, and *twenty minutes* more had elapsed before any pulse could be perceived.—In a few hours the child was perfectly restored to life.

W. FAIRCLOUGH.

Nayland, April 2. 1778.

CXLIX.

Dr. STAPLETON, Mr. DAY, and Mr. STERLING,
MEDICAL ASSISTANTS.

COMMUNICATED BY MR. NEWELL.

The subjoined restoration points out strongly the necessity of paying a long and continued attention to patients, who, though to all appearance recovered from apparent death, may, by neglect, relapse, and probably be lost.

A maid-servant by accident fell into the well: she kept her head above the water, and screamed violently; my lad got two men who assisted in drawing her out.—When taken out, she spake to them a word or two; yet, when brought into the kitchen, *she appeared lifeless.* I was sent for, and found Mr. STAPLETON endeavouring to recover her, by applying volatiles, &c. In a few minutes she groaned, and the pulse returned. Mr. STERLING and Mr. DAY now arrived, and she again relapsed.—We renewed our endeavours; but not so successfully as before. The FUMIGATOR, &c. was employed, and after some time she sighed; and in about *half an hour* spoke sensibly, and was again convulsed. We therefore continued the most gentle means, for *near an hour*, when she fell asleep, and was gradually restored to health.

CASE

C A S E C L.

A N

EXTRAORDINARY MEDICAL CASE,
By MR. SIMPSON.

PARALYSIS—FITS—LOCKED-JAW.

If the HUMANE SOCIETY had never been connected with the COLCHESTER MEDICAL SOCIETY, this woman would have fallen a sacrifice to barbarity; but under the sanction of that laudable Institution, and by Mr. SIMPSON's ardent zeal, life and health were perfectly restored.

THE CASE.

A woman, paralytic on one side, was found in *Stratford* river. She shewed languid signs of life upon being taken out, which, however, soon disappeared. I was sent for 3 miles distant, and perceived fluttering and almost indistinct pulse.—By rubbing the temples, nostrils, &c. with Sp. C. C. and the abdomen and thighs with warm cloths, she soon seemed to recover. In a little more than *an hour*, a person came to inform me, the woman was dying, and probably dead.

She was, at my arrival this second time, universally rigid, foaming at the mouth, and the eyes were fixed;—she had a laborious respiration. I took twelve ounces of blood; upon which her pulse became more frequent and equal. The muscles of the neck and spine continued very rigid.

Or

On Saturday the 21st, I saw her in the morning. She was seized, about two hours after I left her, with a cold shivering; after that with a fit and *universal rigidity*, which went off by rubbing her extremities with warm cloths, *but had left her a perfectly-locked jaw*; the masseters, and the digastric muscles, were very tense, hard, and rigid.—She appeared sensible, and convinced us by signs of her suffering exquisite pain in the neck and under jaw. Her pulse was slow but full. I ordered a blister; and the rigid parts to be well embrocated with Ol. Lini, and Tinct. theb. and a stimulating clyster to be thrown up as soon as it could be prepared.

In the evening, the symptoms continued, jaw immovable, and the patient in exquisite pain: she had passed no urine; the abdomen very tense and painful. I drew off by the catheter more than three pints of high-coloured, strong-scented, urine. Folded cloths were dipt in the Ol. Lini, &c. which were directed to be applied very often to the cheeks, and along the mastoidæi muscles.

Sunday 22. Pulse slow and full, she was perfectly sensible, but unable to speak, had some rest in the night, the jaw still locked, but made signs of want of nourishment. I found a cavity by the loss of her teeth in the under jaw, into which I could introduce a small reed, through which she sucked a little gruel with wine; but in her first attempt
to

to swallow was nightly strangulated, which brought on her fits again.

Monday. My patient passed a restless night, pulse full and quick; the glyster repeated; the jaw much in the same state; I ordered frequently the fauces and neck to be continually fomented with F. Samb. Decoct. Chamomel, and Cap. papav. —In the evening she was free from pain, though unable to move her jaw; began to speak this afternoon, so as to be understood difficultly through her teeth; she felt, to use her own expression, her tongue undouble while they were fomenting her. The embrocation was ordered to be used warm.—She had passed no urine.

Tuesday 24. She had a very good night, free from pain, and spoke more intelligibly; the jaw still fixed, but apparently there was less rigidity in the muscles; swallowed pretty freely the liquid nourishment sucked through a reed; coveted much the use of the fomentation, as that seemed to relieve her pain.—In the *evening*, pulse languid and slow, jaw rather more rigid, bled her again to about ten ounces, upon which pulse rose considerably, had one natural stool in the day, but no water evacuated.

Wednesday 25. My patient had a very restless painful night, the jaw seemed more rigidly locked than ever. I directed the fomentation to be
almost

almost continually applied that day, and prescribed Mist. Mosch. c. dup. quant. Moschi ac T. Thebaic. g. 100. — *Hujus* medicinae co. 4, omnibus tribus horis, modo non ad somnum tendat, administrentur.—Necnon Clysma Vesp. injiciatur, etiamq. Fetus usu sæpe perficit.

Having made no water since Sunday, I drew off about a quart, though the liquids she took were trifling in quantity. She had considerable stimulus at the neck of the bladder, which the *repeated use of the catheter* removed.

Thursday 26. The enema procured evacuation, by which she was much relieved; some power of voluntary motion in the jaw appeared, though not enough to admit a shilling between the teeth; her cheeks, jaw, and neck, were free from pain. The musk julep, and laudanum repeated, as the opiate had not at all affected her head.

Thursday, she was considerably better, had sat up some hours, but no water evacuated; she had taken all the musk julep with the 100 drops of laudanum, which was again repeated.

Friday the 27th. The symptoms were very favourable, and my patient appeared to be recovering; the jaw movable, though not to its full extent; she had passed much urine, and continued to mend from this day till her removal, and I have the pleasure to add that her health was gradually and perfectly restored.

LIVERPOOL COMMUNICATIONS,

BY

DR. HOULSTON.

NINE INSTANCES OF SUCCESS, by the MEDICAL ASSISTANTS, were recorded in the Reports of the present year; but, as the Cases No. CLI. CLII. CLIII. CLIV. CLV. and CLVI. afford nothing novel nor remarkable in the practice of Resuscitation, it is deemed proper to omit the relation of them in these Transactions.

An Important Observation.

INTOXICATION, ASTHMATIC, ADVANCED AGE.

DR. HOULSTON had several patients of his so far restored as to live a considerable time after the accident, and yet died in consequence of submersion.—
“ They were affected with oppression in the breast,
“ and difficult respiration.—In some VENÆSECTION
“ was employed; in others not.—The Doctor
“ judiciously observes, on the fatality of such cases,
“ that persons in Advanced Age, the Asthmatic, or
“ even the Intoxicated, though not destroyed by the
“ immersion, are brought by the accident into a
“ situation which mostly proves fatal, whether the
“ lancet be used freely, sparingly, or not at all.

CASE

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C A S E CLXI.

ADDRESSED
TO THE
COMMITTEE.

R. Alsop fell into the canal, and was under water twelve minutes.—When taken out, he was stiff, and to all appearance dead.

Mr. HINCHLEY employed the Resuscitative Process for fifteen minutes; when symptoms of life appeared, and a gradual restoration of the youth.

C A S E CLXII.

Old Mildrum, near Aberdeen, April 17, 1777.
To DR. HAWES, &c.

S I R,

I am happy to inform you, that the man is again in perfect health.—The motion of the heart and arteries had ceased, the joints were rigid, and his eyes had lost their lustre.—COVERING THE BODY WITH HOT ASHES, AND KEEPING IT LONG IN THAT SITUATION, ALONE PROVED EFFECTUAL IN RESTORING THE VITAL PRINCIPLE.

The man was found about six in the morning; when I arrived it was *nine* o'clock. For two hours he shewed no signs of life: about *four* that afternoon he began to articulate, and his recovery went on slowly without any interruption.—He was exposed in the fields during the whole night, which was very cold, and found in the apparent state of death.

JAMES GARIOCH.

CLXII

CLXII.

Oundle, August 15, 1777.

Thomas Hodges strolled to the river *Nen*. They went into a lighter, and the boy, in attempting to get some rushes, fell into the river. The cries of the elder boy, heard by some men, who were at about an hundred and fifty yards distance ran to the miller; he returned, with his servant to the spot, and got him out, *apparently dead*, with his countenance bloated and livid, his eyes and stomach very much swoln. The lapse of time since the accident must have been *twenty minutes*. He was carried to the mills; and, whilst some neighbours rubbed him well, and stripped him, and laid salt upon his stomach, the father came to Oundle for my assistance.

For the sake of expedition, I took the messenger's horse; and arrived at the mill about *an hour and a half* after the accident; when I found signs of returning life, but a total insensibility. His eyes were shut, and his face still bloated and livid. The people of the house heated some salt in a pan, which I applied, sewed up in bags, to each axilla. Two assistants rubbed the legs, thighs, and spine with warm flannel, whilst I briskly agitated the stomach and abdomen.—This, in about *two minutes*, made him vomit up a quart of water, so *fætid*, that we could scarcely bear the smell. I then introduced the fumes of tobacco, which seemed

seemed to affect him much, as he was seized with violent struggles, and convulsions in his limbs. I forced open his teeth, and put a tea-spoonful of diluted brandy down his throat, and by irritation with the spoon always made him vomit up more water. By this time he breathed tolerably well, and his pulse became full and strong. I then opened a vein in the arm, which bled freely; after tying it up, his pulse became languid, was much convulsed, and he breathed not so well as before. I repeated, *the fumes of tobacco, the friction, and the other resuscitative means.*—My patient soon became better than he was before the bleeding, but still senseless, and sometimes violently struggling.—His head was particularly affected. I opened the *left jugular vein*, which seemed full and prominent, from which only one gush of blood came. The assistants were ordered to rub his head briskly, and in about three minutes the vein began to drop; after the same distance of time, he bled in as full a stream as from the arm; the convulsions soon after ceased; the pulse became regular and even; he breathed tolerably easy and fell in a profound sleep.

A consciousness of having done my duty, and the pleasing reflection of having, through God's mercy, restored *an apparently lost child* to its afflicted and disconsolate parents, is a sufficient reward for me.

Your's, &c.

JOHN CAMPION.

AN EXTRAORDINARY INSTANCE OF

RESUSCITATION

COMMUNICATED BY

MR. FULLER OF WAKEFIELD, *Suffex.*

ON my arrival, AN HOUR HAD ELAPSED, and my patient remained lifeless;—THE BODY HAD BEEN ALL THAT TIME EXPOSED TO MOISTURE AND TO THE COLD AIR.

August 26. Mr. Norman's child fell into a spring; and had been submersed *half an hour*.—Some minutes were elapsed before the infant was missed. The mother ran to the spring, but, not perceiving it there, she searched the stable and other out-houses, and afterwards returned to the spring, where, examining with a stick, she perceived her apparently-dead child, it being taken up *without any signs of life*.—The attendants rubbed the body with salt, which produced no good effects.—The father came for me, and I employed the HUMANE SOCIETY'S plan with success.—FUMIGATION and VOMITING excited (by irritating the fauces) were highly advantageous in restoring the life of my patient.

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N

CASE

CASE CLXVI.

MR. STEBBING OF IPSWICH.

SUSPENSION by the CORD.

E. Glanfield had been hanging by the neck full a *quarter of an hour*.—Several people told me *the woman was certainly dead*.—I pushed up stairs; and found her *to all appearance lifeless*. I opened a vein, a few drops only followed, but soon stopt; my assistant, and the women, with flesh-brushes and flannel cushions, employed friction, whilst I rubbed her breast with *SP. V. A.* and applied warm flannels to the abdomen.

BLOWING DOWN THE THROAT INFLATED THE LUNGS, and in about a *quarter of an hour* that operation appeared to have an amazing effect, it seemed to throw a stimulus upon the lungs, and slight convulsions about the face, &c. were soon afterwards perceived.—*Half an hour* had elapsed before I could distinguish a perfect pulse, and a faint inspiration in a few minutes ensued; after which the favourable appearances encreased, and she was gradually restored to life by a long and attentive perseverance in the means of RESUSCITATION.

GEORGE STEBBING.

CASE

C A S E CLXVII.

DR. KIPPING

TO

DR. H A W E S.

Brighton, May 6. 1777.

S I R,

I have received the favour of your letter and Reports, for which I heartily thank you, and at the same time I acknowledge my thankfulness for the kind attention you have been pleased to pay to the case which I sent you last summer.

And as I am sure it will manifestly confirm the great utility of so humane and noble an Institution, I have now the satisfaction and pleasure to remit to you TWO INSTANCES, which have within these few days occurred, sufficient to convince the world how vastly superior the methods recommended by your Humane and the Philanthropic Society, are to any of the resuscitative plans formerly employed for restoring drowned or otherwise suffocated persons.

May 2. TWO FISHERMEN going off in a small boat to take some mackarel, from a boat opposite to this town, in their return to shore, by a sudden squall of wind, and a great sea, they were overset, and the men unhappily caught under the boat, and in so dreadful a state they continued for a *quarter of an hour*, before any body could afford them any assistance, from the very great roughness of the sea.

I attended at the Receiving-house as soon as they were brought to the shore, and one of the men was so far gone as to afford no hopes of recovery.—But, by immediately pursuing with zeal and diligence the methods recommended by the truly HUMANE SOCIETY, in about *a quarter of an hour* I began to perceive a manifest glow and warmth *about the præcordia*, and a gradual diffusion of this essential principle of vitality followed.

By persevering in the various means of Resuscitation, he became more and more sensible, and is now perfectly restored.

THE OTHER MAN is likewise well, but his symptoms were much more favourable, owing to his being able naturally, and immediately, to discharge a large quantity of sea-water from his stomach.—I most sincerely wish success to your valuable philanthropic Institution.

HENRY KIPPING.

THE

THE FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

HUMANE SOCIETY

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THE liberal support and the amazing success of our Institution are generally known: yet it is impossible to contemplate the *many happy cases of the last year* in total silence!—The length and warmth of the summer, inducing multitudes to amuse themselves in or upon the water, has been the occasion of an unusual number of accidents.—But, thanks to a *merciful Providence* which has seconded our attempts, by far the greater number of these have been prevented from becoming fatal.

The cases which came under our cognizance in the year 1778 amounted to *one hundred and fifty-nine*; out of which number *one hundred and six* have proved successful!—MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS OF THOSE, WHO A FEW YEARS AGO WOULD HAVE BEEN CARRIED HOME INANIMATE CORSES, SPREADING HORROR AND LAMENTATION AROUND THEM, ARE NOW RESTORED ALIVE, AND IN HEALTH, TO THEIR JOYFUL RELATIONS AND FRIENDS!

Among these, many are industrious heads of numerous families, which would have been reduced to beggary, or become a parochial charge, had not their valuable lives been thus preserved!—Many were beedlejs infants, who had wandered from their parents, and, were it not for our interposition, would never have returned!—Others were Suicides, rushing into eternity in a state of mind the most unfit to appear before their judge!—Can more proper objects of compassion be found, or can relief be more happily bestowed?

These incidents naturally divide themselves into three classes. They either relate to persons who by immediate assistance have been preserved; to those who required medical aid; and to those that were taken up apparently dead, but were restored by the means prescribed by the Society. In the present Report, this order is observed, that the reader may the more easily inform himself of the degrees of success we have obtained.

JOHN MILWARD, Esq. restored to life a youth struck dead by lightning—Another resuscitated, who had been in an apparent state of death for some time, in consequence of *suffocation by the fumes of charcoal*; and A THIRD was a remarkable instance of the Restoration of Life by Dr. HOULSTON. —These cases of success will be recorded this year, and clearly prove that our RESUSCITATIVE PLANS are applicable to the various kinds of SUSPENDED ANIMATION.

PRESERVATION OF LIFE.

THE REPORTS of the present year commence with an enumeration of the persons, who had been *rescued from the watery grave* by the immediate and active aid of the common people, impelled by the certainty of *being rewarded*, by exerting their most speedy and vigorous efforts to preserve the lives of their fellow-creatures.—The detail of these cases will convey little information to the medical or philosophic mind: but it is highly important to the community to be informed, that so many lives were preserved by the labours of the Society even in this early period of its establishment.—The CLXVIIIth Case begins, and the CCIIIrd concludes, this part of our Report.

PERSONS, WHO, IN CONSEQUENCE OF
ACCIDENT, REQUIRED MEDICAL AID,
FORMS THE

SECOND CLASS.

THE TWO HUNDRED AND FOURTH CASE was communicated to the TREASURER by my valuable friend and colleague, Dr. COGAN; whose zealous labours in the cause of humanity deserve to be held in the most grateful remembrance.—The narrative of an unfortunate female perpetrator of Suicide RESTORED and RECONCILED TO LIFE.—The circumstances of this case involve matter interesting to the philanthropist.

ADDRESSED
TO THE
TREASURER.

SIR,

January 7. AN unfortunate young woman, who had just been taken out of the river, in a kind of stupor, from which it was difficult to rouse her, and who, when roused, seemed, by the wildness of her looks and manner, to be disordered in her mind. My patient could not articulate, and felt extremely cold; pulse small, and fluttering; body very much bruised. — She possessed such a degree of vitality as rendered our plan unnecessary; and, being totally ignorant from what cause this impediment in her speech could arise, whether from the *loss of regular ideas* simply, *a compression on the brain*, or from *intoxication*, I thought it proper to leave her to that repose to which she seemed much inclined.

THE BARGEMEN found her floating, with her head under the surface, and took her out of the Thames in a critical and alarming state; she was then insensible.—In the evening I visited her again, and found her much recovered; she had slept several hours, and could now speak more intelligibly, though a considerable degree of impediment still remained.

remained.—I was able to collect, from her broken and incoherent account, that she was *a girl of the town*, and had been driven from a house she rented by her landlord, to whom she was several pounds in arrears.

Being destitute of money, clothes, and friends, she wandered three days and nights through the streets, without a shelter, or a morsel of bread. This drove her to such a state of desperation, that at length, worn out with misery and want, she resolved to destroy herself.

She told me that she had several brothers in London, all of whom were respectable in life, and that one in particular was in affluent circumstances, but that her abandoned and improper conduct had totally alienated them from her, so that she had not seen or spoken to any of them for years.

Furnished with this information, I called upon one of them, and acquainted him with her deplorable state, urging that this seemed to be a moment in which she might be reclaimed.—Her brother proposed, that, if she would return to the country and live with her mother, he would settle upon her an annuity adequate to her wants in that situation : his proposal she joyfully accepted, and left *London* as soon as she was perfectly restored.

REFLECTIONS.

I am convinced that this unexpected and happy issue must give peculiar pleasure to a mind like your's. — *It proves that there is no life so wretched but it may be worthy our endeavours to save it; and it is an additional argument, to the many others our Society has furnished, against a prevailing sentiment, that all attempts to save a suicide are in vain; for, they will repeat the act upon the first opportunity.*—A sentiment this, neither founded in the knowledge of human nature, nor justified by experience.—The depth of distress, or horrid apprehension of some threatening calamity, may, at the instant, preponderate against that love of life which is implanted in animal nature: amongst the lower class of people, they do not entertain any habitual disgust of life;—this seems rather the lot of the rich and indolent, or the bewildered sceptic.

I am, &c.

THOMAS COGAN.

Pater Noster Row, January 10.

Dr.

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DR. HAWES TO JAMES HORSFALL, Esq.
AN INDUSTRIOUS MAN RESTORED TO HIS
WIFE AND SIX CHILDREN.

CASE CCXXXIV.

SIR,

BEFORE THE HUMANE SOCIETY was established, *many lives were lost for want of an immediate and proper attention.*—The reverse is now happily the truth.—PUBLIC BENEVOLENCE having enabled the TREASURER to pay rewards *in cases of preservation.* Persons in danger of drowning, &c. have immediate assistance; by which means an immense number of our fellow-creatures are rescued from the watery grave.

W. Cooke fell from a barge. Three men, hearing him plunge into the Thames, caught hold of him with a *boat-hook* as he was sinking the third time.—They began shaking the body, and rubbing the breast, &c. so that in about five minutes he opened his eyes. The body was then carried into the *Spotted-Dog*.—On my arrival I had him put between hot blankets, ordered warm spiced wine, and a volatile cordial mixture.—In about four hours, he was so well recovered as to be carried home to his disconsolate family.

W. HAWES.

Palgrave-Place, Dec. 29, 1778.

AD-

ADDRESSED TO THE COMMITTEE.

I was called in to a patient, and found *his countenance livid, belly tense and much swelled, and no pulse*.—I had him well rubbed with hot flannels; and in a few minutes the pulsation and circulation returned. I bled him, and soon after he spoke; and in the morning was restored.—MAY THE GOD-LIKE PLAN OF YOUR SOCIETY MEET WITH THE WARMEST SUPPORT, FROM EVERY FRIEND TO BENEVOLENCE, IS THE MOST ARDENT WISH OF

Putney.

EDWARD NORRIS.

THE SON OF MR. KNIGHT, *Ship Builder,*

RESTORED BY

MR. CHAPMAN, MEDICAL ASSISTANT,

Rotherhithe.

Henry Knight was conveyed *apparently dead to his parents house*. I found the body perfectly cold; the eyes insensible to the stimulus of light, the lips, &c.—FRICTIONS and warm applications were employed, and in a few minutes a slight motion of the lower jaw was perceived; which was soon followed by hiccoughs.—By the various resuscitative means, in another quarter of an hour the pulse became distinguishable, and the child cried: in the space of *three hours* a kindly perspiration took place, with a gradual restoration of life, and perfect health, in a few days, to the great comfort of his almost-distracted parents.

LIVES

LIVES RESTORED
BY THE
MEDICAL ASSISTANTS
AND OTHERS.

CCXLI. CCXLII. CCXLIII. CCXLIV. CCXLV.
CCXLVI. CCXLVII. CCXLIX. CCL. CCLIII.
CCLIV. CCLV and CCLVI.

THE above restorations are thus passed over, as furnishing nothing new or interesting, except the very pleasing recollection, that there were so many persons recalled from the grave.

It appears, to the Editor, to be a tribute required by justice and gratitude, to record the names of Medical Assistants, who effectuated these restorations; as, by their philanthropy and zeal, and the judicious applications of the means of Resuscitation, the several lives were restored.

DR. BIDDLE, MR. CHURCH, MR. CURTIS, MR. WILLIAMS, MR. HERON, MR. BOYSE, MR. VAUX, MR. LOVEDAY, MR. COLES, MR. DOBBINS, and MR. SMITH, were the fortunate and successful Medical Assistants.

THE REMAINDER OF THE ABOVE INSTANCES OF RESUSCITATION, were happily brought about by the *Resuscitative Process* being applied by persons unacquainted with the medical art; but were instructed by the *plans of restoration* published, circulated, and diffused, throughout the kingdom.

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MR. SHERWIN, *Medical Assistant,*

ADDRESSED TO

DR. HAWES.

C A S E CCXLVIII.

EXPOSURE OF THE BODY TO THE RAYS OF THE SUN.

About nine o'clock this morning I was called to *Clay-Hill*.—A lad, seven or eight years of age, having got out of his depth in the *New River*, and being abandoned by his comrades, who were frightened, sunk in the mud, from which he was taken, WITHOUT SIGNS OF LIFE, by the gardener of THOMAS WESTON, Esq. who was at work near the place.

A MESSENGER was dispatched for me; and, on my arrival, I found the gardener had, with great propriety, *exposed the apparently-lifeless body to the rays of the sun*, which were remarkably powerful: they had also attempted to force liquids of different kinds into his throat.—In about *fifteen minutes* he was seized with convulsions and vomiting, began to talk incoherently, and speedily came to himself.—The extremities continued cold, and the circulation languid, a considerable time: but, being put into a warm bed, and taking spiced wine, he became in a few hours perfectly well; *and has added one to the many pleasing cases which have occurred since the establishment of the truly HUMANE SOCIETY.*

JAMES

JAMES BARWICK, Esq. *Waltham-Abbey.*
AN EXTRAORDINARY INSTANCE OF ZEAL
AND PHILANTHROPY,
COMMUNICATED

BY

MR. HERON one of the *Medical Assistants.*

C A S E C C L I.

JAMES BARWICK, Esq. was told that *two boys* had got out of their depths: *regardless of his own safety*, he jumped into the river, with his clothes on, and got them both under his arms.—But one unfortunately sunk again to the bottom, where he remained some time. At length the above gentleman brought him out. By this time I arrived at the river. One of the boys soon recovered; the other was to all *appearance dead*, and was carried to the nearest Receiving-House; and, after using the methods prescribed by the Society for the space of two hours, the lad, through the blessing of DIVINE PROVIDENCE, was gradually restored.

THE HONORARY MEDAL was presented to JAMES BARWICK, Esq. for his hazarding his own valuable life, in order to rescue two of his fellow-creatures from the watery grave.—THIS GENTLEMAN accepted of the honour conferred on him with the greatest politeness, and at the same time associated himself with the Society by becoming one of the Life Directors.

JOHN HERON.

MR.

MR. LEADAM

TO THE
TREASURER.

S I R,

Yesterday *Scale* came for me to attend *John Johnson. W. Matthews*, being near in a boat, observed him struggling in the water; therefore, he attempted to save him as he was sinking, but missed his hold. *Martin*, a fisherman, being acquainted with the circumstance, immediately assisted in search of the boy, whom they found *about a quarter of an hour after his sinking body*.—It was *without the least signs of life*; I ordered his shoulders to be a little raised, and to rub the body with salt, and had dismissed the croud of spectators; in order that a free circulation of air should be obtained.—I next rubbed the temples, nose, thorax, abdomen, and spine, with brandy, and volatile spirits.

These means succeeded so far in restoring vitality, that he sighed feebly in about *five minutes*. I then desisted from preparing to throw up the fumes of tobacco. I found soon afterwards a weak pulsation in the wrist.—My patient vomited, which relieved him greatly, and his life and health were gradually restored.

CHR. LEADAM.

 MASTER

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MASTER KELLY,
APPARENTLY DEPRIVED OF LIFE,
SUBMERSED TEN MINUTES,
RESTORED BY DR. SQUIRE, MED. A.
S I R,

I take up my pen to give you a case of the good effects of the resuscitative process; more particularly as it is one of the number of those which demonstrates the great utility of the modes of treatment being known to the public.

MR. KELLY'S son remained *ten minutes* in our river at least; his distracted father *plunged in, and brought him out*—TO ALL APPEARANCE DEAD.—His wet clothes were removed, the body wrapped in warm blankets, and laid near the fire; there was *universal coldness, and no pulsation nor breathing*. I directed him to be placed on a bed, with his head raised. Bottles of hot water were applied to the feet, frictions with flannels to the breast, abdomen, &c. a *warming-pan, moderately heated, along the spine*, and volatiles to the temples.

In a few minutes he moaned, and soon began to cry, till his efforts towards respiration were strong; the limbs soon become flexible; pulse perceptible, and the body universally convulsed. I directed a stimulating injection to be thrown up the intestines, which had a very good effect; but it was an hour before consciousness returned, he seemed much disposed to sleep.—In the evening,

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I had

I had the satisfaction to find him better than could be expected, though he complained much of his head, his skin was rather hot, and pulse quick.—A laxative medicine was administered, which produced the desired effect; and on the next day I left my patient in good health.

OBSERVATIONS.

1.—ON lifting up the eyelids, (which for the greater part of the time were closed,) the CORNEA constantly remained *clear* and *transparent*:—It has been remarked, by an ingenious gentleman of our society, that, although no other favourable symptom appeared, the patient's Life might be restored.

2. — I tried often to get down a small quantity of liquid in a tea-spoon; but, the child constantly regurgitating it, I desisted from the attempt, fearing it might get into the lungs before the power of swallowing had returned;—this appears to me to be a caution necessary to be mentioned, it being a common experiment, and may be attended with very disagreeable, if not fatal, consequences.

3.—I have been, perhaps, rather too minute: but slight hints may be probably much improved to the benefit of our fellow-creatures.—I shall always rejoice in gaining any knowledge in the noble art of Resuscitation, and think myself happy in having been instrumental in restoring an only and dearly-loved child to the arms of its almost distracted parents.

A CAU.

A CAUTION with regard to the Use of the
LANCET, in Cases of SUBMERSION,

BY

Mr. JACKSON, MEDICAL ASSISTANT.

A YOUTH in *Hyde Park* heard a noise from the large pond connected with the *Serpentine River*. On looking over the wall, he saw a man struggling in the water: his companion ran to Mr. *Chandler's*, who told the men at work: but they doubted the story till they came to the spot, when the person was discovered with his face downwards. The door under the bridge was forced open, and the man brought out of the pond, apparently void of life, the body having been *full twelve minutes submersed*.

The men conveyed him to Mr. Tyrell's;—he was cold, and had no perceptible pulse.—The usual means were used, and in about *half an hour* his eyes opened, the pulse and warmth gradually returning.—I then, by spoonfuls, gave him some brandy and water; and continued my attention *two hours*, when he spoke intelligibly.

I at length learned his name.—At first he seemed wretched, but at last was very grateful, and promised never to attempt such means again to get rid of his troubles.—His friends gave him a very fair character, and assured me they would take care of him.

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AN
UNPRECEDENTED INSTANCE
OF
RESUSCITATION.

INTRODUCTION.

THE MEDICAL ASSISTANTS, animated by the most ardent philanthropy, have extended the RESUSCITATING PROCESS to cases which seemed beyond the reach of art.—The truth of this is fully illustrated in these transactions; but the following exhibits a most forcible demonstration of a remark, that is justly due to the distinguished skill and genuine zeal of these gentlemen.

A YOUNG MAN, apparently stricken dead by LIGHTNING, was *restored to life*.—This happy restoration affords a new as well as most just ground of triumph to the HUMANE SOCIETY; and with them, indeed, to all, who view with pleasure the science and energy of man, active for the benefit of man.—They are well justified in assuming it as a ground of triumph, because Mr. MILWARD's success is the *first instance*, no attempts having ever been made previous to this to recal life, from the SUPERSTITIOUS PREJUDICES, not merely of the vulgar, but of the great bulk of mankind, when persons were encircled with death from this tremendous cause:—it was regarded as an immediate signification of the Divine wrath:

*Nec quasi fortuitus, nec ventorum rabie, sed
Iratu cadat in terras, et vindicet ignis.*—JUV.

1.—The

1.—*The conquest of any prejudice must be esteemed an important accession to the cause of truth*; but the OVERTHROW OF A PREJUDICE, which involved, in its consequences, not barely the opinions or conduct, BUT THE LIVES, OF MANKIND, must be regarded in the light of a complete victory, that puts a period to the devastations of a most dangerous enemy.

2.—Were the lovers of human kind only to consider the uncommon fortitude, perseverance, and skill, evinced by Mr. MILWARD on this occasion, as terminating in the achievement of an immediate object, the acquisition of ONE to the number of the living, they would find abundant cause of exultation; but, on being informed that his success has been productive of SIMILAR RESUSCITATIONS, they view it as the beginning of a series of RESTORATIONS, which may be justly expected to follow from the philanthropic zeal of the MEDICAL ASSISTANTS.

3.—What terms are adequate to the expression of the feelings, inspired by the view of so much happiness opened to mankind!—it is the unfolding of a new source of SAVING LIFE; upon which the society would ground one of the many proofs, that fully demonstrate and unquestionably establish the services which they have rendered to their COUNTRY and to the whole HUMAN RACE.

W. H.

CASE CCLX.

A YOUTH, STRUCK DEAD BY LIGHTNING,
RESTORED TO LIFE,

BY

JOHN MILWARD, ESQ.

On *Sunday* night, *July 5*, 1778, at half past ten, I was called to *Peter Lucas*, apprentice to Mr. HICKS, of White-Lion Street.—The youth was brought home on boards, *to all appearance dead* from a stroke of lightning.—Upon examining the body, I found it both stiff and universally cold, the fingers and toes contracted, eyes sunk, and countenance livid.

I had his wet clothes immediately removed, and placed him between hot blankets. The assistants then used strong friction over the whole body.—I made a large orifice in the basilic vein, and procured by slow degrees twelve ounces of blood.—VOLATILES were frequently applied to the nostrils, and rubbed on the temples;—CARDIAC MEDICINES repeatedly attempted to be forced into the mouth, but he was incapable of swallowing.—Large vesicatories were applied to the whole spine, and to the feet.

In half an hour, eight ounces more of blood was taken away; and, by the repeated use of volatiles, together with universal frictions, I perceived, at half past eleven, a very slight convulsive motion of the diaphragm, which was succeeded

succeeded by a partial warmth and irregular pulsation. These happy and favourable signs of returning animation were soon followed by a very slow interrupted respiration;—about twelve he began to be capable of swallowing, and, by perseverance in the process of friction, with the use of volatiles, &c. for *an hour* longer, a regular pulsation ensued; the lungs again performed their office, and the natural heat was diffused.—About *one* he spoke, though not articulately, and his mental faculties gradually returned.

In the morning he had considerable fever, in great measure accounted for by the stimulus of the blisters, and the means employed: but, by the use of the antiphlogistic febrifuge plan, together with occasional laxatives, in the course of a week he was restored to the enjoyment of perfect health.

REFLECTIONS.

1.—No external injury appeared, except a bruise along the right arm, which I presume he received from the first fall.

2.—My patient knew nothing of what had happened but from his companion, who was not in the least affected.

3.—He was walking near Hoxton, was struck down by lightning; and, before assistance could be procured *an hour* at least must have elapsed, all which time the apparently lifeless body was in the thunder-storm and a very heavy rain.

The Rev. SETH THOMPSON observes*—"That
 " many in the dark ages of ignorance and
 " superstition, and not a few in these our more
 " enlightened days of religion and philosophy,
 " have looked up to the *warring elements* as visibly
 " displaying the *anger* OF THE DEITY:—and on
 " that account they have forborne to give assistance
 " in such awful situations, as they deemed it
 " a presumptuous attempt to restore any life,
 " which GOD himself, they thought, with his
 " own right hand, and in the midst of those
 " terrors, had taken away.

" Perhaps it was the will of PROVIDENCE to
 " give all men, by this striking instance, a full
 " conviction, that the apparently-dead human
 " body, even *a long time after death*, may still
 " be capable of RE-ANIMATION.

" PERHAPS to lead them, by that conviction, to
 " make themselves acquainted with all the proper
 " means of RESTORING LIFE;—*perhaps* to shew
 " the necessity of putting a stop to that pernicious
 " custom of *premature interment*, which precludes
 " all hope and possibility of a recovery.—*Perhaps*
 " for some such reasons as these, undoubtedly
 " for good and gracious reasons, a BEING, of
 " infinite mercy, deferred his blessing on the
 " various means employed for restoring life, in
 " the case above, till after a long and persevering
 " application."

* Anniversary Sermon preached for the Humane Society.

OBSERVATIONS BY DR. FOTHERGILL.

In order to promote the application of ELECTRICITY as an early stimulus, it may be proper to observe, that Dr. A. Fothergill in his "*Hints for restoring Animation*," in a letter to Dr. HAWES, has the following striking passage and relation.

"Electricity is found to be one of the most
 "speedy and certain methods in the unfortunate
 "accident of persons *struck by lightning*.—Thus
 "MAY ELECTICITY PROVE A MOST USEFUL
 "REMEDY EVEN FOR ITS OWN EXCESSES.
 "Nor is there any real inconsistency in this,
 "seeing its effects may be greatly diversified,
 "according to the mode of application.—Thus
 "it may be caused to pass *silently along* an iron
 "wire, to visibly shorten or elongate the same, or
 "finally to dissolve it, according to certain
 "circumstances.—The same apparent difficulty
 "occurs in various instances; thus a strong
 "current of air extinguishes the burning taper,
 "while a gentler breeze rekindles it.—Excessive
 "cold benumbs the limbs, and yet the application
 "of snow brings them to sense and feeling:—
 "but it is needless to have recourse to analogical
 "reasoning when facts can be produced."

The following extraordinary account, says the learned Dr. FOTHERGILL, was communicated by a friend, and relates to a case of public notoriety.—

"On Thursday the 18th of June 1782, in a severe
 "thunder-storm, at a house in Gravel-lane, an

“ elderly man was *struck with lightning*, thrown
 “ from his chair, and taken up for *dead*.—In
 “ this hopeless state *Electrification* was performed,
 “ by a skilful practitioner, by which efficacious
 “ remedy the man was happily at length restored
 “ to Life.”

* * Mr. Kite, in his *Essay on the Recovery of the apparently dead, has made the suspension of the vital powers, from the stroke of lightning, a separate and distinct article of investigation. It is but justice to the author to say, that his theory is ingenious, and the practical part judicious; it is therefore well worthy the serious attention and perusal of medical practitioners.*

P. 235 to 244.

AN IMPORTANT REFLECTION.

In cases of apparent death from lightning, the unfortunate objects are too often deserted, when they might every now and then be resuscitated by the various means employed,—the electric stimulus, inflation of the lungs, and pursuing the general plans employed in suspensions of life from other causes.—On this account the Editor has introduced the above brief relation of success, &c. communicated by Dr. FOTHERGILL, and likewise the Rev. SETH THOMPSON's judicious reflections, which it is to be hoped will prove acceptable to his readers, and beneficial to his fellow creatures. W. H.

* The Reports having been long out of print, it appeared of importance to the Editor to acquaint the public and the faculty of the particulars.

SUF-

SUFFOCATION

BY THE FUMES OF CHARCOAL.

S I R,

I was called to *W. Staines*, and *Griffiths*, who were found suffocated. Their bodies were dead cold, no pulse nor breathing could be perceived. I began with friction and the other stimulants, and, after some time, convulsions and a laborious breathing soon after ensued, with a languid feeble pulse. I was obliged to employ the various means, administer the strongest cordials, and occasionally continue friction, for *twelve hours*, before I could pronounce them out of danger. C. BURGESS.

A

REMARK

ON THE UNSUCCESSFUL CASES.

The present year amounts to *Fifty-one*.—We have been careful to give the dates, the names of objects, the places of abode, and lastly the length of time they were submersed.—In order to prove the earnest, however fruitless, endeavours of our Medical Assistants.—At the same time it should be recollected, that their want of success proceeded neither from defect of judgement or humanity of these philanthropic characters, but solely from circumstances that had taken place previous to the accident, and which, consequently, counteracted the most judicious and skilful application of the various means of Resuscitation.

COM-

COMMUNICATIONS

OF THE
FACULTY

OF

LIVERPOOL, ABBERSFORD, IPSWICH, AND
BATH.

Dr. HOULSTON'S ANNUAL COMMUNICATION on Suspended Animation, the present year, consists of Cases 262, 263, and 264.—The first and second convey nothing remarkable to the reader, but the last appears to be worthy attention, and and therefore will be accurately related.

The Appearances of Death occasioned by sleeping near a Lime-kiln.

C A S E CCLXIV.

April 9, 1778. Two women went to sleep in a hut adjoining to a lime-kiln. At nine they were *discovered to appearance dead from suffocation*. On the arrival of medical assistance, *one of them* was found to have still some little pulse and respiration. About six ounces of blood were taken away, and frictions, with volatile alcali, used for near *half an hour* in the open air in the field, but without any sensible advantage. TARTAR EMETIC was attempted to be given her, of which she swallowed very little, if any. She was taken up to the Infirmary at ten, seemingly having lost ground. There was no pulsation at the wrist; that at the heart

heart was very languid. The body was cold, the jaw and hands were strongly closed: the respiration obscure, short, and laborious. The eyes were shut, and insensible to the stimulus of light, and there was a convulsive constriction of the throat. Warmth and general frictions were very assiduously applied for twenty minutes, without any sensible progress. Gentle attempts were made (in vain) to force open the jaw for the introduction of some liquid. Warm fomentations were then applied to the trunk and extremities, and seemed soon to produce much more beneficial effects.

In about ten minutes the breathing and warmth began to improve, the jaw relaxed a little, the pupil was sensible to the light, and, in ten minutes more, a pulsation was first perceptible at the wrist, and her breathing became much freer. Some cold water was given her, which, after several efforts, she swallowed with great difficulty; as she did, soon after, by degrees, a solution of a grain and a half of emetic tartar, which vomited her in about an hour. A glyster was thrown up, and the first thing she seemed to be sensible of was the desire of parting with it. At 12 she could not speak, but, when asked how she did, she opened her eyes and shook her head. About 2 she spoke; and in the evening was much recovered.—In a few days her health was restored, and she was discharged from the Liverpool Infirmary.

CASE CCLXV.

MR. ASPINALL

OF

ABBERSFORD.

THE BOY was about *four years* of age, and, from what could be collected from his play-fellows, the time of their coming up from the water-side and that of persons going to seek the body, and the distance it was found from the place where he fell in, one cannot suppose the child to have been less than *a quarter of an hour* under water.

THE CHILD WAS TO ALL APPEARANCE LIFELESS. They laid him on the grass in his wet clothes, where from hurry and bustle (*supposing him dead*) they let him continue *half an hour* before they brought him to his father's house, where I was immediately sent for.—The people werer ubbing his limbs with salt. I rubbed both his body and his breast well with the volatile liniment. These frictions were continued about ten minutes, when *a sudden starting back of his head was evident*, a small quantity of water ran out of his mouth, and he began to breathe with difficulty. I then applied a cloth dipped in spirits of wine over his body, wrapped him in warm flannels, and put him to bed.—When the breathing became more free, he fell asleep, and waked perfectly restored.

THREE PERSONS RESTORED TO LIFE.

ANNE THOMAS,
MASTER LAYTON,

AND

DAVID WILLIAMS.

COMMUNICATED

TO DR. HAWES

BY

MR. CRUTWELL, SURGEON, BATH.

I. ANNE THOMAS.

A girl, aged fifteen, from some dispute with her mother, threw herself into our river, on the 22d of September. — She remained in the water about *twelve minutes*, and, when taken up, was *to all appearance dead*. She was undressed and put to bed as soon as possible, which, as the house was near the river, could not be more than six or seven minutes. They put her into heated blankets, and rubbed her dry with warm flannel. *She shewed no signs of life for more than half an hour*. The first appearances of vitality were slight twitchings of the hand, an interrupted sighing, with an exceeding small tremulous pulse: and it
was

was eight minutes before a regular or distinct pulse could be observed. I endeavoured frequently to get down a teaspoonful of wine, and at length succeeded. I applied volatiles to the nose, and rubbed them into the temples, breast, &c.—To preserve the life we had recalled we frequently gave her small quantities of warm mountain-wine. Heated cloths were kept constantly applied to her body, legs, &c. and warm bricks to her feet. The first warmth observed was at the lower part of the sternum and in the temples.

In about half an hour she uttered something which could not be distinguished; but, in ten minutes more, on being asked if she wanted to vomit, she answered distinctly, *No!* She now gradually amended, and in about an hour I left her, tolerably revived, but still cold. I called upon her in about two hours after, and, to prevent any untoward symptom, I ordered a cordial mixture, the first dose of which she threw off her stomach. After this she fell asleep, and from that time recovered her former state of health.

II. MASTER LAYTON.

The second was a child of Mr. *Layton*, in *Bath*. I was not at home when the accident happened; but, when I called at his house, the account given me by the father was—That, as they were in the garden, a girl ran and told them the child was
in

in the water ; they found the head was totally submersed, with the legs buoyed by the petticoats, in a little pool used for the purpose of watering the garden.

When taken out, the child shewed *no appearance of life for a considerable time*, but, by putting her into a warm bed between the blankets, and rubbing her with flannel, sprinkled with camphorated and volatile spirits, employing the semicupium, and, in about half an hour getting down a little *warm wine*, she by degrees was resuscitated.

III. DAVID WILLIAMS.

THE THIRD RESTORATION was a boy about seven years of age, the son of *Daniel Williams*, who fell into the river on *Sunday* the 30th of *May*. He was in the water *ten minutes*, and taken out *to all appearance void of life*.—On my arrival, and minutely examining the body, I could not perceive the least pulsation nor smallest breathing, his countenance was livid and death-like.—Half an hour elapsed before friction, pediluvium, &c. produced animation. He vomited a good deal, but after the first effort speedily recovered.

I am happy to say, Sir, that, to the establishment of your HUMANE SOCIETY, all those patients owe their lives ; for, without proper treatment and immediate assistance, they certainly would not have been restored to life.

Bath, July 6.

VOL. I.

CLEMENT CRUTWELL.

P

CASF

C A S E CCLXVIII.
ADDRESSED TO THE REGISTER.

INTRODUCTION.

DR. DAWSON, of *Coldstream*, observes, in consequence of his repeated success in restoring the apparently dead to Life:—"How pleasing
" it is to know that the methods of recovery now
" used HAVE SAVED SO MANY LIVES! and
" *how melancholy a reflection it must be, that*
" SUSPENDED ANIMATION was not in earlier
" days considered as a practical part of the
" medical profession!—An investigation that has
" latterly saved so many valuable lives.—Sure I
" am, that, in my short practice, several of the
" persons drowned in our neighbouring river
" have been prematurely *carried to the grave*
" who might have been restored to their families,
" and at this moment useful members of Society."

THE CASE.

On the 5th current, a child, two years old, son to *John Todd*, in this village, fell into an old lime-pit. His mother declared that he had slipped out of the house from her, and she had not seen him for at least a quarter of an hour: be that as it may, he was providentially discovered by an elder brother, floating on his back, with his head below the water. He jumped into the pit, had strength enough to take him up, but could not carry him into the house. On the alarm given,
his

his mother and others did so, and undressed the apparent corse.—I was sent for, *and found him stiff*, without *pulse*, his face and lips livid. I ordered the women to be constantly employed in rubbing his breast, back, and sides, with warm flannels, while I was rubbing his temples, lips, and nose, with spirits of hartshorn.—Five minutes were spent without any prospect of success, but in ten minutes his eyes began to move, and the face gradually returned to its natural state.—In about A QUARTER OF AN HOUR he moved his lips with frequent attempts to vomit.—I then gave him a tea-spoonful of warm brandy and water at proper periods, by which, and the continued friction, he appeared in a fair way of recovery, though the colour of his lips was not altered. I now ordered him to be wrapped in a blanket, and put to bed in his mother's arms. He soon fell asleep, and after two hours waked in seeming good health.

THE EDITOR as an act of strict justice and grateful respect to Dr. DAWSON reminds the reader, — that this judicious and benevolent physician favoured the Humane Society with two valuable communications the last year. The Doctor remarks, in his present address,—“ I am
 “ once more happy in giving the agreeable
 “ account of my having contributed TO THE
 “ RESTORATION OF A THIRD PERSON FROM
 “ the jaws of death.”

PREFATORY OBSERVATIONS
TO THE
TRANSACTIONS
FOR THE
YEARS 1779 AND 1780.

THE READER will here perceive a deviation from the custom hitherto adopted by the DIRECTORS of this institution, of giving Reports of their proceedings annually.—The reasons, which caused this deviation are—in the earlier stages of existence of the HUMANE SOCIETY, it was deemed essential to impress on the public mind a due conviction of the great importance and utility of the Resuscitative Process:—But, at this period, A BIENNIAL PUBLICATION appeared, fully adequate to the propagation of the knowledge required in all cases of suspended vitality.

RESTORATIONS,
PRESERVATIONS,
UNSUCCESSFUL CASES,
COMMUNICATIONS.

It may be proper to OBSERVE, that the *first* of these classes is not so numerous as in the preceding years; but the deficiency is amply compensated by the increase of the *second*. In proportion as the PRESERVATIONS OF LIFE are augmented,—the RESTORATIONS will naturally be diminished: and, though the latter are more striking,

striking, yet, as they are subject to much hazard, HUMANITY calls for a prior attention to the former.—In compliance with this call, the Humane Society cheerfully distribute their rewards to such as afford *immediate assistance* to persons in imminent danger of drowning. — By this proceeding, *a greater certainty of saving life* is attained ; the submersed objects being preserved and rescued from the risk which ever must attend so critical a state as that of apparent death.

As to the *unsuccessful cases*, it may be observed with propriety, that the enumeration of the unfortunate persons prove that no lives were lost through inattention:—a consolation which has only existed since the establishment of our Society ; as, previous thereto, it is much to be feared that many *thousands were sacrificed* to neglect and the want of proper information.

The advantages resulting from the reception and publication of communications are many and indisputable. — SCIENCE, in general, is advanced by the correspondence of the learned and ingenious.—ERRORS are thereby discovered, and just principles are attained.—*Even an acquaintance with the unsuccessful attempts of others, joined to an examination into the causes of their failure, often leads us to a happier practice.*—And how beneficial must the communications of SUCCESS be, as they conduce the more to the public good in proportion as they are known !

CLASS I.

APPARENTLY LIFELESS,—RESTORED BY
Dr. PARSONS.

I was called to a woman, who had thrown herself into a pond.—The body was to all appearance dead: FRICTIONS, &c. had been used with salt and warm water, and warm flannels continually applied to all parts of the body.—*Tobacco glysters* were administered, &c. and her temples and nostrils rubbed with volatiles;—and, by perseverance for one hour and a half, she became warm, and her pulse, &c. returned.

Clerkenwell.

JOHN PARSONS.

CASE CCLXXIV. No. 3.

Mr. NEWELL to the SECRETARY.

Edward Rouse, playing on the wharf, fell into the water, and instantly disappeared; a lad, who saw him fall in, pointed out the place he fell in at; the man with a boat-hook felt the body, but was so agitated he could not get hold of it, and therefore resigned his instrument to the other, who brought him out, after an immersion of ten minutes.

I had him stripped, and began rubbing him with cloths; he soon groaned much; I then rubbed his nostrils, &c. with some volatile alkali fluor (as *M. Sage* terms it), and gave him a few drops in some water; this seemed to revive him much; and in a few hours his restoration was perfectly accomplished.

A CHILD RESTORED.

MR. COOPER, OF SHREWSBURY.

S I R,

On *Thursday*, JANE EVANS, three years of age, being at play in a field, fell into a deep ditch: the first information was given by a boy.—She was carried to the town as a dead child, next door to EDWARD BROWNE, Esq. who managed the restoring process:—by the time I arrived, his humane endeavours, employed for twenty minutes, were crowned with success, and this gentleman proved the happy instrument of restoring a living and only child to its distracted parents.

MR. VAUX,
MR. BEAUMONT,
MR. BELL,
MR. GAINER,
MR. VEVERS,
MR. INWOOD,

AS MEDICAL ASSISTANTS, attended the persons apparently lifeless, and attested the Cases from 276 to 281.

These RESTORATIONS afforded no appearance out of the usual train; and, therefore, descending into a circumstantial relation would convey no information novel to the experienced practitioner.—With regard to the Medical Assistants, their judicious exertions, and persevering assiduity, have been sufficiently demonstrated to the public in other instances of re-animation.

CASE CCLXXXII.

SUSPENSION.

DR. LANGSLOW

TO

DR. HAWES.

SIR,

Thomas Brafter, a farmer in *Cardington*, upon the 26th of *June*, during a fit of insanity, hanged himself while the family were busily engaged. The time of suspension was *twelve* or *fourteen* minutes.—When the body was cut down, there was *not the least apparent sign of life remained*; it was, however, recommended, by some of the neighbours, to send to *Stretton* with all possible speed to request my attendance.

I fortunately happened to be at home when the messenger arrived, and set off instantly.—During this interval (about *thirty-five* or *forty minutes*), the attendants did every thing they could think of to promote his recovery, and, a short time before I saw him, he had been observed to fetch a few deep sighs, or gasps, though a considerable space of time had elapsed between each.—Upon examination, I found the surface of his body was remarkably cold, particularly his extremities, the blood was settled in his face, so as to make his mouth, lips, &c. appear very livid; a large quantity of frothy
6 saliva

saliva was frequently discharged, together with several clots of coagulated blood.—As there was no time to be lost, I ordered him to be placed upon a hot bed, his head and shoulders a little raised; and the men used a powerful friction, with warm flannels, and volatiles were frequently applied to his temples, &c.

I had the pleasure to find that the good effects of the above treatment were very visible, an agreeable warmth began to be diffused over the surface of his body; his gasps and sighs became more frequent, his pulse stronger; soon after these favourable appearances, he was attacked with most violent spasms, and there was scarce a muscle in the whole system unaffected.—I now opened a vein, during their remissions, and discharged about nine ounces of blood, in hopes of abating spasm, but in this I was disappointed; for, they continued with violence near an hour, so that the assistants had often great difficulty to keep him upon the bed.

About four o'clock I had the satisfaction to perceive the convulsions diminish, and he soon fell into a sound sleep, and in a few hours his life was perfectly restored.

Your's, &c.

RICHARD LANGSLOW.

Stretton, June 26, 1779.

ME-

MEDICAL ASSISTANTS AND OTHERS.

B. BOND HOPKINS, Esq. *Wimbledon.*

W. PHILLIPS, Esq. *Hampstead.*

Mr. JARVIS, St. Martin's Lane, MED. A.

Mr. CHURCH, Islington, MED. A.

Mr. MITCHELL, Wapping, MED. A.

Mr. BILL, Bridge-street, MED. A.

Mr. DAVIS, Mortlake, MED. A.

Mr. W. CHAPMAN, Rotherhithe, MED. A.

Mr. PARKINSON, Hoxton, MED. A.

Mr. PEIRCE, St. Catharine's, MED. A.

288 to 294 are cases which were fully related by the above humane characters.—The names of the persons restored are as under mentioned :

Mr. Monro,

R. Favell,

Mr. W. Townsend,

T. Crockett,

Eliz. Corby,

T. Rickford,

T. Lidster,

A Woman,

and

A Young Man.

The particulars of the accident, the time under water, the signs of re-animation, the state of the system on being restored, were accurately detailed in the **REPORTS** for the years 1779 and 1780.

CLASS

CLASS II.

PERSONS SAVED FROM DROWNING,
who in consequence of the accident
REQUIRED
subsequent MEDICAL AID.

Cases 295 to 304.

Since the establishment of this Institution, the Medical Character has been deservedly and highly exalted; the immediate attendance of the MEDICAL ASSISTANTS without fee or reward, and their judicious exertions on the information of accidents, by drowning or other species of suffocation, clearly demonstrate, that they are actuated by no other motives, in the exercise of their profession, than that of doing an immense good to Society.

In a great number of instances, on the return of animation, internal inflammations, fevers, and other morbid affections of the system, were induced by pre-existing and accidental circumstances. — In these cases, and when the *signs of vitality* are languid, the care and skill of the Medical Assistants are eminently necessary, to secure and preserve the lives thus restored. — These are offices of humanity constantly exercised by the Faculty, and, by such a generous and kind conduct, numbers are annually restored to perfect health, to their connections, and to the state.

W. H.

CLASS

CLASS III.

PERSONS SAVED FROM DROWNING

1779.

Persons preserved. When. By whom attested.

W. GOODWIN, Jan. 6, Mr. J. TAYLOR.

E. BESTWICK, Feb. 1, H. THRALE, Esq.

T. LANDINE, — 17, Mr. HODGSON.

The above are presented to the reader, in order to exhibit the arrangement of the Preservations, which amounted this year to SIXTY LIVES; the greater part of whom would have been inevitably lost to Society before the establishment of this life-saving Institution.

SUMMARY VIEW

OF THE

UNSUCCESSFUL CASES.

These unfortunate accidents, to the amount of FIFTY-SIX, are noticed for two reasons.—1st. That the unsuccessful cases should be equally made known as well as the number of successful ones.—2dly. That the failure of success may point out the causes which prevented the event corresponding to the wishes of the practitioner.—3dly. The length of time and other circumstances, attendant on the submersion, clearly demonstrate, in most of the instances, the improbability of success; but at the same time fully prove the ardent zeal of the MEDICAL ASSISTANTS to accomplish so great an object as Resuscitation.

W. H.

CON-

CONTINUATION
OF THE
BIENNIAL REPORTS, 1780.

CLASS I.

PERSONS APPARENTLY DEAD RESTORED TO
LIFE.

CASE CCCV.

MR. EGERTON, OF EALING,
TO
DR. HAWES.

DROWNED BY SLIDING ON THE ICE.

SIR,

I was called to *W. Jordan*, who had been sliding on the ice on Thursday; he remained under water *twelve minutes*.—*John Kerchwall* got him out at the hazard of his life.

The child was to all appearance dead; however, I made use of the Society's methods; *and, after some time, signs of life appeared.* R. EGERTON.

CASE CCCIX.

R. Stanley fell from a lighter into the Thames, and was taken up by *W. Davis*, &c. without any visible signs of life.—In about half an hour, by the usual plan, my patient recovered; though he remained long in a state of insensibility; he vomited much; and in a few hours revived.

QUERE.—As *vomiting* relieved this lad greatly, would it not be worth the notice of the Society to recommend Emetic Tartar Solution to be thrown into the stomach on the earliest attendance of the MEDICAL ASSISTANTS?

MR. BURROWS
TO
JAMES HORSFALL, Esq.

CASE CCCX.

A LOCKED-JAW, and TOTAL SPASM succeeded.

Mr. BUNNEY was brought out of the Thames to *all appearance dead*, and conveyed to an apartment of Mr. RICH, where I made use of frictions with salt, brandy, and volatile spirits, to the temples, and chest, &c. and as soon as possible put him in a warm bath.—In about twenty minutes, I perceived a spasm in the lower jaw: soon after, came on a total spasm. I still kept him in the bath for near an hour, by which time he began to sigh; I then endeavoured to get a little warm brandy and water down, but with great difficulty, a contraction being so strong on the lower jaw; I repeated the trial very often, until such time as he swallowed with ease. Soon after, he began to cry and utter some words, but not so as to be understood.

I continued the means until he was capable of speaking distinctly; I then took him out, wiped him dry, and wrapped him up in flannel, had him put in a warm bed, and gave him a cordial mixture. In an hour I called again: he had several fits; I repeated the medicine. I saw him in the evening; he had dosed, was better, and was gradually restored.

Rotherhithe, June 29.

S. BURROWS.

CASE

CASE CCCXII. No. 41.

MR. KITCHING.

ADDRESSED to the TREASURER.

Anne Green was sent to fetch water from a pond on *Norwood Common*; unfortunately she fell in, and must have remained above *twenty minutes* under the water before any person could find her; when taken out, *no signs of life* were to be discovered; her countenance was black and livid, her heart and arterial system and totally lost their action, and every vital function ceased to perform their office.

By perseverance in the treatment recommended by the Society, in about an hour and a half she began to shew some faint glimmers of returning life; the pulsation of the radial artery was just discoverable, her stomach began to reassume its action, and vomiting was produced; she continued to amend during the evening, and, the next day, was perfectly recovered.

M. KITCHING.

Streatham, July 6.

CASE

CASE CCCXIII. No. 42.

DR. BARRETT TO DR. HAWES.

Thursday I was called to the son of Hillier, of *Colnbrook*, that had fallen into a rivulet, AND WAS TO ALL APPEARANCE DEAD. A gentleman passing by very humanely ordered the body to be rubbed with salt.—I directed flannels to be warmed, and had the arms and legs rubbed by assistants, whilst I used friction to the vertebræ, &c. with hartshorn.—The little breast, after some time, heaved, therefore I did not attempt to inflate the lungs. In half an hour, I put a feather into its throat, and caused it to throw up, at different times, a considerable quantity of water; and then gave it warm wine frequently. I ordered the child to be placed with its mother in a warm bed, and then left him in a recoverable state.

The child had been missed a considerable time, and when found seemed totally lifeless, and cold to an extreme degree; yet, by the continued friction and warm flannels, &c. symptoms of returning life appeared as soon as could possibly be expected in such a distressing and alarming situation as that of apparent dissolution.

Dr. BIDDLE approves of what I have done, directing me to communicate my success to the HUMANE SOCIETY.

ONSLOW BARRETT, *Windsor*.*July* 23, 1788.

CASES

CASES
OF
RESTORATION.

MR. CORNEY,
MR. TOMPSON,
MR. HANBURY,
MR. BILL,
MR. JONES,

AND

MR. SMITH,

Medical Assistants of this Institution,

RESTORED TO LIFE the following persons, who
had been submersed from ten minutes to a
quarter of an hour :

A. C. SMITH,
JAMES WAYWOOD,
WILLIAM MITCHELL,
JOSEPH THOMASON,

AND

SARAH DAVIES.

The above restorations are circumstantially
related in the numbers CCCVII. CCCVIII.
CCCXIV. CCCXVI. and CCCXIX ; and afford
the clearest proofs of the national importance
of our Institution.

C A S E CCCXX.

RESTORED BY MR. WHITE, and MR. HOOPER,
MEDICAL ASSISTANTS.

SIR,

I have now the pleasure to add a case of success to the many lives restored by the establishment of the truly HUMANE SOCIETY.

T. Boxton, of Queen-street, accidentally fell into a horse-pond on *Thursday* last. It was allowed by several reputable persons, that he must have been in the water upwards of a *quarter of an hour*, before he was discovered by some of the men.

Mr. Ellerton very kindly had the body conveyed to his own house; *it was perfectly cold and livid, no pulse nor the least breathing could be observed.* He ordered the body to be stripped, laid before the fire, and himself assisted in using friction, inflation, fumigation, &c. In about ten minutes I came, and ordered the body to be removed to a more convenient place, and continued the frictions, with the addition of several other methods recommended by the Society.—After some time a guttural noise was heard, which was followed by strong convulsions.

IT WAS FULL AN HOUR AND A HALF before any warmth diffused itself over the surface of the body, and then a very feeble pulse became evident, followed by a laborious respiration. The boy gradually recovered by our perseverance in the above plan, and with the assistance of

proper medicines.—Mr. HOOPER, hearing of the accident, came to Mr. FULLERTON's house, and in the most friendly manner assisted me in using the methods of resuscitation; so that he also enjoyed the pleasure *of seeing a life restored.*

JOHN WHITE.

JOHN HOOPER.

W. ELLERTON.

C L A S S II.

PERSONS SAVED FROM DROWNING,
WHO IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE ACCIDENT
REQUIRED

MEDICAL AID.

CCCXXI to CCCXXXIV constitute the number of the Second Class of this year.—These may be considered as so many lives restored to the community; as the greater part of the submerged objects, after being rescued from the danger of drowning, would still have fallen victims to death, from the fever, inflammations of the thorax, or spasmodic affections, &c. induced by the consequences of the accident; but, by the humane attention and judicious treatment of our MEDICAL ASSISTANTS, all alarming symptoms were gradually and effectually obviated. — By such exertions, stepping beyond the mere line of duty they were preserved, and given back to their families and to Society, not barely alive, but restored to that health which renders LIFE desirable.

CLASS III.

A SUMMARY VIEW OF THE CASES OF PERSONS
SAVED FROM DROWNING, WHO REQUIRED
NO MEDICAL AID.

This year produced TWENTY-FOUR INSTANCES of persons whose lives were preserved by the Humane Society and their rewards. — The payment or the distribution of which, in the various instances of active exertion to save or preserve life, has been so highly efficacious in exciting all ranks, even the *unbinking multitude*, to an attention to the lives of their fellow-creatures, and therefore has wrought the happiest and most beneficial consequences to the community.

CLASS IV.

A SUMMARY VIEW OF THE
UNSUCCESSFUL CASES FOR WHICH THE SOCIETY
HAVE PAID THE PREMIUMS
IN THE YEAR 1780.

FIFTY-SEVEN of our fellow-creatures were rescued from the watery-grave, but under such circumstances that it was hardly possible for the zeal of the Medical Assistants to prove useful in restoring life.—The length of time the bodies were submersed.—The injury often done to the vital organs.—Intoxication, and various other circumstances, fatally operated to the preclusion of the effects of judicious treatment, and the benevolent efforts of the Medical Assistants.

LIVERPOOL HUMANE SOCIETY.

COMMUNICATIONS

BY

DR. HOULSTON.

CCCXXXVI. TO CCCXLVII.

THE RELATION OF THESE CASES exhibits striking proofs of the importance of the establishment of such Humane Institutions, in order that immediate necessary aid and the judicious efforts of the Faculty may be afforded in all cases of Suspended Animation.—The detail of the persons restored to life would convey no new information to the reader, but the humanity and zeal of the Medical Assistants must ever be remembered with respect and gratitude by the INHABITANTS of LIVERPOOL.

Since HUMANE SOCIETIES have been established in various parts of this kingdom,—HOW MANY OF OUR FELLOW-CREATURES, whom we can now congratulate, would have been sunk in endless night!—HOW MANY SUBJECTS would have been lost to the community!—HOW MANY TENDER AFFECTIONS OF PARENT AND CHILD would have been denied, and pangs endured!—HOW MANY GODLIKE SENTIMENTS must the Faculty have been deprived of, in witnessing that the *apparently dead* have been raised into existence, and that the apparently inanimate mass hath again breathed the BREATH OF LIFE!"

W. H.

CASE

C A S E CCCXLVIII.

JOHN GROVES, Esq.

ADDRESSED TO THE

REV. HERBERT JONES.

The following Case was communicated to the Rev. HERBERT JONES, who, having undertaken to preach for the HUMANE SOCIETY, at *Camberwell*, related it in his excellent Sermon, with pious and judicious reflections.

REV. SIR,

I beg you to communicate to the Directors of your valuable Institution the following remarkable case, in which by remembrance of their instructions I have been the happy instrument of restoring to life, and the embraces of its fond mother; a child of four years of age.

As I was passing through *Peter-street, Westminster*, the dreadful cries of a woman in great distress much alarmed me, and, on enquiring the cause, was informed that her drowned child had been just brought home.—On entering the house, I found that the child had lain in the water above *twenty minutes*, and had been taken out about ten minutes before I saw it. The *body was exceedingly swoln, and black from head to foot, no pulsation or other semblance of life could be perceived.*—I began to practise as many of the instructions as I recollected. In about three quarters of an hour, signs of returning life were visible. Persevering in the use of the means about an hour longer, I had the great satisfaction of delivering the child perfectly well to its mother. JOHN GROVES.

AN OBSERVATION
ON THE SUCCESS OF
JOHN GROVES, Esq. W. BROWNE, Esq.
AND
MR. DOBSON.

This remarkable instance of Resuscitation by JOHN GROVES, Esq. and those restorations of life happily effectuated and accomplished by WILLIAM BROWNE, Esq. and Mr. DOBSON, demonstratively prove the extensive utility of the Humane Society; as their success will convince mankind, that the methods of treatment recommended by our Institution are capable of being successfully applied by private persons; — and, farther, the presentation of HONORARY MEDALS to these gentlemen, for their assiduity, humanity, and philanthropy, afford the most satisfactory proofs that the DIRECTORS are ever anxious to encourage all possible attempts and exertions to rescue their fellow-creatures from apparent death, whether it be made by those who are skilled in the medical art, or others, influenced by the most laudable motives that can actuate the human mind; — the preservation of the lives of their fellow-creatures.

W. H.

C A S E CCCXLIX.

MR. BAKER, MEDICAL ASSISTANT.

A child was taken out of a brook seemingly dead; but, by the information acquired by the Society's printed directions, instead of its being laid on the cold ground for the inspection of the inquisitive, and the Coroner sent for (as formerly), it was rubbed, wrapped in blankets, and in the blankets laid before the fire.

In twenty minutes, the child had acquired a considerable warmth about the breast, with a manifest beating of the heart, but the extremities were yet cold. I requested the mother to go with it into a warm bed, and to rub the extremities, spine, and thorax, with her warm hand; by which means the recovery was much expedited. W. BAKER.

A STILLBORN CHILD RESTORED TO LIFE.

I attended Mrs. *Howard*, and, to my own and the gossips thinking, her child *was dead, and laid by as such*; but, in about half an hour, when disengaged from the mother, I looked at the child, and, *though it appeared totally dead*, it struck me to use endeavours to set the little animal frame in motion:—accordingly I laid it by the fire, rubbed it well with warm cloths and volatile spirits, applied burnt feathers under its nose, and blowed often into its mouth.—To my great pleasure, as well as surprize of the spectators, the child, after some time, struggled, breathed, and, soon after, announced his being alive by his cries. To the best of my knowledge the infant is still living,

T. MANTILL, *Dover*.

MR. ANDERSON TO DR. COGAN.

SIR,

An extraordinary instance of the valuable and efficacious methods, recommended by the Humane Society, having lately occurred to me, I beg leave to communicate it to you.

James Farrel, a private marine on-board his Majesty's ship the *America*, had been under my care, for some time, for the cure of a fever; and, in a fit of insanity, leapt out at the port into the sea. Notwithstanding every effort was made, the ship being under way, with a leading wind, it was more than three quarters of an hour before he was brought on-board, apparently lifeless; the people told me, his head was great part of the time under water. I laid him before the fire, in the galley; and, after two hours repeated application of every method recommended, had the happiness to perceive some small symptoms of life return; which encouraged me to persevere till he was so recovered as to take some warm wine and gruel. Notwithstanding his fever was so violent before, he is now in a fair way of doing well. The captain, officers, and majority of five hundred spectators, can testify the above.

I am the more happy as this is the third successful opportunity I have experienced lately of the benign effects of the Society's undertakings.

H. ANDERSON,

(*Surgeon of his Majesty's ship the ANTELOPE.*)

CASE

C A S E CCCLII.
 S U S P E N S I O N.
 THE REV. DR. TURNER
 TO
 DR. HAWES.

DEAR SIR,

I think it my duty to communicate to you the following interesting case; whereby one more unhappy individual is restored to Society, and another most satisfactory proof gained of the utility of that humane Institution of which you have the honour to be a father;—AN INSTITUTION, which, doubtless, meets with the good wishes, at least, of every worthy heart; and needs but the patronage of the great to be still more extensive in its influence.

Mary Davis went to a shop, bought a cord, and hanged herself. She is supposed to have hung for the space of fifteen minutes.—*John Kitchen*, hearing the children, that were at play, saying, “there’s a hanged woman!” went up to her, cut her down, and carried her to the shop.—*Mr. PARFITT* and *Mr. GRAHAM*, by pursuing the steps laid down by the Society for ten minutes, symptoms of life appeared by *starting*. On this, *Mr. PARFITT* desired *Mr. BICKERTON*’s attendance might be requested; who came, gave his assistance, and, in about an hour and a half after, the woman was restored, so as to be perfectly sensible, and her health was gradually restored.

Woolwich.

DANIEL TURNER.

CASE CCCLI. No. 15.

MR. MANTILL, TO THE COMMITTEE.

SIR,

A maid-servant, having a child in her arms, accidentally flipt into our river.—It was at least *fifteen minutes* before she was missed, and it was now a *quarter of an hour* before the body could be got out, and *some minutes* after that elapsed before the child was brought up: from this, it was at least *twenty minutes* before I was with them; and, soon after, my father, an experienced surgeon at *Chilbam*, was likewise fortunately of the party.

The child was laid by as totally dead.—We recommended the infant being placed before a large fire, and to be undressed.—FRICTION with the hands, flannel, and warm cloths, were assiduouſly employed; blowing in the mouth frequently, volatile ſpirits applied to its temples, noſtrils, &c. and, after ſome time, we had the pleaſure, and the mother the inexpressible joy, of perceiving that the child ſhewed ſome languid ſigns of life.—It ſoon after, appearing much convulſed, threw up large quantities of water from the ſtomach, and in a few days was gradually and effectually reſtored to health, and, I believe, is now alive, likely to become a uſeful, if not a valuable, member of Society.

 CASES

CASES

CCCLIII. CCCLIV. CCCLV.

These happy instances of Resuscitation afford no material information to the reader, but they indubitably evince the utility and importance of our restorative labours.—The ingenious Mr. OLDHAM, of *Manchester*, observes, in the Introduction to the 355th instance of Re-animation, as follows :

“ The present improved mode of treating
 “ bodies apparently dead, by drowning,
 “ suffocation, &c. has, demonstratively, arisen
 “ from that universal communicative disposition,
 “ which the members of the HUMANE SOCIETY
 “ have always shewn to the public in dispersing
 “ their *Annual Reports*, &c. and in giving the
 “ particular history of each individual case, with
 “ the means used for restoration.

“ The old and destructive (however well-meant)
 “ practice of *suspending the body with the head*
 “ *downward*, for the water to escape from the lungs,
 “ &c. together with the *indiscriminate use of the*
 “ *lancet*, and *exposing the body to the cold air*, were
 “ universally practised here till of late years ;
 “ and it is even at this time too probable that
 “ these are amongst the first efforts made use of
 “ in many parts of this kingdom, where the
 “ valuable improvements published by the Society
 “ are either totally unknown or disregarded.”

CASE

C A S E CCCLVI.

An instance of Resuscitation, which proves most forcibly that the Faculty should never be discouraged, in their beneficent exertions and laudable pursuits of restoring life by notorious and vulgar prejudices, or the obstinate, ignorant, and destructive, opinions of the spectators.

Mr. MACAULAY

T O

Dr. HAWES.

SIR,

About the beginning of July, 1780, crossing the water of *Eden*, I accidentally saw a child in the bottom of the river. I instantly dismounted my horse, ran into the water, and laid hold of the boy, about seventeen months old. I laid him upon the warm sand, and called out for help. A man, with others, came instantly to my assistance, and procured blankets, salt, spirits, &c.—I had a female and by mere accident also a male catheter in my pocket. The body was laid upon the blankets, with his head a little elevated, and stript of his wet clothes, chusing to begin to work directly where I was, as the day was exceedingly warm, rather than run any risk by delay.—There was not the most distant appearance of life; every thing about him had the strongest marks of mortality.

I began with rubbing his left breast with salt; I next applied a little hartshorn to his nose and lips; I then chafed his temples with some aqua vitæ; and, finally, I introduced the female catheter into his mouth, and the male one into one nostril; blowing alternately with the one and the other. I persevered in rubbing, blowing, and chafing, for a quarter of an hour.—*Still there was no appearance of life: every spectator seemed convinced that my attempts were fruitless; and that it was impossible for man to do any service.—They endeavoured at this time to dissuade me from making any farther attempts; but I silenced their clamours, by telling them, matters could not be worse, and I determined to persevere.*

I resolved to open the jugular vein. In the mean time I renewed the friction with salt, camphorated spirits, &c. and inflated the lungs by means of the catheters; and, at length, I thought that I perceived a weak *pulsation at the heart.*—THIS ANIMATED ME IN THE DISCHARGE OF MY DUTY. By persevering for a minute or two longer, a feeble rattling in the throat was evident, and a weak quivering of the lips; the livid appearance in the countenance began to disperse; one of his eyes soon half opened; AND LIFE SEEMED WILLING ONCE MORE TO ANIMATE MY PATIENT'S LITTLE FRAME. I again applied volatiles to his nose and lips; ordering one of the spectators to rub his hands and feet with S. V. Camph. By this time he emitted

emitted a little curdled milk which he had taken before the accident happened: an alvine passage also afterwards ensued; and now every thing wore a most favourable appearance. I ordered his mother to run home, strip, and go to bed: had the body wrapped in the blankets, and carried him to the house.—A pair of blankets extraordinary was ordered to be put upon the bed; so that *the heat of his mother soon warmed his system*; he, after some time, fell into a profound sleep and profuse sweats.

It is impossible to say, with certainty, how long he remained in the water. But, if we may judge from the time he left his mother;—the distance he had walked;—the time I found him;—and the situation he was in;—I think he must have been at least *ten minutes* under water.—It was about *twenty minutes*, after I had begun, before I was sensible of the least presence of life; and, I suppose, I had wrought with him about half an hour, or near that period, before I had him perfectly restored.

Thus have I endeavoured to give you a particular account of the discovery of the body, the appearances, the resuscitative Process, and the return of Animation.—I admire the PROVIDENCE which directed me to the spot at such a critical moment.

JAMES MACAULAY.

RI-

RICHARD THOMPSON, *Esq.*

TO

DR. HAWES.

PERSEVERANCE

IN THE

RESUSCITATIVE PROCESS

FOR

FIVE HOURS.

This instance of life being restored highly merits the attention of the reader, and it is hoped that its being recorded in these Transactions will be productive in future of a spirit of perseverance not to be subdued but by demonstrative views of the criteria of departed life.

THE MEDICAL ASSISTANT OBSERVES,

- I. We had persisted an hour and forty minutes before any artery could be perceived to move.
- II. An hour and a half more, no farther advances seemed to be made; so that the by-standers gave up all hopes of life.
- III. In five hours, the MEDICAL ASSISTANT “ observes, “ I had the highest of gratifications “ in acquainting the distracted parents, that the “ life of their child was perfectly restored.”

W. H.

CASE

C A S E CCCLVII.

ADDRESSED TO THE REGISTER.

INTRODUCTION.

DEAR SIR,

I intimated my purpose of offering small rewards to those who should inform me of drowning accidents, wishing to forward such truly laudable undertakings as those of the Society, you do yourself so much honour in promoting and supporting.—The case which fell into my hands on the 6th inst. SO HIGHLY FAVOURS THE PLAN OF DILIGENT, LONG, AND RESOLUTE, PERSEVERANCE in the means recommended, that I cannot resist the intention of communicating it, as an encouragement to continued and steadfast endeavours in the various kinds of Suspended Animation.

THE RELATION.

W. Clark, aged four years, fell into the Medway, and was in the river about twenty minutes, in an apparent lifeless state, and remained on the shore for a quarter of an hour.—At length Mr. BETHUNE, my assistant, was sent for;—the child's face was livid, and the extremities cold and rigid.—The body was put into the warm bath, which had a surprising effect in removing the livid appearance;—I arrived, in a few minutes, and proceeded to use the various approved methods suggested by your Society.

VOL. I.

R

An

An *hour and forty minutes* we had persisted in constant frictions, &c. and the *tobacco-fumes*, before a tremor of the artery was perceivable, attended with slight keckings, upon which I poured down the throat a strong solution of T. EMET. with OX SCILL.: but after all this, *for an hour and a half more*, we gained no farther advances,—SO THAT THE PARENTS, &c. CONCLUDED ITS RETURN OF LIFE IMPOSSIBLE; yet still I persevered in the resuscitative process;—and, at the end of FOUR HOURS, a profuse alvine discharge ensued.—These favourable signs were followed by violent vomiting, and a gradual increase of the vital heat, pulse, and respiration; at first seemingly convulsive, but by degrees more regular, enlarged, and full; at length, the most happy event of returning life was fully established:—IN FIVE HOURS, from the time the child was taken out of the river, I enjoyed the highest gratification of declaring, to the inexpressible joy of the distracted parents, the perfect return of Animation.

REMARK.

If you had not furnished me with hints on Resuscitation, I never should have thought of *a perseverance for so many hours*.—The happiness I feel on this occasion, and the satisfaction it must afford to minds possessing, like your's, such high degrees of philanthropy, compensate most abundantly to me, for all my zealous exertions, and has urged me to trouble you with my success.

RICHARD THOMPSON.

SECOND LETTER.

DEAR SIR,

It is with great pleasure I now inform you, that my little patient is restored to life and health; and I am most positively convinced, that the *antimonial solution* and oxymel of *squills* were principally instrumental in restoring the energy of the vital powers.—Permit me to repeat once more, that the fond parents are much indebted to you for the recovery of their only child.—If you had not honoured me with your correspondence, I should have desisted, and been discouraged from every mode of treatment, long before there was any signs of returning life.

I have too much reason to think, even at this present time, notwithstanding your incessant and unwearied labours for the preservation of the lives of the people, that too many of the unfortunately drowned are lost for want of perseverance in the proper methods laid down by your most valuable HUMANE SOCIETY.

RICHARD THOMPSON.

Rochester, July 26, 1780.

AN
ADDRESS
TO THE
READER
BY

Dr. HAWES.

It seems proper, in this part of the work, to observe to the reader, that the subsequent Reports were solely executed by the writer of the present Transactions; as in this year his ingenious colleague, Dr. COGAN, retired from England.—The task, therefore, of recording periodically the labours of the Society devolved on the EDITOR.—He laments its having fallen into hands of such inferior ability; but believes, that the concurring voice of the public will second him in the assertion, that the zeal, wherewith he has compensated the defects of ability, suffered not the important cause, now entrusted to his sole care, to languish.

The execution of the Reports of this Institution became at the same time much more complex and intricate; as the instances of Resuscitation multiplied, new and improved modes of treatment

treatment suggested themselves to the skilful practitioner, as well as other species of apparent death than these hitherto treated were brought within the reach of art.—These circumstances arising from the liberal spirit and unexampled fervour manifested by the MEDICAL ASSISTANTS, in the prosecution of their LIFE-SAVING VIEWS, concurred to render the task more operose and complicated:—all these difficulties sunk before the pleasing contemplation of the immense good that resulted to the community and to the state.

THE PUBLIC being convinced of the truly Christian philanthropy of the HUMANE SOCIETY, —the Editor cannot help here digressing, and hoping that the candid reader will excuse his declaration of the pleasure he feels, in the contemplation and comparison of the infantine obscurity and weakness of the Institution, the subsequent years of struggle and contest it experienced with *prejudice*, and, what is still more difficult of credit, with *envy*,—and its final attainment of that VIGOROUS MATURITY, which has produced an almost universal adoption of its principles—restoring and saving life in almost every quarter of the civilized world.—It is a pleasure, wherein, the writer believes, every reader must participate with him. — He must peruse these pages with a careless eye

indeed, or an unaccountable vacancy of mind, who cannot find abundance of matter, worthy of being farther pursued, and fruitful in consequences likely to reward the profoundest investigation.

1. The STATESMAN and POLITICAL CALCULATOR may find in these Transactions a new and most extensive field of *political aggrandizement*.

2. The ENLIGHTENED CITIZEN, a new accession to that stock of labour, which constitutes the real wealth of the community.

3. The MEDICAL PROFESSOR, and PRACTITIONER, new avenues to fame, reputation, and success.

4. The TRUE PHILANTHROPIST, a new and most ample subject of exercise for those feelings, which, assimilating *man* to his CREATOR, can comprehend and embrace the varied condition of his fellow-creatures.

5. The INGENIOUS THEORIST, and PHILOSOPHISING INQUIRER, new motives of stimulation to prosecute their important researches with increased ardour; the ingenious disquisitions already produced on a subject, that seemed not to admit investigation, are a happy earnest of what we may reasonably expect, affording still more success and unerring guides in this very interesting subject.

—The considerable share the HUMANE SOCIETY have had in kindling this spirit, that has proved so useful, is a tribute, which no intelligent observer of the progress of the *doctrine of Resuscitation*,
since

since its Institution can refuse paying the DIRECTORS;—they have not contented themselves with the enjoyment of that reputation which is the consequence of distinguished success, and been satisfied with evincing the effects of the restorative process, and suffering the *theory* to float in the wide expanse of vague hypothesis or conjecture.—They have excited an earnest spirit of emulation in the learned and philosophical world, and diffused an ardour of medical enquiry into an important object, that was not long since *atrâ caligine mersum*.—The spirit of scientific disquisition, thus awakened, has already shed considerable light on many interesting subjects connected with the art of medicine.—The important investigations, thus brought forward, promise in their progress fully to illustrate the PRINCIPLE OF VITALITY, and to furnish a solution of points at present problematical in philosophy and medicine.—*Etenim omnes artes habent commune quoddam vinculum, et quasi cognatione quâdam inter se continentur.*

However inferior—the Editor having now been deprived of the valuable and esteemed associate of his former labours—the result of his sole exertions may appear, he commits to the press without hesitation or fear; conscious, that the candid peruser of this work will reject with contempt *the malignant efforts of narrow-minded criticism*, never

adverting to the peculiarly distressing predicament wherein that man is placed, who having a wide range of duties to fill, sufficient to employ the entire of his attention, yet undertakes the additional and arduous task of coming before the tribunal of public opinion;—those moments, wherein reason is unclouded, and attention vigorous, cannot be expended upon this work; such are necessarily engrossed by his professional avocations.

The Editor is therefore forced to give to these interesting labours *subsecivæ horæ*, those hours, taken from the required relaxations of rest, when mental attention is become jaded, and its faculties exhausted.—However, he neither seeks nor endeavours to deprecate the just severity of criticism.—He only wishes the critic to remember the following lines from their great Lawgiver, which are as applicable to the faults of authors as of men.

CUM MEA COMPENSET VITIIS DONA, PLURIBUS HISCE,
SI MODO PLURA MIHI DONA SUNT INCLINET.

REPORTS,

REPORTS, &c.

FOR 1781 AND 1782.

CLASS I.

THE

APPARENTLY DEAD

RESTORED TO LIFE.

CASE CCCLVIII. No I.

LORD DARTREY,

ADDRESSED TO THE

TREASURER.

SIR,

THE BEARER CARRIES TO YOU A LETTER
RELATIVE TO A YOUNG MAN WHO APPEARED
DROWNED, EVEN TO THE ENTIRE DESPAIR
OF RECOVERY;—AND I AM FULLY CONFIDENT,
THAT, UNDER GOD, HE OWES HIS RETURN OF
LIFE SOLELY TO THE CARE AND ATTENTION
OF MR. PHIPPSON AT CHELSEA; AND, IN
JUSTICE TO HIS SKILL AND HUMANITY, I
ATTEST THE SAME FOR THE CONSIDERATION
OF YOUR EXCELLENT SOCIETY.

DARTREY.

LIFE

LIFE RESTORED

BY

Mr. PHIPPSON, Medical Assistant.

SIR,

I am happy in having it in my power of giving you the following successful case, and of the perfect restoration and recovery of a man apparently dead.

ON SUNDAY EVENING I saw a great number of people running to the water-side; and, being informed that JAMES HIGGINS had tumbled from a lighter into the Thames, several boats, at a very considerable distance from the lighter, put off to his assistance. Some of the men, perceiving air-bubbles on the water, made up to the spot, and, by means of their oars, felt the body lying at the bottom, at about the depth of *ten feet*; after a few unsuccessful attempts they got him into the boat, and, through the great humanity of LORD and LADY DARTREY, the body was conveyed in a blanket to an apartment at his LORDSHIP'S house, where every thing was provided for his immediate reception.—He was in a lifeless state.—The abdomen turgid; his face had the appearance of a person strangled, and, from the stagnation of the blood in the vessels, was of a livid colour: neither pulse nor respiration could be perceived.

Having

Having read of several restored persons (though apparently dead) by the HUMANE SOCIETY, and determined to try every effort to restore him to life, I first had him rubbed with salt, &c. and endeavoured as much as possible to inflate the lungs; so that, after employing the resuscitative Process for some time, the body became slightly convulsed, languid sighs and feeble groans were perceived, and I endeavoured to assist his weak attempts to breathe by an alternate pressure with my hands upon the abdomen and chest.

In twenty minutes, with the assistance of a volatile medicine, and rubbing his temples, &c. with hartshorn, I was greatly pleased to perceive stronger signs of returning Animation.—He after some time vomited; this was encouraged by giving him more of the above mixture, which brought up a large quantity of fluid; and after this ejection a small pulsation, though very languid, ensued.

In about three quarters of an hour, my patient was PROVIDENTIALLY restored to his senses, spoke, and told me his name, place of abode, and was able to return me thanks.—LORD DARTREY ordered him to be conveyed in a coach to his WIFE AND THREE SMALL CHILDREN.—I remain, Sir, with my best wishes for the prosperity and encouragement of so benevolent an Institution as that of the HUMANE SOCIETY.

Chelsea, August 14.

J. PHIPPSON, *Surgeon*.

CASE

C A S E CCCV.

SIR JOHN ELIOT, BART.

ADDRESSED to the MANAGERS.

SIR,

THE first time I had the pleasure to hear of your laudable Society, I was struck with the highest veneration for its honourable friends. Certainly such an instance of *universal humanity* has rarely been equalled in the annals of history as the exertions of public zeal and exalted philanthropy from the noblest of all motives.

A. Buchanan, of his Majesty's ship the Ranger, being on duty upon the bowsprit, in shifting the jibs, was thrown over-board by a sudden jirk of the jib-sheet, and, before he reached the water, his head pitched against the shrouds. The boat was got out to his assistance, but unfortunately she filled along-side, she was hauled up again and emptied.—The men found him turned upon his face, *without the smallest appearance of life*, and the VITAL HEAT *extinguished*.

I employed the various methods, advised by the HUMANE SOCIETY, for half an hour, when *signs of returning life* appeared, and a gradual restoration, so that in a few days he was as fit for duty as any on-board,

THOMAS GRAHAM,

Surgeon to the Ranger.

* * * From the time of the accident to that of the body's being brought on-board it was exactly *twenty-seven minutes*, and, when put on-board, he was to all appearance a dead man.

LONDON HOSPITAL.

MR. SPEED

TO

DR. HAWES.

SIR,

It is with the greatest pleasure and satisfaction I communicate to you the following particulars, as the young man owes his present existence to my diligent attendance on your valuable lectures on Suspended Animation.

Walking at the back of the *London Hospital* on *Sunday* evening, the 5th inst. I saw some boys running, at a great rate, towards a stagnated pond; it appeared to me that some people were quarrelling and fighting: but, at length, I concluded, that there might be somebody drowned: my suspicions were but too true.—We got him out with all possible expedition, and had the body carefully conveyed to the LONDON HOSPITAL.—I, being the house-pupil, employed the various plans of resuscitation you had recommended in your Borough Course of Lectures.

In

In the first place we laid him on a warm bed, and opened all the windows to admit fresh air. I then rubbed the spine, thorax, &c. with camphorated spirits sprinkled on hot flannels; and put to his feet hot bricks, and flat bottles of warm water to the arm-pits, hands, &c. VOLATILES, alone and mixed with brandy, were applied to the temples, &c. and I administered repeatedly the *Enema Fumosum*.—The above means had been employed, in vain, *three quarters of an hour*.—However, as in all cases you ardently recommended a resolute perseverance, I determined to continue the resuscitative means, and in another quarter of an hour, to my unspeakable joy, I could perceive a very gentle motion of the thorax, with other promising appearances of returning life.—In a few days his health was perfectly restored.

Since his dismissal, I have had the thanks of the
HONOURABLE BOARD OF COMMITTEE, and also
of the SURGEONS *of the* LONDON HOSPITAL.

August 23, 1781.

THOMAS SPEED,

One of your Borough Pupils.

✍ DR. HAWES, in 1780, delivered an autumnal course of LECTURES ON SUSPENDED ANIMATION *gratis*, for the benefit of the Medical Students of St. Thomas's and Guy's Hospitals, which MR. SPEED attended, and gratefully expressed the advantages he had received by an application to this new and important branch of medicine.

MR.

MR. ALDERMAN BULL, *President*
OF THE
HUMANE SOCIETY.

THE
REV. DR. PRIESTLEY
AND
SAMUEL VAUGHAN, *Esq.*
TO THE
TREASURER.

THIS is to certify, that *P. Cartwright* did, on the 3d, take into his house the body of *Jacob Rock*, who (*more than an hour before*) had been taken up as a drowned man, apparently dead.—That *A. W. Lord* and *W. Petty* were assiduous in using the means prescribed by the Society, and with whose humane and benevolent assistance the said *Jacob Rock* was at length restored to life.—We recommend the men as highly worthy of encouragement.—The whole process having been attended to by ALDERMAN BULL, Dr. PRIESTLEY, and by SAM. VAUGHAN.

The above *Pastor Cartwright*, *Arthur Lord*, and *William Petty*, are all housekeepers in *Wanstead*, and are persons of good repute, and in much esteem with their respective neighbours.

Sept. 7. 1781.

FRED. BULL.

THE

THE CASE.

On Wednesday, the 3d of September, as Mr. *Richmond* was riding by the *Red-bouse*, he perceived a man with his head in the water.—The lifeless body was brought to the George, and put to bed.—Mr. VAUGHAN, being requested to visit him, found him in the state of apparent death. The windows were thrown open, and the methods prescribed by our Humane Society were vigorously used *for half an hour before signs of life returned.*

His eyelids, lips, and hands, became slightly convulsed.—The body began to have a little warmth; and in about an hour his pulse began to beat. He then opened his eyes, and breathed faintly; but fatigue preventing a continuance of the same active friction as at first, the hands became cold again, his eyes appeared to sink; and he nearly expired.—The body was surrounded with warm blankets, and laid before the fire. Friction, &c. again employed. — His warmth returned, and, by the aid of spirituous cordials his life, in a few hours, was restored. At five o'clock, he spoke, and was put to bed.—By the next morning he was able to walk, and was conveyed to St. Thomas's Hospital for the perfect restoration of his health, which in a few days was happily accomplished.

FREDERIC BULL,
SAMUEL VAUGHAN.

CASE

C A S E CCCLXVI. No. 9.

The following, in my opinion, is one of those indubitable cases, which must prove the good effects that will arise to the community at large from your very valuable Institution; as in all probability, had it not been for the restoring means communicated to the public, this youth must have been irrecoverably lost.

Cb. Clarke, getting out of his depth, was seen to sink several times; the last time, he was under water during the space of time the waterman could put from the shore to the middle of the river. The boy, when taken out of the Thames, was *to all appearance dead*. A gentleman had commenced the process before my arrival.

We rejoiced on seeing him enabled to swallow brandy and water.—He was afterwards seized with universal convulsions, which continued near an hour, the rigors gradually subsided, and left him in a dose.—Near three hours had elapsed since he was taken out of the water. By the next day his life was perfectly restored.

Your's, &c.

July 27, 1781.

S. HANBURY.

C A S E CCCLXVIII.

MR. JONES TO DR. HAWES.

S I R,

I am happy to have it in my power to send you the following remarkable case, which by the favour of Divine Providence, and the excellent means recommended by the Humane Society, has been treated with success.

John Peters was catching at a rope, missed his hold, and fell overboard. A sentinel gave the alarm, boats were sent out, but it was with great difficulty they found the body, and dragged it up with a boat-hook, after having lain under water *fifteen minutes*.—The landlord gave every assistance in his power.

I ordered the apparently lifeless body to be stripped, and put to bed between the blankets, then to be rubbed dry with hot flannels; it being perfectly cold, without pulsation, or any other symptom of vitality.—I elevated his head, and ordered salt to be heated for friction, and applied hot flannels to his stomach, soles of his feet, &c.—In this plan we persevered for an hour, when languid symptoms of life re-appeared.

The young man says, he does not remember any thing that happened, from the time he fell overboard to the time he had the blister to his back, which was the space of twenty-four hours.

H. JONES.

CASE

CASE CCCLXX. No. 13.

MR. DENHAM'S COMMUNICATION TO THE
TREASURER.

SUSPENSION by the CORD.

When the young woman was first discovered, it was clearly proved she had hung a quarter of an hour.—Mr. PINGO was sent for, who found her under every appearance of death.

This gentleman's treatment differed from what I have seen on similar occasions. A handkerchief wetted with Sp. Amm. V. was applied round her throat; and, to prevent evaporation, it was covered with a cloth dipped in sweet oil.—FRICTION, &c. was also employed; and in about fifteen minutes she opened her eyes.

He then inflated the lungs, and injected brandy into her stomach. A convulsion-fit, after some time, followed, and her speech afterwards returned, but it was in a manner that gave strong ideas of insanity. In about an hour Mr. *Pingo* advised an emetic, when she discharged from her stomach a quantity of matter, which he thinks was *opium*, both from its appearance and effects. The poor woman immediately felt relief, and afterwards was enabled to relate her own very extraordinary and unfortunate case.

The Woman's relation of circumstances.

“ I supported my family by my own industry :
 “ last night the child died, and I was in great
 “ affliction.—A neighbour persuaded me to take
 “ a cordial, which quickly brought on a *kind of*
 “ *stupefaction* ; and the next morning, in a fit of
 “ phrenzy, I committed the desperate act.—The
 “ woman had since absconded ; and that, so
 “ far from having any thought of committing
 “ suicide, no circumstances, however distressful
 “ and accumulated, could have ever induced me
 “ to the perpetration of so horrid and unnatural
 “ a crime.”

I have the pleasure to add, that in two or three days she was perfectly restored to health of body and serenity of mind. W. DENHAM.

SECOND ATTESTATION.

“ The wife of B. H. when cut down, was to
 “ all appearance dead, she must have been
 “ hanging fifteen minutes.—Mr. *Pingo* found the
 “ unfortunate woman in the dreadful state above
 “ described ; and, by pursuing the Society's plan
 “ of resuscitation, &c. in about half an hour
 “ restored her to life.”

W. FIELDING,
 J. DAY,
 WILLIAM STARCK,
 MARY PELL,
 D. HARTLEY.

CASE CCCLXXII.

MR. BEARCROFT'S CHILD,

RESTORED TO LIFE.

Yesterday Mr. *Bearcroft*, of the *Leaping-bar*, requested me to give immediate attendance, where he had left his "*dear little Harriot, just taken out of a tub of water.*"—Upon the most minute inspection, *I had no reason to conclude otherwise than that the vital spark was totally extinct.*

However, after fifteen minutes perseverance in our very valuable resuscitative process, and others which at so important a crisis occurred to my mind, I found, to my infinite pleasure and satisfaction, that I had been under a happy mistake with regard to my diagnosis: for, now a slight motion of the under jaw, and convulsive sobs, gave me some flattering hopes of restoring the little cherub again to the arms of its much distressed parents.

At this time it appeared to struggle hard for the return of life and breath, and continued thus in a convulsive state for above fifteen minutes, before the child could breathe with any degree of ease and freedom.—I now dipped my finger in a little brandy, and with the feather touched her tongue and fauces, the stimulation of which

caused her to make some efforts to cry, which she did with great difficulty. — An aperient, *partitis diffus*, was administered; and, on the next day, I was happy to find she laboured under no inconvenience from drowning or its consequences. I beg you will communicate my happy success in restoring the vitality of an only child to the inexpressible joy of its almost distracted parents.

“ Who can describe the mother’s kindling joy
 “ If Heav’n restores the darling little boy!
 “ If latent life, though first with glimm’rings low,
 “ By gentle means, at length begins to glow.
 “ She weeps with joy the gladd’ning sight to see,
 “ And blesses Heav’n and sweet Humanity.

Surry-street.

W. BOYSE.

THE THANKSGIVING WAS READ AT CHRIST CHURCH:

“ The parents of H. BEARCROFT desire to
 “ return their most grateful acknowledgements to
 “ Almighty God, in behalf of their child, who
 “ has been restored to life by the Humane Society,
 “ and earnestly pray that they may be enabled, by
 “ the Divine assistance, so to bring her up in
 “ the ways of virtue and religion, that she may be
 “ an ornament of society, and of that Institution
 “ to which she owes her present existence.

LIVES

LIVES RESTORED.

THIS CATALOGUE OF RESUSCITATION is worthy of the attention of the philosopher and philanthropist, as exhibiting so many additional proofs of the humane and successful labours of the Medical Assistants.

A BOY,	<i>restored</i> by MR. SHUTER.
G. CLARKE,	<i>restored</i> by MR. BRIEN.
A SUICIDE,	<i>restored</i> by MR. PINCHIN.
W. COOKE,	<i>restored</i> by MR. WRIGAT.
J. MANN,	<i>restored</i> by MR. JONES.
A YOUTH,	<i>restored</i> by MR. WHITEHEAD.
MR. LAKE'S SON,	<i>restored</i> by MR. CHAPMAN.
W. PIPER,	<i>restored</i> by MR. HESKIN, &c.
W. SELBY,	<i>restored</i> by MR. HAWES.
S. GUNN,	<i>restored</i> by MR. CRIBB.
A SUICIDE,	<i>restored</i> by MR. GREGG.

S. B.—E. NORMAN,—T. JOHNSON,—
J. HUDSON, — E. ROBINS,—T. WELS,—were
restored to life.—The circumstances attested by
MR. HARRIS, MR. DAY, and MR. PATTEN.

FORTY-SIX PERSONS were rescued from the
watery grave, for which the premiums of the
Society were paid.—The *unsuccessful cases* amounted
to FORTY-TWO.—There was hardly a distant
hope, as the injuries done to the vital organs, &c.
rendered their restoration impracticable.

Dr. HAWES published an ADDRESS to the LEGISLATURE the present year;—impelled by the hopes of attracting the attention of those august bodies to a subject highly worthy of their distinguished patronage. What object could have presented more cogent claims than a measure, calculated to preserve and to increase the number of his MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.—The number of lives annually saved would have been considerably augmented, and the benefit ultimately resulting to the state in like degree multiplied.

In this address the author enforced his plan by every consideration, that humanity, philanthropy, or policy, could suggest: he stated the immense variety of consequences, which were rationally to be expected from its establishment on that extensive scale, wherein the PATRONAGE OF THE LEGISLATURE could alone place it.

However, this failure damped not his ardour, having devoted several years to the theory and practice of this new branch of the medical art, he had too clear a conviction of the vast accession it would bring to the social happiness of his fellow-creatures, and the new fund of wealth it would open to the states, to be influenced by any consideration to abandon it, so far as the indefatigable exertions of an individual, countenanced by a few virtuous characters, could supply the great want of parliamentary function;—

sanction; — nothing was left unattempted to communicate the advantages of this LIFE-SAVING PLAN to the inhabitants of this island, and indeed to mankind in general.

Here the writer feels himself called upon to make his most grateful acknowledgements to DR. A. FOTHERGILL, of Bath.—The Doctor conveyed to the world his judicious “ HINTS ON “ RESTORING ANIMATION” in the *second edition* of Dr. HAWES’s Address.

THE AUTHOR had not the good fortune of attracting the notice of legislature to whom he addressed his publication: yet he had the satisfaction of seeing it produce an able investigation of the subject from the pen of a physician, distinguished for his erudition, philanthropy, and humanity.

As these Transactions are designed to give a sketch of the Rise and Progress of that branch of medicine now known by the name of SUSPENDED ANIMATION, it is hoped, that extracts from the ADDRESS, and Dr. FOTHERGILL’s *letters on Animation*, will prove acceptable to the reader.

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AN
ADDRESS
TO THE
KING AND PARLIAMENT
OF
GREAT BRITAIN,
ON PRESERVING THE LIVES
OF THE
INHABITANTS.

BY
W. HAWES, M. D.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PUBLICATION.

1. WHEN SUDDEN DEATH happens by accident in the public street, or other places on land; too often the consideration of inconvenience overcomes the dictates of humanity, and no friendly door is open to receive the unfortunate body; or, if there be, the attendants are totally ignorant of their duty to their fellow-creatures.

2. As the gentlemen of the faculty are now situated, they have not an opportunity of affording that assistance, in cases of sudden and accidental death, which otherwise, by their attention, skill and humanity, they might often effect. When Medical men are applied to on such unfortunate and melancholy occasions, they are always introduced to a scene of real confusion.

3. If

3. If the miserable object wears the ensigns of *poverty*, this sad catastrophe is too generally in the open street, amidst a croud of spectators, whom curiosity and sympathy have drawn together; and, as they come by chance, they are not furnished with any of the necessaries to forward the medical practitioner in his laudable endeavours to restore animation

4. Even if the unhappy and much-to-be-pitied person, thus suddenly arrested by the semblance of premature death, *has the external appearance of a better fortune*,—his situation is little mended.—Instead of the seemingly-dead body lying on the cold earth or pavement, it may perhaps be raised from the ground and placed on a shop-floor; but still the same confusion and distress prevail, still the medical gentleman, on being sent for, has to regret the want of the necessary as well as proper assistance in order to rouse the latent spark of life.

5. It is therefore humbly proposed by the writer of this ADDRESS, that there be appointed, by **AUTHORITY OF PARLIAMENT**, in every parish, **A GENERAL RECEIVING-HOUSE**, or more if it be very extensive, the expence to be defrayed by a *general, county, or parish, rate*, which might be easily raised, as the sum for carrying on the important design would be very inconsiderable; and particularly, if the latter should
be

be thought most eligible, it is hoped that care would be taken that *Parochial Parsimony* shall not impede Public Utility.

6. THE RESIDENCE of a young gentleman of the Faculty at each of the RECEIVING-HOUSES, who had gone through his medical studies, and been particularly attentive to the theory and practice of SUSPENDAD ANIMATION, as well as conversant in electrical experiments, the operation of cupping, &c. such professional characters would prove highly advantageous in the great work of resuscitation.

7. In addition to the means before recommended, A SCHOOL for studying the art of RESTORING ANIMATION, would, in the opinion of the author, be a truly beneficial Institution.—Here, at the *public expence* and by LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY, LECTURES should be read, and experiments exhibited.—These hints, improved by the wisdom of the LEGISLATURE, together with the regular establishment of RECEIVING-HOUSES, would bid fair to effect the first and ardent wish of the writer, by almost totally preventing the premature death and premature interment of the human race.

SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX.

ROYAL

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

LONDON COFFEE-HOUSES,

September 23, 1782.

AT A GENERAL COURT

OF

DIRECTORS,

Holden on the 25th of March, 1781,

EDWARD BRIDGEN, Esq. V. P. in the Chair.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,

“ That the thanks of this Court be given to
“ Dr. HAWES, for the publication of his
“ benevolent and judicious ADDRESS to the
“ KING and PARLIAMENT of GREAT
“ BRITAIN;—and it is the opinion of the
“ DIRECTORS of the HUMANE SOCIETY,
“ that, if his PHILANTHROPIC PROPOSITIONS,
“ on the establishment of GENERAL RECEIVING-
“ HOUSES for restoring life, were countenanced and
“ carried into execution by the LEGISLATURE,
“ —that they would be productive of saving the
“ lives of the inhabitants, and prove of the
“ most beneficial consequences to the people of
“ this kingdom.”

EDWARD BRIDGEN, *Chairman.*

Dr.

DR. LETTSOM

TO

DR. HAWES,

ON

GENERAL RECEIVING-HOUSES.

I consider myself, with many others of the profession, much indebted to Dr. HAWES, for his very useful and important enquiries on *SUSPENDED ANIMATION*.—I am happy to observe, *novel* as the subject is and difficult to familiarize to the public, that his zeal and ardour in endeavouring to resuscitate his fellow-creatures are not abated.—The principal and grand source of successful practice, in the various kinds of sudden and accidental apparent death, is an *early judicious application* of the resuscitative means.—To render, therefore, these means familiar to people in general, and to establish places of immediate reception for the unfortunate victims, seems peculiarly calculated to ensure success, where success can be the result of care and medical art.

J. C. LETTSOM.

Sambrook-House, May 29, 1781.

HINTS,

H I N T S, &c.

ON

ANIMATION,

BY

A. FOTHERGILL, M. D.

ADDRESSED

TO

Dr. H A W E S.

THE cause which you have so zealously espoused is the cause of HUMANITY, *which*, therefore, claims the united aid of your brethren of the Faculty. Happy should I be, could I suggest any hints that may promote your humane designs, or start any ideas that may assist you in improving the art of restoring Suspended Animation.

It appears from the last Report of the HUMANE SOCIETY, that, “within eight years, 136 patients have been restored from *apparent death*.—Among whom were several unhappy creatures who had committed the horrid crime of suicide, though they are *now* perfectly reconciled to life, and public utility.”—These striking and well-attested facts prove, to demonstration, the practicability

of recovering many of those who to all appearance are dead, and at the same time ascertain a very affecting and humiliating truth, viz. that thousands might have been restored, and have remained to this moment a blessing to their connections and to the world, had such Institutions been earlier established.—It is impossible for susceptible minds to contemplate such affecting instances without experiencing the tenderest emotions of sympathy. What transport then must it afford every compassionate bosom, to be instrumental in re-calling a helpless fellow-creature from an untimely grave! — To witness the heart-felt passions of hope, fear, surprize, and joy, which alternately agitate the human frame on such interesting occasions!—To mark the lively traits of gratitude painted in the countenances and deportment of the mothers, sisters, brothers, &c. of the restored object!—What Epicure could ever yet boast so refined, so exquisite, a luxury as the benevolent deliverer must experience from such a scene!—a scene far beyond what any pen has yet been able to describe—any pencil to express!—

This humane Institution therefore, has one peculiar excellence, which seems to have been generally overlooked, which is to call forth, in the most forcible manner, the finest feelings and most endearing affections of the human soul—affections which ennoble the species, and exalt even humanity!

If such has already been the success of this new undertaking, under all the disadvantages of popular prejudice, the scarcity of suitable apparatus, the distance oftentimes from skilful medical aid, and, still more, the want of proper RECEIVING-HOUSES, — what may not be expected when these are regularly established in their proper districts, and when this Institution, as in other countries, becomes an object of the national police?—When the learned of the Faculty, convinced of its utility, shall unite in their endeavours to supply the remaining deficiencies, and to cultivate the important art of restoring Animation, with the same zeal that they apply themselves to other branches of science, may we not then hope, that similar Institutions will be established in various parts of the Empire, under the auspices of a BRITISH KING and BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

In perusing the Reports of this Humane Society, and similar Institutions, it cannot but strike every attentive reader, that life is extinguished, *ceteris paribus*, in some cases much sooner than in others.—A submerfion for *five minutes* has proved fatal in some persons, while others have remained under water *half an hour* or upwards, and yet had been completely restored.—When INEBRIATION precedes the accident, it is no wonder that the chance of recovery is proportionably

diminished, because this state produces a surcharge of the vessels of the brain, which strongly disposes to stupor, or apoplexy.—But, exclusive of this, and where other circumstances seem to be exactly similar, whence this difference in the event? Does it proceed from any peculiarity in the structure or irritability of the vital organs? or is it not rather owing to *different degrees of horror*, with which the mind happens to be impressed in the act of drowning? Sudden terror overwhelms certain persons, and is alone sufficient to produce a total *suspension* of their vital functions. Is it not reasonable, therefore, to suppose, that in these trying situations of human nature, the *terrific idea* not only disarms the mind at once, but also at the same instant arrests the vital principle, and thence deprives the miserable being of every possible chance of recovery by art?

Scarce a year passes that does not supply some instance of resuscitation, which, before the commencement of these Institutions, would have been considered as totally impracticable.—In such apparently desperate situations, suppose only but *one in twenty* restored, what considerate person would think the undertaking unnecessary, were himself or his bosom friend that one?

I have long concurred with you, Sir, in earnestly hoping that a certain criterion between positive and apparent death, besides that of putrefaction, may be
soon

soon discovered.—The popular idea, that life quits the body, *in an ærial form, at the instant respiration ceases*, has introduced dangerous errors.—And it is painful to reflect, that too often the mere *semblance of death* has been mistaken for the *reality*, in which state the helpless victims have been consigned to the grave!—These unfortunate events should awaken caution, and repress that inconsiderate hurry, which you so justly censure, of laying out the dead, and precipitating the funeral ceremonies.*

In all cases of Suspended Animation, the grand intention of the Medical Assistants ought to be, to excite the latent principle of irritability, on which the motion of the vital organs immediately depends.—Although this principle remains *a considerable time* after the lungs are quiescent, yet it can never be restored to its activity till that organ is again put in motion.—But experience shews that this can be often effected *by blowing air into the windpipe*: and that *renewing pulmonary action* is one great step towards restoring the energy of the heart, the brain, and arterial system; and, consequently, of the other subordinate springs of the animal machine.

“ I have frequently observed, says your worthy colleague, the heart and arteries to beat strong

* Nineteenth Lecture on Animation delivered by Dr. Hawes; and his Address on Premature Death.

while this process was carried in children *still-born*, but that all pulsation has ceased upon discontinuing this in order to try other experiments, which has returned upon repeating the operation *." From this, and other weighty arguments, I concur with the ingenious writer, that inflating the lungs is, probably, one of the most efficacious methods of restoring Animation.

As the suspension of life may be produced by a variety of causes; so the mode of treatment ought to be varied according to the nature of the case.

Thus, in DROWNING, the application of heat is generally beneficial.

Persons suffocated by the FUMES OF CHARCOAL require to be exposed to cold air, and the projection of cold water; and are liable to relapse if brought into a heated room, or the warm air.

It is found requisite to rub the FROZEN with snow, as the sudden application of heat proves destructive to the system.

Dephlogisticated air seems to be peculiarly adapted to the recovery of those who are overcome by MEPHITIC VAPOURS.

As ELECTRICITY does to those who are struck by lightning.

* Memoirs of the Society at Amsterdam, by Dr. Cogan.

DR. FOTHERGILL'S

SECOND LETTER,

ADDRESSED

TO

Dr. HAWES.

E X T R A C T S.

NOT LONG AGO, an attempt to recover persons apparently dead would have been ridiculed as visionary, and the authentic facts, which this and other humane Institutions have of late years presented to the astonished world, would formerly have been considered as entirely supernatural.

Great and uncommon, however, as the success may appear, yet the art of restoring Animation must be confessed to be but yet in its very infancy. The improvements which I ventured to suggest depend chiefly on a prudent management of DEPHLOGISTICATED AIR, ELECTRICITY, and HEAT, three of the most powerful agents in nature; and I have the pleasure to assure you that the theory is now capable of being farther illustrated by some additional facts and observations.

DEPHLOGISTICATED AIR
IN
RESTORING ANIMATION

SEEMS TO BE the most interesting to the physician, and perhaps best intitled to stand at the head of this new class of bodies, whose properties have been so successfully investigated by the truly ingenious Dr. PRIESTLEY.—But in vain does the illustrious PHILOSOPHER consume his time, his health, and his abilities in enlarging the boundaries of philosophy and science, unless the attentive physician seconds his endeavours by applying his discoveries to the advancement of the healing art, and to the benefit of mankind.—It is the physician's province to take up the various substances in nature where the philosopher leaves them, and to avail himself of their particular properties for the preservation of health or for the cure of diseases.—Agreeable to this enlarged idea is that excellent adage,

“ Quo definit Philosophus incipit Medicus.”

As animal life and flame are alike extinguished by contaminated air, so pure air seems to be the natural *pabulum* of each, and to preserve their vigour in proportion to its purity. But what is
con-

contaminated air but air loaden with phlogiston and certain noxious effluvia? Or what is dephlogisticated air but air divested of these adventitious matters, and brought to a high degree of purity? By this train of thinking I was first induced to consider DEPHLOGISTICATED AIR as better adapted than common air for re-kindling the vital flame, when nearly extinguished by drowning, suffocation, or noxious vapours *.

Air rendered impure by being often respired acquires the same deleterious properties, and becomes equally destructive to animal life. Hence the lungs seem evidently intended to inhale pure respirable air, and to discharge a proportionable quantity of contaminated air. Now, if the mere shutting out the former for a few minutes suspends the action of the lungs, the retention of the latter cannot but hasten its final extinction.

From whatever cause respiration is stopped, a quantity of *phlogisticated air* remains stagnant in the cells of the windpipe.—This, by its sedative power specifically exerted on that organ, by degrees

* I am the more confirmed in this opinion now that I find it supported by the collateral evidence of other ingenious gentlemen, though very remote from each other;—a circumstance unknown to me till very lately. Thus M. ACHARD, at Berlin, Dr. STOKES, at Edinburgh, and Mr. JOHN HUNTER, in London, without any participation of sentiments, concur with me in this idea.

destroys the remnant of irritability, and thus, though hitherto unnoticed, probably gives the *coup de grace* in all fatal cases, at least of the pulmonic kind.—Hence, perhaps, may be explained the disagreeable sense of suffocation which is felt on persons forcibly holding in their breath for a few seconds ;—and why, if this is protracted beyond a certain time, the intolerable anxiety which it excites becomes at length incompatible with life ? —In this case, as in drowning, the lungs cease to expand, the heart to beat, and, finally, the animal machine with all its movements, like a clock whose pendulum is stopped, remains entirely at rest.—Yet, renew but the action of the lungs in one, and touch but the pendulum of the other, and all again is life and motion *.

The

* During this awful pause, the mental as well as the corporeal faculties are obliterated, and all ideas of consciousness abolished. Might not a temporary suspension of this nature (if it could be safely imitated by art) bid fair to produce more lasting and salutary changes in certain highly obstinate affections of the brain and nerves than can be accomplished by any ordinary means ? If canine madness was completely cured by a suspension of the functions in consequence of accidental submersion, and if VAN HELMONT was able to practise this method with safety and success in
similar

The noxious air happily can be corrected now that chemistry has pointed out its counterpoison. As the concentrated acids are known to lose their corrosive quality when neutralized with an alkali, and as the caustic alkali becomes mild by being only saturated with mephitic air, so the latter as well as phlogiston is rendered respirable by the addition of a proper quantity of dephlogisticated air.—This then seems to be the direct and certain antidote supplied by nature for correcting the contaminated air, stagnant in the bronchial cells, and also for inflating the lungs in preference to common air.

similar instances *, might not the like happy effects be expected from it in other desperate cases of insanity, epilepsy, or idiotism? The success of very copious bleeding, in certain stubborn cases, perhaps depends in a great measure on the deliquium it produces. This has been practised on various occasions without hesitation, and yet it may be doubted whether the patient does not undergo nearly as great a risque from a suspension of life, occasioned by an immoderate loss of blood, as from submersion. If any circumstances can justify the trial of such doubtful remedies, it must be the deplorable ones above mentioned, which are sometimes more formidable than death itself. It is scarce necessary to add, that they ought not to be undertaken without the utmost circumspection, at least till the art of restoring Animation is brought to a much higher degree of certainty.

* Agreeable to what he affirms in his *Physic refined*, p. 281.

ELECTRICITY

IN

RESTORING ANIMATION.

ELECTRICITY claims the attention of the physician, as well as the philosopher, in proportion as it may effect the health and well-being of mankind by its extensive influence through the various parts of nature.

In the ATMOSPHERE, its effects are awfully sublime and magnificent in the phenomena of thunder, lightning, and the aurora borealis.

It moreover seems to influence materially the state of the weather in the formation of hail, rain, snow, and meteors.—Atmospherical electricity therefore ought probably to be considered as the basis of meteorological science.—Though hitherto it has been but little noticed, except in thunderstorms,—yet mankind are, perhaps, not less interested in its *more silent variations* than in those of the magnetic needle, or the vicissitudes of the winds, or temperature, all which have been diligently observed, and minutely recorded.

In the BOWELS OF THE EARTH the *electric principle* seems to be no less active in the production of earthquakes and volcanos than in the mineralization of ores, and fossils, while on its surface it is

acknowledged to promote the vegetation of plants, and the incubation * and growth of animals.

With respect to the present subject, whoever considers its effects in increasing the action of the heart and arteries, in accelerating the circulation of the blood, and consequently in promoting the progressive motion of all the animal fluids, will scarcely hesitate to acknowledge it as a suitable agent for restoring SUSPENDED ANIMATION.

AMONG THE CHIEF STIMULANTS recommended for exciting the vital organs are neutral and volatile salts, together with friction, emetics, and sternutatories.—These have, it is true, been employed with considerable advantage, but their power, it must be acknowledged, is of a limited nature, and is also weak and superficial when compared with that of electricity.

“ C. Greenhill, on falling from a first-floor window on the paved stones, was taken up to all appearance dead. MR. SQUIRES tried the effects of electricity.—At least *twenty minutes* had elapsed

* By the application of electricity, in a certain determinate degree, to impregnated eggs, we are informed that incubation was so remarkably accelerated, that the chicken were hatched in about 48 hours.—Mem. de l'Acad des Scien. de Berlin, 1778.

“ before

“ before he could apply the shock, which he gave
 “ to various parts of the body without any
 “ apparent success; but at length, upon transmitting
 “ a few shocks *through the thorax*, he perceived a
 “ small pulsation: soon after, the child began to
 “ sigh and to breathe, and at length was restored
 “ to perfect health and spirits *.”

Thus was the child happily recalled from premature death, who must infallibly have perished had it not been for the timely and prudent use of ELECTRICITY.

ELECTRICITY may prove a most useful *remedy* even of its own *excesses*. Nor is there any real inconsistency in this, seeing its effects may be so greatly diversified according to the mode of applying it.—Thus, it may be caused to pass silently along an iron wire, to visibly shorten or elongate the same, or finally to dissolve it, according to circumstances. The same apparent difficulty occurs in various other instances. Thus, *a strong current of air* extinguishes the burning taper, while a gentler breeze rekindles it.—*Excessive cold* benumbs the limbs, and yet the application of snow restores them to sense and feeling. But it is needless to have recourse to analogical reasoning, when substantial facts can be produced.

* Reports of the Humane Society, 1774, p. 32.

“ The

The following account communicated by a friend relates to a case of public notoriety. “ On “ the 18th of June, 1782, in the severe thunder- “ storm, a house in Gravel-lane, was struck with “ lightning, and an elderly man thrown with “ violence from his chair, and taken up for dead. “ —In this hopeless state, ELECTRIZATION “ was performed by a skilful Practitioner of “ Guy’s Hospital, by which remedy the man “ was at length entirely restored.”

IN CASES OF APPARENT DEATH FROM LIGHTNING, the unfortunate objects are too often deserted, when they might probably be recovered by inflating the lungs, or pursuing the general plan proposed in suspensions of life from other causes.

The Royal Humane Society have recorded a very remarkable instance of this, in the extraordinary case of PETER LUCAS, a youth of eighteen, who was brought home *seemingly dead in consequence of a stroke of lightning*.—By the use of blisters, volatiles, and long - continued friction, &c.—These assiduously pursued, under the direction of Mr. MILWARD, one of the *Medical Assistants*, the young man was, at length, happily restored.

HEAT,
ITS EFFICACY
IN
RESTORING ANIMATION.

WHEN the WARM BATH cannot be speedily procured, a *partial application* of heat may prove very beneficial.—Hence a warm sunshine has, more than once, afforded an useful auxiliary on these occasions. This circumstance might be improved when the weather is favourable, by collecting the SOLAR RAYS in the focus of a lens or speculum, and directing them, with more or less intensity, upon different parts of the body. This method of applying heat (so far as I know) has *never* yet been suggested with this view, though it may evidently and properly supply a stimulus of the most proper and powerful kind.—By thus directing the *concentrated rays*, with due caution, *on the eye*, the pupil would not fail to contract, if the muscular fibres of the *iris* retained even the smallest degree of irritability.—Might not this mode of application afford a method of discovering *whether any remnant of life yet remained* in the other parts of the body, and lead us to a new criterion between real and apparent death?

THE

THE HUMAN HEAT amounts to 98° of Fahrenheit's thermometer;—this, being congenial to the healthy state of the body, points out the degree which seems to be best adapted for restoring animation.

Accordingly the efficacy of the WARM BATH, &c. has been frequently experienced in various cases of apparent death, especially from drowning.—Its success probably results from its power of stimulating the cutaneous nerves, and preventing the coagulation of the blood, which is soon apt to commence on its total stagnation.

The use, however, of heat in the recovery of persons apparently dead, requires much prudence and circumspection in its application.—If applied too hastily, or in too great degree, to persons *frozen*, instead of re-animating the latent principle of life, it presently extinguishes it, by producing gangrene and sphacelus.—In suspensions occasioned by the *fumes of burning charcoal*, or *mephitic air*, the application of cold is found to be more salutary,—while heat proves injurious, and even in some instances has produced a relapse after considerable progress has been made towards restoration.

Q U E R I E S.

BY

DR. FOTHERGILL.

1. If plants cannot thrive without phlogiston, nor animals subsist without dephlogisticated air, is it not evident that the *former* may be considered as essential to the principle of vegetation, and the *latter* to that of Animation?

2. As dephlogisticated air is always inhaled with atmospheric air into the lungs, and finds an easy passage thence into the blood-vessels, (as appears from the more florid hue which the blood acquires in its course through that organ,) may not these *two opposite principles*, viz. phlogiston and dephlogisticated air, be intended to counteract and balance each others effects in the system?

3. So strong and powerful is their *chemical affinity*, that they quit all other substances to unite with each other.—May not the collision, resulting from their mutual union in the body, be the cause of animal heat, as it is acknowledged to produce flame and combustion out of the body?

4. Though

4. Though IRRITABILITY is said to be a property inherent in *living solids*, yet it requires to be continually supported by *dephlogisticated air* received into the LUNGS, since it soon forfakes the muscles when respiration is suppressed.—Does not this discover the source whence the principle of irritability derives its energy ?

5. Does not this moreover seem to shew, that the NERVOUS INFLUENCE, which is considered as the proper medium of *motion* and *sensation*,—depends essentially on DEPHLOGISTICATED AIR for its support and activity ?

6. As the BLOOD is generally allowed to be the *fountain of life*, and as DEPHLOGISTICATED AIR is continually passing into the blood-vessels, does not the latter seem better calculated to ACTUATE THE VITAL ORGANS than the *electrical principle*, which is so liable to be dissipated every moment by the general conducting power of all the animal fluids ?

7. DEPHLOGISTICATED AIR, being rendered effete by its union with the *phlogiston of the blood*, requires to be constantly evacuated, and renewed from without.—Does not this shew the great importance of the lungs, and why the blood requires to be incessantly fanned by this pneumatic engine, and why if this operation is suppressed, its ANIMATING PRINCIPLE, like expiring embers, fades, languishes, and becomes extinct?

8. Does not this also explain, why the new-born infant, having once respired air, is ever after under a necessity of continuing that process to the last moments of life?

9. Does not the PHLOGISTICATION OF A PORTION OF AIR, by passing the electric spark through it, point out the cause why a *strong flash of lightning*, by suddenly contaminating the vital *aura*, deprives the muscles of irritability, and consequently destroys at once all sense and motion?

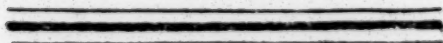
10. May not the TORPID and apparent LIFELESS STATE which the marmot and other dormant animals undergo in their cells, and not in the open air, be owing, in a great measure, to the sedative effects of the stagnant atmosphere which surrounds them, when shut up and which becomes highly phlogisticated by their respiration?

11. Should

11. Should this supposition be accurately confirmed by future observation, will it not suggest an additional argument for the use of DEPHLOGISTICATED AIR, and *free ventilation*, in the recovery of persons apparently dead?

12. IF ANIMAL LIFE subsists till the *natural heat* is totally extinguished, might it not be of some importance to ascertain, with precision, the degree of temperature of animals in the torpid state, and also in the SUSPENSION OF LIFE from drowning and other causes?

13. In the various kinds of apparent dissolution, —might not the DIFFERENCE OF TEMPERATURE that obtains between this and the *entirely inanimate state*, though too minute to be distinguished by our sense of feeling, become sufficiently evident by the *thermometer*, so as to afford a *more certain* test of the PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF LIFE?



AN
O D E
TO THE
HUMANE SOCIETY,
PERFORMED AT
FREE-MASONS' HALL,
FEBRUARY 13, 1782.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

DR. ARNOLD,
DR. HAYES,
T. S. DUPUIS, Esq.
WM. PARSONS, Esq.

DR. WORGAN,
DR. COOKE,
T. AYLWARD, M. P. G. C.
R. HUDSON, M. B.

WRITTEN BY

EDWARD BURNABY GREEN, Esq.

TO WHICH WERE ADDED, SEVERAL DETACHED PARTS OF

AN ORATORIO CALLED *ELIJAH,*

BY THO. SK. DUPUIS.

THE MUSIC (ENTIRELY NEW) COMPOSED BY

J. W. CALDCOTT, M. B.

O D E
TO THE
HUMANE SOCIETY.

P A R T I.
O V E R T U R E.

C H O R U S.

RELIGION! Hail th' eternal beam
Thy fost'ring smiles impart!
Fair Virtue wakes thy spotless theme,
Thy throne the gen'rous heart!

AIR.—MASTER BARTLEMAN.

Hail, source of joy! my song pervade,
The bard demands no Muse's aid,
If thou inspir'st the man;
Teach me from Passion's wilds to fly,
In her, thine hand-maid Charity,
To trace Perfection's plan!

C H O R U S.

Truth's image stamp'd on Nature's seal,
Humanity for man must feel.

[Repeat first Chorus—*Religion, Hail, &c.*

RECIT. Accomp.—MISS HARWOOD.

To Learning's voice though wit dispense
The richest stores of Eloquence,
On ev'ry note of Wisdom's tongue
The Music of Persuasion hung,
Still vibrating with magic charm,
The Brave to soothe, the Dull to warm,
Ev'n though an Angel spake, a clear
Calm whisper through the conscious ear
Flows to the heart, in rapture flows,
And lures the finer thrill of sympathetic woes.

A I R.

The tear to wipe, to check the sigh,
To watch the pangs of Sorrow's bed,
Hygeia's genial balm supply,
And pillow'd Care with Roses spread,
The Tenant sits of transient Clay,
Who cheers a fellow-pilgrim's way;
Bids Comfort's scene his hour attend,
With Brother, Father, Wife, and Friend.

CHORUS.

C H O R U S.

Lo! Infants clap the Parent's knee,
 And lift their hands in vows for thee ;
 Dear to a world, be wealth, be grandeur, toys,
 The richer meed on earth a taste of heav'nly joys.

A I R.—MISS HARWOOD.

And know, ye Gay, on Pleasure's wing
 Who dream of Youth th' unvary'd Spring,
 Or, tost in low Ambition's hour,
 Ye flutt'ers on the gale of Power,
 Or you, ye slaves of sordid breast,
 Possessing Wealth, by Wealth possess'd,
 With care for splendid Nothings fraught,
 And ye, whose care to banish thought,
 Life's humbler doom instruct the pride of state,
 How little are the Gay, the Wealthy, and the Great!

R E C I T. Accomp.—MR. HINDLE.

Yet beats the heart, ere clos'd to sleep
 The scarce-uplifted, languid, Eye.
 Whose throbs no ling'ring vigils keep
 To hail Aurora's orient sky?
 'Tis Nature speaks! her dictates move,
 In ev'ry pulse, of life the love;

See!

See! palsy'd Age, whose restless frame
 "Leaves not a wreck behind," disclaim
 Death's furly nod! Th' enfeebled Seer
 Might hope one, one, revolting year;
 His modest suit, "Oh! yet another Sun!
 "Much is still to be wish'd, and much is to be
 "done."

AIR.—MR. DYNE.

But mark!—in yon sequester'd vale
 Compassion prompts Affliction's tale,
 Where fickle fortune smil'd;
 Mark to her frown the spirit bend,
 Each slacken'd Nerve its pow'r suspend,
 And ev'ry Sense beguil'd.

RECIT. Accomp.—MR. HINDLE.

Save me!—that shriek!—the fangs of Care
 Rude grasp yon statue of Despair;
 Some famish'd Raven, wing'd to flight,
 Screams for his prey—ah!—no!—the sight,
 As wide the sounds of Anguish roll,
 Spreads all of horrors o'er the soul,
 And wrests us from ourselves—the cries
 Untune the music of the skies;
 While pausing Seraphs bend their list'ning ears,
 To soothe the bitter pang commission'd from the
 Spheres.

AIR.

A I R.—MR. HINDLE.

She sighs, she weeps, she wrings her hand !
Catch, Pity, catch the stream of tears,
Meek Queen of Virtue ! on the Strand
A Monument of Grief she rears.
And, lo ! impatient for the Grave,
Fell Suicide she wooes the wave ;
Panting, the liquid Hills she swims,
Till, struggling, faint, her weary'd limbs,
Her Winding-Sheet of Death the Deep
Wrapt o'er her frame, the weight of Sleep,
Insensible, each loaded pulse o'erpow'rs,
That falters, ere it stops to close Misfortune's hours.

R E C I T.—MASTER PRING.

Yet stops to beat again ; thou Son
Of medical Art,
To heal the Frame's Distemper run,
To probe the wounded heart !

A I R.—MASTER PRING.

No frowns the gen'rous aid deny ;
Slowly she heaves the leaden Eye
Of witching radiance rest ;
In Virgin-bloom her plighted Truth
Spoil'd by the lov'd, the faithless, Youth,
—What ray of Comfort left ?
What last, last, gleams of Hope attend ?
Ev'n CONSCIENCE is no more the Friend.

RECIT.

RECIT.—MR. DYNE.

What Infants these? sweet Innocence,
Thy Slumbers o'er their lids dispense!
Thy Image, they! too soon to break
Their little heart-strings! see, they wake,
A lost, lost, Mother to deplore,
Nurse of their tender years no more!
Yon Corse, embosom'd by the Tide,
Is All their Wish, is all their Pride.

CHORUS.

Worlding, of Want the widow'd Victim see,
Who these her Orphan-Babes resigns to Heav'n
and thee!

RECIT.—SIG. TASCA.

Stern Winter frown'd, no lenient Gale
Fans to her port the welcome Sail:
O'er ev'ry shroud (a baleful freight!)
The snow extends its dreary weight;
In mountains heaves the roaring main,
When thus the Ruler of the Train.

AIR.

A I R.

A mute, a melancholy, Band!
Whence the sad heart and folded hand?
Why ev'ry thought despair?
Oh! from the horrors of the Grave
A father calls, from ruin save,
Oh, save the blooming Fair.
See, see! where, on the pointed rock,
Fell Ruin sits; fly, fly, the shock!
It strikes in ev'ry blast:
They sink, they die; the Daughter's charms
Wrapt in a loving Parent's arms,
Thy hour, O Death! is past.

C H O R U S.

Yes! Father Thames, tho' blithe and gay
As Airs that fan the vernal Day,
Buoy'd on the limpid glass the Band
Frolick, as Health and Joy command,
Clouds o'er the vary'd Welkin roll:
The Triumphs of the Parent's soul,
Some Youth, whose Genius rous'd, untimely falls,
And swells the scene of Woe through lov'd Etonia's
Walls.

END OF THE FIRST PART.

PART

P A R T II.

RECIT.—MASTER BARTLEMAN.

Pause, Trav'ler, o'er yon Hero's Tomb!
—In vain his piercing Eye
Explor'd, when such th' untimely doom,
Each India's distant sky.

A I R.

Stretch'd o'er the Surge the swelling Sail
Struts to the prosp'rous blast; they hail
Their Country's honour'd Charms;
A Wife, thy ev'ry Care's controul,
Awaits, O Chief! with thrilling Soul,
Awaits thy longing arms!
See the fond Fair-one!—from her fight
Plung'd in the Wave to sink to Night.

AIR.—MR. HINDLE.

The bridal Sweet, the streaming Tear,
Thy bridal Couch an Husband's bier,
Say, hapless Wife, what pangs were thine?
Thou droop'st, as droops the tender Vine
Robb'd of its Guardian Elm!

CHORUS.

C H O R U S.

Yet weep
No more the horrors of the deep.
Awhile the tributary Sigh
To Worth, like His, thy love supply!
His doom a Kingdom's loss! yet know, the Dust
Sounds from its dreary Shrine, that Heav'n's
Decrees are just!

AIR.—SIG. TASCA.

Too cruel Ocean! Thou, whose Zone
Of Glory wraps my native Shore,
Why give the Warrior-sons to moan
The Sorrows of thine hostile roar?
Triumphant, 'mid the din of Arms,
Their steady Virtues brave th' alarms,

C H O R U S.

Why, when to snatch their darling Claim,
Fresh Laurels from the hand of Fame,
Impatient for the fav'ring gale,
Why close their voice to Rapture's Tale?
Leagu'd with disastrous Fate, in savage mirth,
Why ope th' inglorious Tomb to Kempenfeldt
and worth?

RECIT.

RECIT.—MASTER PRINCE.

Yet, Ocean, Moralist of Woe,
From thee the kind Instructions flow;
For, thou, my Country's Guardian, Guide,
To vict'ry bidst her Navies ride.

A I R.

—But, hark! while Music's sacred sound
Lulls ev'ry ruder sense around.
The Train from Pity woo relief!
Appeals to sympathetic Grief;
The Parent's, Infant's, meek-according Charms,
To meet the social Sigh he lifts his little arms.

TRIO—MISS HARWOOD, MR. HINDLE,
and SIG. TASCA.

Wrapp'd on the Parent's quiet breast
The Infant's lid is lull'd to rest;
The parent, late with sorrow wild,
No longer moans a breathless Child;
The Seer enjoys Life's evening shade,
The Lover seeks the faithful Maid;
Soft Gratitude, thy tear steals down the cheek;
The language of the heart its more than Accents
speak.

AIR.

A I R.—MR. SALE.

Amid the conscious host, whose breath,
Pervaded, felt the dart of death;
Stretch'd o'er th' untimely bier,
Pale suffocation from her trance
Is rais'd; her thrilling spirits dance
To life's renew'd career.

C H O R U S.

Wrapt by the Charcoal's fullen fume,
Light's fairer rays the corse relume.

A I R.—MR. DYNE.

Hail to thy smiles, ingenuous Youth,
They speak the sacred lore of Truth,
Speak to the very soul; thy form
Attests a God who rules the storm:
Calm'd to thy mind the circling scene,
No cloud to chequer the serene;
'Twas Nature's Sabbath! O'er the vale,
Scarce heaves the languor of the gale,
Thy sum of bliss sweet Eve's inspiring walk,
With her thy dearer wish thou join'st the
social talk.

R E C I T. Accomp.—MR. DYNE.

Short is the bliss ; on western wing,
With ruin fraught, the welkin rolls ;
Fierce, glaring, wild, the lightning spring,
And roaring thunders shake the poles ;
It comes, the flash of Death no more
Glides thro' thy veins the vital store,
Cold, dead to misery and to joy,
Humanity, thy fond employ,
With many a sigh of hopeless grief,
With many a lingering hour's relief,
Gradual, awakes the toiling pulse ; he lives !

C H O R U S.

He lives !
And thanks, 'tis all he can, to Heav'n and Mercy
gives.

R E C I T. Accomp.—MR. HINDLE.

Burst from the barriers of the Tomb,
Be thine no tempest's menac'd gloom !
The choral Hymn of Music raise
Attun'd to consecrating praise !
To Heav'n the breath of rapture wing ;
Strike, strike, the Harp's congenial string ;

That

That Harp, whose living notes inspire
 Faith's hallow'd Thought with holy fire;
 That Harp, O JESSE'S SON, of sov'reign Pow'r,
 Sole Solace of a Throne, when black Afflictions
 low'r!

C H O R U S.

“ Loud from the Wat'ry Depths my Call;
 “ Indulgent to the voice of Woe,
 “ CREATOR, SAVIOUR, GOD OF ALL,
 “ Thou lift'st me from the gulphs below.

PHILOSOPHY and MEDICINE have not engrossed
 to themselves all the advantages, which the
 RESUSCITATING ART has opened to public view.
 —LITERATURE in general;—the FINE ARTS;—
 the ENTHUSIASM OF FANCY;—and the BEAUTIES
 OF CLASSIC COMPOSITION, have also been
 promoted by the establishment of the ROYAL
 HUMANE SOCIETY.—The fire of GENIUS has
 been kindled by the torch of PHILANTHROPY;
 and, while

“ the resuscitating breath

“ Of medical Benevolence”

has striven to awake the dormant flame of vitality,
 the sparks have communicated themselves to the
 poetic bosom, and produced some effusions of
 that spirit, which will not disgrace the Literature
 of the eighteenth century.

W. H.

CORONERS.

The HUMANE SOCIETY have been frustrated in their benevolent views, from an idea that it is contrary to law to meddle with *dead bodies* until the CORONER'S JURY have taken an inquisition.

QUESTION.

Are there any and what STATUTES, or other LAWS, now in existence, in any manner prohibiting well-disposed persons,—other than the CORONER and HIS JURY, — from intermeddling with BODIES DEAD, OR APPARENTLY DEAD, from drowning, suffocation, strangling, &c. ?

The ANSWER of an EMINENT SPECIAL PLEADER.

“ It is a misdemeanor to prevent the CORONER from doing his duty.—But the meddling with a body, for the purpose of RESTORING LIFE, is not a *transgression of the law*; nor do I know any statute by which such an act is prohibited.—The CORONER ought to be called in as soon as it is evident that the body is dead.—If this precaution be taken, it is not probable that *the removal of a body* should hereafter be made the subject of a criminal prosecution:—but, if it should be, the PARTY *would undoubtedly be acquitted*, upon proving that his interposition was with the design of PRESERVING LIFE,—and that the CORONER had an opportunity of taking *an inquest on the body* as soon as that interposition appeared to be in vain.”

REPORTS, &c.

1782.

CLASS I.

PERSONS, WHO WERE APPARENTLY DEAD,

RESTORED

BY THE

MEDICAL ASSISTANTS,

OR

OTHERS.

CASE CCCLXXXI.

WILLIAM SKINNER accidentally fell into the Thames, and remained several minutes, but, by the assistance of A. HALLAM, &c. the lifeless body was carried to T. Bulkley's, Lambeth.

By the proper means being employed, *signs of vitality*, after some time, appeared.—THEY informed me his life had just returned; his pulse then was hardly perceptible; so little so as scarcely to be felt; coldness, with frequent shiverings and nausea attended him.

By making use of the means laid down by our valuable Society, the languid signs of vitality increased; and I am happy to inform the COMMITTEE that my patient is, at this time, in a good state of health.

JOHN MORGAN.

C. A S E CCCLXXXIX,

MR. WEDGBOROUGH

TO THE

TREASURER,

SIR,

August the 8th, *P. Wbary* desired me to go with him, that his child was just taken out of a pond *to all appearance dead*.—I found the child laying on a table near the fire with his head on a pillow; I ordered the frictions to be continued; I also injected tobacco fumes, and rubbed him with diluted brandy, and again injected the enema. I applied hot flannels to his stomach, with hot tiles to his feet, and the other remedies recommended by the Society.

In about twenty minutes some signs of life were evident, viz. a very faint motion of his jaw and a small pulsation of the wrist, which till then had been imperceptible. I then moved him near the window, and continued the spirituous friction, and put the hot flannels to his stomach. I gave him twenty drops of T. Fulig. in a little weak brandy and water every quarter of an hour;—his pulse visibly grew stronger; and in one hour and a half he was perfectly recovered.—I had him put into bed to his mother, and on the next day he was at play in the street in perfect health.

J. WEDGBOROUGH.

CASE

CASE CCCXC.

RESUSCITATION

BY

MR. WHITEHEAD.

SIR,

Thursday last, *Robert Robinson*, an apprentice to *R. Thompson*, accidentally fell between two ships into the *Thames*, near *New Crane Stairs*. He was seen to fall by the mate of the ship next to which *Robinson* belonged.—THE GENTLEMAN, with the assistance of his servants, used his utmost endeavours to find the supposed lost subject, and fortunately succeeded, after being under water ten minutes: the body was taken up from under the ship's bottom by the means of a long-boat hook-staff: — and *no signs of life appeared*. The apparent corpse was carried on shore to the house of *Mr. Tobin*, at *New Crane*.—The resuscitative process was employed for an *hour and a half* unsuccessfully.

They, with other Assistants, persevered, and, at length, their labours were happily crowned with success.—I gave him at times the EMETIC TARTAR, which was attended with every wished-for effect, easing his stomach of a great quantity of mud and water he had taken. I called in the evening, found him stupid, ordered him cordials, &c. and by the next day his life and health were restored.

C A S E CCCXCI. No. 35.

MR. TUDOR

TO

Dr. H A W E S.

S I R,

As a boy was playing, he fell into the river, and was carried away by the rapidity of the stream. A man, at the distance of *five hundred yards*, perceived the accident, and ran over hedge and ditch to the spot. — The body had totally disappeared, but the man was directed to the spot by some ladies; he then rushed into the water, *dived* several times for the boy, and, to the astonishment of numerous spectators, brought him to the shore.—As the body had lain under water *many minutes*, it had the strongest appearances of dissolution.

Mr. WARRAND, a gentleman, providentially came that way; by whose humane direction of the usual plan, the youth was, after some time, advanced so far in his recovery as to be taken to his father's house.—More than an hour elapsed before I saw him;—his face was then bloated and livid, pulse hardly perceptible, and abdomen much distended. I gave him an emetic-tartar solution, which occasioned vomitings, &c. His other complaints, in a few days, were relieved, and my patient restored.

THOMAS TUDOR.

CASE

CASE CCCXCII.

MR. MASON

TO THE

HUMANE SOCIETY.

Mr. *Undrell* sent for me to *E. Allday*, who was taken out of the river apparently drowned. The body had been submersed above *twenty minutes*; there was neither *respiration* or *any other symptom of life perceptible*.—I ordered a tub with warm water, in which the body was put, and employed the people to rub the thorax, abdomen, and extremities, with salt, spirits, &c.

In about an hour and a quarter I began to have some small hopes of restoring my patient, there being a warmth about the chest, which symptom of vitality became gradually more diffused.—At the same time he was rubbed dry and put between warm blankets,—but, unfortunately, *again the heat became extinct*, and totally disappeared; I was therefore obliged to renew with energy the resuscitative process.

In the space of about *two hours*, I found a more regular warmth, with a small unequal pulse; and in a short time convulsive spasms came on.—Soon after the pulse got up strong enough to indicate bleeding, when I took away about six ounces; he seemed much agitated in his mind when he came to himself. The same evening he had an enema, which produced the desired effect:—I ordered him to drink plentifully of wine whey, and his health returned.

Tuesday,

Tuesday,—my patient had great difficulty of respiration; I ordered him an emetic mixture, with Oxymel Scillit. and Vin. Antim.—He threw up an immense quantity of bile, and was greatly relieved by the repeated evacuations: on calling in the evening, I found him hot, with great thirst, quick pulse, &c. I ordered him a saline julep, with M. alb. Tinct. Senn. and S. Sed. Homb.—Co. 4 om. sex horis dentur.

Wednesday,—he was better, and passed a good night.

Thursday,—my patient unfortunately relapsed, the difficult respiration returned; he complained of great pain in his side; I ordered Episp. amp. inter scap.—Mist. Volat. ac Linct. Expect.

Friday,—the symptoms were nearly as the preceding day.—The remedies continued.

Saturday, he had passed an easy night, and in the morning appeared much relieved.

Sunday,—the difficult respiration was removed, he slept for several hours, the fever subsided, the water threw down a copious sediment, with other signs of recovery.

Monday the 1st of *July*,—I ordered him a mixture—Inf. Cort .c. sp. Mindereri, P. Contray. c. to be taken as above.

On *Thursday* the 4th, he was able to come down stairs, and my patient is now in perfect health.

July 21, 1791.

W. MASON.

MR. WILLIAM HALES.

TO THE
TREASURER.

DEAR SIR,

My warmest acknowledgements are due to you for the honour you conferred on me in the presentation of your Honorary Medal.

MARTHA ALLCANE, being for some time in a state of despondency, threw herself from the top of a bridge into the water, which was near eighteen feet from the surface; some men who were at work saw her rush into the water, and went to her assistance; she was submersed about five minutes.

When taken out she appeared as a corpse; and when I saw her afterwards she did not breathe, nor was any pulse to be felt.—I dried the body, and, with assistants, employed the usual plan of resuscitation for two hours.

The women said she was certainly dead, and that I had better not do any thing more, for it was impossible for me to recover her.—I was not intimidated by their opinions, but persevered in hopes of Resuscitation,——when, to my great joy and satisfaction, the above period of APPROACHING LIFE appeared.—In a few days her health returned, and, by the Christian kindness of her friends, a serene and comfortable state of mind is restored. »

 MR.

MR. TILLSTONE, of *Brightbelmstone*.

THE SEA RUNNING VERY HIGH overset a boat so far from the shore, that no one could get to the assistance of J. HALL.—As soon as the people on shore could reach it, they endeavoured to set the boat upright, but were beaten from it several times by the violence of the waves.—It was a quarter of an hour before the dead man was brought to shore.

I ordered him to be laid on a blanket before the fire ; I applied hot water to his arm pits and feet, and well rubbed him with salt, &c.—An emetic solution was attempted, but could not succeed.—In about ten minutes we discovered languid signs of returning life.—This inspired us with fresh ardour ; my patient appeared uneasy from the frictions, &c. employed ;—as soon as his reason was restored, we put him into a warm bed. I took a few ounces of blood from the arm, and administered a dose of the pulv. cathart. which operated, and in a few days his health returned.

RICHARD TILLSTONE.

As I attended a Course of Lectures on Suspended Animation, delivered in the Borough by Dr. HAWES,—I should have communicated this case of Resuscitation to the Doctor, but had not the pleasure of knowing his residence.

No. CCCICV.—SUFFOCATION IN A VAULT.

USEFUL REFLECTIONS FOR THE
PRESERVATION OF LIFE

ON THE CASE,

BY MR. PHIPPSON, MED. A. *Chelfea*.

WILLIAM STEVENS found himself very ill from noxious effluvia; he was drawn out speechless, fell down, and *appeared to be dead*. They first washed him with water, then put him into a warm bed, poured hartshorn, &c. down his throat, and applied warm bricks to his feet, &c. In about two hours he was sensible; and is now very well.

PREVENTION.

1. In order to guard against any accident of this kind for the future, previous to any person going down into the vault, *a lighted candle* should be let down, as far as can be: if the flame continue bright as usual, and does not go out, any person may go down with safety; but, if there is a quantity of putrid, fixable air, the flame will be immediately extinguished. In such a case it will be highly dangerous, and the person or persons will run great risk in losing their lives by breathing such air, if not very soon removed.

2. It

2. It is an observation well known, that where fire will not burn, neither vegetable nor animal life can long continue. To remedy this danger, I think the covering of such places should be taken off for a day or two previous to their being emptied, which will give time for the atmospheric air (this may be known by the experiment of the candle), and render it safe.

3. If this cannot conveniently be done, it would be proper to burn straw or wood, so as to drive out the foul air; and though it may happen that the flame may not at first burn freely, yet by reiterated attempts it will, and all the noxious effluvia by this means will be evaporated, so as to render it safe for a person to go down into such places.

4. Or the foul air may be pumped out, by machines adapted for this purpose. I should think this hint should be particularly attended to, by those whose occupations call them to this kind of work; such as night men, and even vault-finkers, well-finkers, and those who are obliged to work a considerable depth under ground.

I remain, Sir, with my best wishes for the encouragement and support of so laudable an Institution as the Humane Society.

JOSEPH PHIPPSON.

CASE

CASE CCCXCV.

ADDRESSED to the HUMANE SOCIETY.

A CHILD SUFFOCATED.

A maid-servant carelessly put an infant in the middle of the bed, and threw (without thought) a great quantity of clothes over it, in which situation the child remained for a considerable time ;—and upon being taken up it was *apparently lifeless*. The various means of Resuscitation recommended by Dr. HAWES, in his LECTURES ON ANIMATION, were assiduously employed ; and with much pleasure I inform the Directors of the Society of the perfect restoration of the child.—In about fifteen minutes *the vital faculties were restored, which previously were apparently annihilated*.

I am confident the above will give DR. HAWES pleasure, as it will convey this reflection, that, if his philanthropic lectures had not been delivered, this child would have added to the number of objects whose existence would have terminated without any means being made use of for his reanimation !—On the contrary, the above Gentleman must enjoy inexpressible satisfaction in being the happy instrument of preserving the lives of numbers, who by his ingenious labours are at this time ALIVE, and once more useful and valuable members of Society.

July 26, 1792.

DANIEL WILLIAMS.

SEVERAL

SEVERAL LIVES RESTORED

BY THE USUAL PLAN

OF

RESUSCITATION,

EMPLOYED

BY THE

MEDICAL ASSISTANTS.

381. W. SKINNER, *restored* by MR. MORGAN.
382. A SUICIDE, *restored* by MR. VAUX.
383. W. MASON, *restored* by MR. SWALEY.
384. J. PURCHASE, *restored* by MR. TAYLOR.
384. J. THORNTON, *restored* by MR. SMITH.
386, 387, 388. *the persons restored to life* by MR. MIDFORD.
393 and 394. *lives restored* by MR. SODAN, &c.
396 ANN DYER, *a child restored* by MR. PARKINSON.
397. MARY MITCHELL, *restored* by MR. COLES.
398. MR. MANTELL, *restored* by MR. INGLEDON.
399. MR. STEBBING, *restored* by C. GARROOD.
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CASE

CLASS II.
PERSONS RESCUED
FROM THE
WATERY GRAVE.

CASES

CCCXCIX. CCCCI. CCCCH. CCCCH.
CCCCIV. AND CCCCVI.

THE NAMES of the MEDICAL ASSISTANTS,
who attested these relations were

MR. THOMAS, *Christ Church,*
MR. SMITH, *Limehouse,*
MR. BURGESS, *Lambeth,*
MR. WALFORD, *Garlic-Hill,*
MR. CHAPMAN, *Rotherhithe,*
MR. PATTEN, *Radcliffe Cross.*

CLASS III.

OF FORTY-SIX PERSONS SAVED, in the present
year, the circumstances were attested by the
MEDICAL ASSISTANTS, and Clergy, and other
respectable persons.

CLASS IV.

The unsuccessful cases of this year were
THIRTY-FIVE, in which all possible exertions
were employed by the Faculty.

DR. HOULSTON,
of
 LIVERPOOL.

THE HUMANE SOCIETY having honoured me with their medal.—It is impossible not to admire the simplicity of the device, the elegance of the execution, and the wisdom of the intention;—to excite, and do honour to labours, which rescue our fellow-creatures from an untimely, sudden, and premature, death.

The success has been productive of great public utility, both by pointing out the PRACTICABILITY OF RESTORING LIFE, which, before time, by *incredulity, inactivity, or injudicious treatment*, were always rendered fatal:—and by exciting immediate and UNCOMMON EXERTIONS, which have been productive of many lives being preserved.

The HUMANE SOCIETY will contribute to the improvement of science.—The *apparently lifeless* have remained *unassisted* till they were *dead*.—Had we, in earlier times, been acquainted with the *certain and uncertain signs of death*, the causes which may *suspend* life without *destroying* it, and the means of removing suspended vitality, many lives might have been saved!

The subject of RE-ANIMATION is a proper object for medical investigation to those who are sensible of that satisfaction which must result from the reflection of having *saved a fellow-citizen*.

The

The HON. PHILIP PUSEY, V. P. gave to the Society *twenty pounds*, and Dr. LETTSOM, V. P. *ten guineas*, in order that the BIBLE, COMMON PRAYER, and A RELIGIOUS BOOK * should be presented to every restored person.

DR. LETTSOM.

THE HUMANE SOCIETY recal to our mind, with a kind of pious retrospection, the wonderful example of our SAVIOUR, in raising multitudes from the dead.— This divine example has been laudably imitated, and its endeavours blessed with success.—The MEDICAL ASSISTANTS have restored the HUSBAND to *the disconsolate wife*, the FATHER to *helpless children*; and above all, UNHAPPY VICTIMS of intemperance and despair have been revived to sentiments of virtue and piety.

In the greater part of charitable Institutions, the object has been the relief of present misery;—but our exertions are extended *beyond the grave*.—In giving NEW LIFE to the expiring corpse, they have endeavoured to RE-ANIMATE THE MIND, and awaken it to a sense of reverential gratitude to the GREAT GIVER and PRESERVER OF LIFE.

* "The Importance of a Religious Life;" to which is subjoined suitable Prayers by the Rev. Dr. MILNE, Dr. JEFFERIES, Dr. TOWERS, and Mr. HARRISON.

THERE IS NO PICTURE IN HISTORY SO TRULY AFFECTING AND TENDERLY INTERESTING AS THE ASSEMBLAGE OF THE RESTORED OBJECTS WHEN UNITED IN PUBLIC DEVOTION.

When every heart has been warmed with sympathy,—I have felt an earnest solicitude, that a farther testimony of the Society's patronage of these redeemed persons might accompany them to their habitations and thereby more deeply fix in their minds these impressions of religion and virtue, which they have deeply felt during their public devotions.—Impressed by this sentiment, I would beg leave to recommend to the DIRECTORS a distribution of such books among them as are calculated to promote piety; which would be singularly useful to the restored children, when the parental eye of the Society cannot possibly be attentive to, or immediately over, their conduct.

I am sensible that your funds are fully employed, and therefore shall send *ten guineas* annually for the prosecution of such important concerns.—When I consider the benevolence of the Society, and the piety of the CLERGY, I do not doubt,—but that such books and tracts will be selected as will most effectually answer — *the promotion of virtue here and happiness hereafter.*

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A D D R E S S
TO THE
PERSONS RESTORED TO LIFE.

The DIRECTORS
of the
HUMANE SOCIETY,

ANXIOUS for the real promotion of your moral good, as they have been for the preservation of your lives, present you with the enclosed religious publications which they request you seriously to peruse and regard.—You are called upon in a peculiar and interesting manner, to do every good in your power to Society. It being by the DIVINE BLESSING that you now enjoy the happiness of LIVING among your relations and friends,—you cannot therefore be too careful of *doing unto others*, upon all occasions, *as you would that others should do unto you.*

The WONDERFUL AND ASTONISHING MANNER in which you have been *snatched from the grave* ought at all times to impress your mind with the most awful gratitude and most serious devotion to your CREATOR and PRESERVER, who hath most mercifully permitted you, through his blessing on our endeavours, to be restored to life ; and a HAPPY RESTORATION will it be to you, if you employ the remainder of your lives in the duties of virtue and piety.

J. C. LETTSOM.

PRIZE-MEDALS.

DR. HAWES offered PRIZE-MEDALS for *Essays on Dissertations* on the following questions, and was favoured with the sentiments of several ingenious medical and philosophical characters.

QUESTIONS.

Are there any positive signs of extinction of Human Life independant of putrefaction?

If so, what are they?

Or, if there are not,

Is putrefaction a certain Criterion of Death?

ADJUDICATION.

London, Harpur-street, Oct. 3. 1782.

“ HAVING deliberately considered the
“ Dissertations submitted to our Determination,
“ we unanimously adjudge the GOLD MEDAL to
“ Dr. PEARSON, of *Birmingham*.

“ And the SILVER MEDAL to the Dissertation
“ whose Motto is

“ HUMANITAS.”

“ WE EMBRACE the present opportunity of
“ expressing our joint tribute of approbation to
“ Dr. HAWES, on account of so signal an exertion
“ of zeal for the interests of humanity and the
“ advancement of Science.

J. C. LETTSOM.

A. FOTHERGILL.

JOHN JEBB.

J. WHITEHEAD.

AD-

ADDRESS

TO

MR. PEARSON, *on presenting*
the

GOLD MEDAL

for DR. PEARSON.

“ TO YOU, SIR, on the part of your brother,
“ DR. PEARSON, at Birmingham, we present this
“ HONORARY MEDAL, as a tribute justly due to
“ his abilities, and philanthropy.—In addition to
“ this we beg you to inform him, that a decision so
“ much in his favour, by such truly respectable
“ and excellent physicians as Dr. LETTSOM,
“ Dr. ANTHONY FOTHERGILL, Dr. JOHN JEBB,
“ and Dr. WHITEHEAD;—when so many well-
“ written Essays were offered for their judgement,
“ will, in our opinion, stamp his merit with the
“ world and the medical profession.

“ We hope, that, at so early a period of life,
“ his success will lead to more important exertions,
“ so as to be productive of future fame and fortune;
“ —and that he will feel in its fullest extent, in
“ the first of all rewards, the conscious satisfaction
“ of having contributed to the benefit and
“ happiness of mankind.”

THE GOLD MEDAL
PRESENTED TO DR. PEARSON.

ON THE EXERGUE
LATEAT SCINTILLULA FORSAN, 1782.

Round the Civic Wreath,
AD CONSERVATIONEM VITÆ, ET
INCREMENTUM SCIENTIÆ,
DONAVIT GUL. HAWES, M. D.

Within the Wreath,

JUVENI OPTIME MERENTI, RICARDO PEARSON.

“ At the close of a Course of Lectures on
“ animation, the MEDAL was presented to the
“ successful candidates; and thus ended a
“ business highly interesting to the promotion
“ of Medical Knowledge.—A business, which,
“ the author can truly say, was set on foot for
“ the advancement of the profession and the
“ benefit of mankind.—His views will be
“ abundantly gratified, if his humble example
“ should induce Lecturers at the Universities,
“ and in the metropolis, to offer PRIZE-MEDALS
“ for enquiries into whatever requires elucidation
“ in the various and complicated branches of
“ medicine.—The result of such conduct would
“ be an emulous promotion of public good, and
“ professional reputation.”——See Address to the
King and Parliament of Great Britain on preserving
the lives of the inhabitants.—Third Edition.—By
the EDITOR of these Transactions.

AN
EXTRACT*from*

DR. PEARSON'S ESSAY.*

IN COMPLIANCE WITH YOUR REQUEST, I have attempted to make an abstract from my dissertation on the signs of death:—After premising some general observations on HEAT as the grand exciting principle of life, and on IRRITABILITY as the sign of vitality,—I proceeded to inquire into the immediate cause of death in cases of submersion; and, from every view which I took of the question, I was induced to assign the *stoppage of respiration as the immediate cause*;—supposing with Dr. PRIESTLEY, to whose philosophical experiments I referred, that “the important use of the LUNGS is to carry off a *putrid effluvia*, or to discharge that *phlogiston* which had been taken into the system with the aliment, and become, as it were, effete;—the AIR that is respired serving as a *menstruum* for that purpose.”—So essentially necessary, I added, is this phlogistic process to the support and continuance of life, that, after we have once breathed, the interruption of it is followed by a cessation of the blood's motion, and consequently by death.

* The EDITOR refers his readers, who would wish to peruse the Author's opinion more fully discussed, to the work itself, published at large in the Reports of the HUMANE SOCIETY, for the years 1787, 1788, and 1789.

ON

ON
THE SIGNS
OF

D E A T H.

After shewing the insufficiency of the ordinary marks, such as the want of feeling, the cessation of the pulse and breathing, the loss of heat, stiffness of the joints, &c. I took notice of the assistance that might be drawn from *the appearances of the eye*, and particularly insisted upon a certain falling-in, or wrinkling, of the cornea, on taking hold of the eye-lid and drawing it outwards.—In all my experiments, I have invariably found, that, when this flaccidity, depression, and corrugation, of the cornea have been observable in any considerable degree, *the muscular parts had lost their irritability*, and, therefore, nothing of life remained.

“ But should we be unwilling to trust entirely to these appearances, (and, as the state of the eye is often much altered by disease, no constant prognostic can be drawn from it,) still have we one thing left by which we are assuredly convinced of the positive extinction of life; I mean PUTREFACTION.”—On this head I perceive, that Mr. KITE and myself differ.—From a consideration of what takes place in some malignant diseases, such as the confluent small-pox and

and sea-scurvy, he is induced to believe, that putrefaction, at least in its early stage, cannot afford a certain characteristic of death.—In these diseases, the blood and other fluids of the body change their natural colour and acquire a rank or fœtid odour.

This objection was too obvious for any one to overlook; and, accordingly, I took notice of it, and thought I had done it away, by stating that, by that degree of putrefaction which takes place during life, the fluids*, secretions, and exertions, only, are affected; whereas, in that kind of putrefaction which succeeds to death, the solids

* In the scurvy, the blood is known to become black; and it is even said to have emitted, in one remarkable instance, an insupportable stench, whilst it was drawn from the arm. Admitting this last circumstance to be accurately true, we are not to suppose that the whole mass of blood was become thus fœtid, but only the grosser, excrementitious parts of it; such as in the course of the circulation are carried off by the lungs in the form of breath, by the skin in the character of sweat, and lastly by the kidneys, in the quality of urine. When we reflect on these three perpetual outlets, and join to this reflection the fact, that, as long as life continues, fresh and bland matter, called chyle, is almost continually added, we certainly have sufficient reason to believe, that the putrefactive contamination, during life, is very partial and limited, and, with a little attention, therefore, may be distinguished from that which supervenes after death.

as well as fluids are corrupted. But, if in the first instance the solids were to become putrid as well as the fluids, their action would be entirely destroyed, and the circulation in consequence must cease. So that, in persons labouring under putrid fevers, the scurvy, or confluent small-pox, and that happened to be carried off by sudden and accidental death, the presence or want of putridity in the solid parts will always determine, whether that degree of it, which has otherwise taken place, be the effect of disease or of death.

Perhaps it may be objected by some, that in the above-mentioned diseases the solids themselves become putrid; as appears to be manifested by the frequent ulcerations, sphacelations, and caries.—To this I reply, that these are only instances of partial corruptions, originating from partial accumulations of putrid fluids, and unconnected with any septic condition of the solids in general; the moving fibres of which still continue, in the rest of the body, to perform respectively their various functions.

But, in dissected bodies (viz. of scorbutic patients), the blood, as Mr. KITE relates after Dr. LIND, was so entirely broken, that, by cutting any considerable branch of a vein, you might empty the part to which it belonged: the muscles were found stuffed with corrupted blood, and, upon handling, they fell to pieces; the ligaments
of

of the joints were corroded and loose; the epiphyses were separated from the bone; the cartilages of the sternum were detached from the ribs; and even some of the bones were found rotten; the heart and lungs were putrid; the bowels were corrupted, and the spleen fell to pieces, as if composed of coagulated blood. Do not all these circumstances, Mr. KITE asks, make it manifest, that both the solids and fluids of our body may become putrid, and that in no inconsiderable degree, while we are actually alive? I answer, they do not, because most of them took place after death. They are appearances which were observed in *dissected subjects, in corpses*, not in *living bodies*. Can any person suppose it possible for the muscles all over the body to be in such a state of rottenness, *during life*, as that they would *fall to pieces on being handled*?—Would not every contraction, every motion of a limb, however gentle, tear and disrupt their uncohering fibres? and how could the heart, which is itself but a muscle, bear the tide of influent blood, in the state of diastole, without bursting? or derive force enough, in the state of systole, to propel the collected fluid out from it? It is evident these are degrees of putrefaction which cannot by any means be compatible with life.

“ Indeed, if we reflect (as I have stated at the end of the Dissertation) upon the destructive
alteration

alteration produced in the solids and fluids upon the accession of the putrefactive ferment; that the texture of the muscular fibres is thereby so much loosened, and their elasticity so entirely destroyed, that they are no longer capable of any farther contraction; that the blood and fluids in general, and the nervous juices in particular, no longer possess their healthy and vital properties, but, from being bland and mild, are become acrid and corrosive; and, above all, that the delicate structure of the medullary substance of the brain is broken down and destroyed:—if these reflections are attentively regarded, we cannot but be persuaded, that, under such circumstances, the vital principle must be irrecoverably lost, and animal existence finally annihilated.”

“ When, therefore, together with the former recited appearances, feter, livor, emphysema; when a corruptive resolution both of solids and fluids, the former having lost their elasticity, their firmness, and their redness, and the latter having been deprived of their natural colour, and having become blackish, brownish, or greenish; when these and such-like septic changes are observed in the component parts of the animal body; we know, that the ultimate dissolution of the frame is begun, and that nothing of life any longer remains.

“We are of opinion, therefore, that PUTREFACTION is a certain criterion of death.”

Thus

Thus have I endeavoured, Sir, conformable to your request, to draw out the heads of that Dissertation which I was induced to write in the year 1782, by the Prize-Medal which you offered to the public; and which had the honour to meet with the approbation of the four learned and respectable judges, Dr. LETTSOM, Dr. FOTHERGILL, Dr. JEBB, and Dr. WHITEHEAD.

You advised me then, and have frequently solicited me since, to send the Dissertation to the press; but I resisted, in hopes of making farther and more accurate enquiry into the question: and now, indeed, I might have been prevailed upon to alter it in many parts, and send it into the world in an enlarged and corrected form, had not the subject been lately taken up, and so ably handled in the Treatise on “The Connexion of Life with Respiration,” and in the “Essay on the Recovery of the apparently Dead;” the first of which is a beautiful model of EXPERIMENTAL ENQUIRY, and the last a valuable repository of PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS*.

* The EDITOR thinks it may be satisfactory to observe, that the Authors of these valuable publications, so elegantly characterized by Dr. Pearson, were drawn to the investigation by a measure adopted by the Royal Humane Society, in 1786, of offering Prize-Medals for the best dissertations on Suspended Animation—These investigations have essentially contributed to elucidate the Theory, and improve the Praxis of Resuscitation.—They will be particularly noticed when we come to narrate the Proceedings at the period wherein those highly-esteemed publications made their appearance.

AFTER TWO such excellent publications as these, a third on the same subject can hardly be necessary. I shall content myself, therefore, with laying before the public the preceding abstract ; and in the course of which, if I have taken the liberty to call in question the reasoning of Mr. KITE on two material points, viz. on the Cause of Death in Drowning, and on the Signs of Death in general, I hope I shall be as freely excused, since I would have it understood that, in so doing, I have acted more from a wish of coming at the truth, by exciting farther attention, than for a selfish desire of establishing my own opinions.

I cannot conclude without congratulating you, as indeed every lover of humanity must be ready to do, on the great improvements, which, owing to your exertions, have lately been made in the subject of restoring persons apparently dead ; a subject, of which the extent and importance become daily more and more manifest, in proportion as it is prosecuted with fresh vigour.

May it be your lot, Sir, to see these improvements brought still nearer to perfection ; and may you very long enjoy the heart-felt satisfaction of recording, in the REPORTS of the ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY, increasing instances of their successful application !

With these sentiments I remain, SIR,

Your obedient humble servant,

R. PEARSON.

HINTS

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EXTRACTS
FROM
H I N T S
FOR RESTORING
A N I M A T I O N :
IN TWO LETTERS *

TO

DR. HAWES,

By A. FOTHERGILL, M. D.—F. R. S.

AN UNFORTUNATE AND FATAL OPINION.

THE POPULAR idea, that life quits the body, in an ærial form, at the instant respiration ceases, has introduced *dangerous* errors. And it is painful to reflect, that the mere semblance of death has too often been mistaken for the reality, in which state the helpless victim has been consigned to the grave! These unfortunate and dreadful events should awaken caution, and repress that inconsiderate hurry, which you so justly censure, of laying out the dead, and precipitating the funeral ceremonies. †

* These Letters were published and bound up with an Address to the KING and PARLIAMENT of Great Britain, on preserving the lives of the inhabitants.—See Third Edition.

† Dr. HAWES's 19th Lect. on Animation.

VOL. I.

Z

We

We now know that the VITAL POWER, or, in other words, the IRRITABILITY of the system, is an innate property of the living solids, and is not of so volatile or fugitive a nature, as to quit them on the immediate suspension of the action of the heart and lungs. On the contrary, after it seems to have deserted the external parts, a remnant still tenaciously maintains its residence in the principal vital organs * a considerable time after motion and sensation have ceased, and perhaps never totally forsakes them while they retain the smallest degree of heat.—Hence the vital principle, like that of electricity (to which it seems to bear strong affinity) often remains in a dormant state, without betraying any signs of its presence, till fortunately it happens to be roused by the proper modes of excitation.

IN ALL CASES OF SUSPENDED ANIMATION, the grand intention ought to be, to excite the latent principle of irritability, on which the motion of the vital organs immediately depends. Although this principle remains a considerable time after the lungs are quiescent, yet it can never be restored to its activity till that organ is again put in motion. But experience shews that this can be often effected by blowing air into the windpipe: and that renewing pulmonary action is one great step towards restoring the energy of the heart, the brain, and arterial system; and, consequently, of the other subordinate springs of the animal machine.

* Baron HALLER, sur les parties sensibiles & irritables.

ELECTRICITY.

LIFE SUSPENDED BY LIGHTNING,

AND OTHER CASES OF

SUSPENDED ANIMATION.

May we not hope, that ELECTRICITY may be rendered one of the most powerful modes of refuscitation?—why ought those, whose powers are suspended by lightning, (which is only a higher species of electricity,) to be given over for lost whenever so apposite a remedy is at hand? But as this, like other potent remedies, may prove salutary, or destructive, according as it is administered, it is very necessary to caution the humane assistant to use this enlivening fire very gently at first, beginning with the slightest shocks, and gradually proceeding to make the electrical circuit pass more briskly in different directions through the region of the heart, the lungs, and spinal marrow*.

* Perhaps we might also add, through the brain.—For although a very severe shock might be dangerous, it does not follow from the above experiments, that, that organ may not in this, as in other cases, safely receive gentle streams of electricity with great advantage.

For, it is reasonable to believe, that more happy and permanent effects may be expected from thus gently awakening the torpid powers by gentle and moderate concussions, than by too violently attempting to rouse them at once.

AN IMPORTANT CAUTION

on the

RETURN OF LIFE.

I must farther add, Sir, that, at that critical period,—when slight twitchings or gaspings mark the first dawn of returning life, instead of *increasing*, it will be advisable and prudent to *diminish*, the electrical current, lest the vital spark be again extinguished.

This caution seems also applicable to strong friction, and stimulants, employed in the earliest and first signs of vitality.* May not an over-officious zeal in the prosecution of rough unscientific means be a probable cause of the frequent fatal apoplexy, or peripneumony, which sometimes supervenes a promising recovery of the drowned, or the other species of suffocation?

* Nor has it escaped you in your Lectures on Animation.

COMPARATIVE MERIT

OF THE

RESUSCITATIVE PLAN.

To ascertain the comparative merit of the modes of Resuscitation, and to determine their proper order, must be left to observation and experience. Where the heat of the body is not much impaired, they may be tried as they have been mentioned; but, where that is nearly abolished, artificial heat ought probably to precede them and every other means.—If the application of *dephlogistigated air*, *electricity*, or *heat*, those three powerful agents in nature, should, on fair trial, evince their superior energy in exciting the springs of life, might they not supersede various inferior means, and render the art more simple and more efficacious? It is by no means proposed to dispense with the ordinary successful means of the Humane Society, as they may still continue to be useful auxiliaries.

AS VITAL SUSPENSION may be produced by a variety of causes, so the mode of treatment ought to be varied according to the nature of the case. —Thus, in DROWNING, the application of *heat* is beneficial,——while persons SUFFOCATED BY CHARCOAL require to be exposed to *cold air*, and *cold water*, and are frequently liable to relapse if too soon brought into a warm room.

It is found requisite to rub the FROZEN with *snow*, as the sudden application of heat proves destructive.—*Deplogisticated air* seems to be peculiarly adapted to the recovery of those who are overcome by MEPHITIC VAPOURS,—and *electricity* to those who are STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

BLEEDING is considered as injurious in the preceding cases, while it appears to be useful and even indispensibly necessary in others. *

* Concerning this operation, Authors seem to be much divided, and of late many have declared against it. Yet, in cases of intoxication, contusions of the head, apoplexy, or strangulation, where the red bloated countenance, suffusion of the eyes, and other symptoms, indicate the vessels of the brain to be surcharged, the necessity of bleeding in the temporal artery or jugular vein will, it is presumed, be generally acknowledged.

ATTENTION

ATTENTION
TO ONE SPECIES
OF
SUSPENDED ANIMATION.

THERE is, however, yet one species of Suspended Animation, to which I could earnestly wish to draw your particular attention, I mean that *death-like syncope*, which proceeds from great effusions of blood;—a situation which evidently requires peculiar discernment and delicacy in the treatment. Our gallant soldiers and seamen, who at this awful period are thus lavish of their lives in defence of their country, claim our most compassionate regards.—Certain wounds of the larger blood vessels must inevitably prove mortal, but there is reason to suppose that the men sometimes sink under sudden loss of blood, in consequence of being too hastily abandoned, or improperly treated.—The hurry and confusion which accompany the tumultuous scenes of war, and especially during engagements, but ill suit with that watchful care and management necessary for their restoration: and it is to be feared, that, on such melancholy and trying occasions, where the *semblance of death* is so very liable to be taken for the *reality*, the dead, and even those who are only *apparently so*, too often undergo one common fate! And by this means the languid and feeble spark of life, which might have been revived, is for ever extinguished!

THE EDITOR is certain, that the insertion of the following will afford pleasure to the reader; more especially as ROBERT MORRIS, Esq. communicated and confirmed the RESUSCITATION of so many *industrious persons* to their families.—It has happily been repeatedly demonstrated, that the Humane Society's plan of restoration has proved *efficacious* to persons *apparently annihilated* by SUFFOCATION, SUSPENSION, INTENSE COLD, and the tremendous STROKE OF LIGHTNING.

ROBERT MORRIS, Esq. to DR. HAWES.

SIR,

Swansea.

I happened to be present soon after the dreadful accident in this neighbourhood, arising from the destructive effects of the inflammable air upon the unfortunate Colliers, who were just then brought up from the works; and I most cheerfully inform you of the extraordinary attention and skill of Mr. WILLIAMS, who, I understand, was one of your pupils. The men were brought up under the *strongest appearances of death*; and the names of the persons RESTORED TO LIFE are as follow:

T. Sims, restored to his wife and six children.

E. Hopkins, restored to his wife and five children.

W. Rees, restored to his wife and five children.

J. Hughes, restored to his wife and three children.

D. Jones, restored to his wife and four children.

The others were also industrious honest men.

I trouble you with this letter, in hopes that its publication may be the means in future of preserving the lives of mankind.

ROBERT MORRIS.

INTRODUCTION
TO THE
R E P O R T S,
FOR THE YEARS
1783 AND 1784.

INTRODUCTION,
1783.

ON the commencement of this year an application was made by letter to the LORD MAYOR, ALDERMEN, and COMMON COUNCIL, praying their assistance as a corporate body in support of the HUMANE SOCIETY.—Through the kind exertions of Mr. ALDERMAN SAWBRIDGE, Mr. DORNFORD, Mr. WITHERS, &c. a donation of TWO HUNDRED POUNDS was obtained;—in consequence of which, the LORD MAYOR, ALDERMEN, and SHERIFFS, were made HONORARY DIRECTORS.*

It was, however, no small diminution of the satisfaction, the Society received from these seasonable donations, to lose its worthy President, Mr. ALDERMAN BULL; whose friendly countenance to its first Institution, and liberal support during his life, made his loss deeply regretted.

* See p. 349 to 352.

To alleviate the force of this melancholy event, **OUR MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN** condescended to become the **PATRON** of this Institution; and the Directors were permitted to mention his **MAJESTY** with due respect accordingly.

The **EARL OF STAMFORD**, a nobleman of amiable manners, and disinterested liberality, accepted the vacant office of **PRESIDENT**!—and **LORD BEAUCHAMP**,—**LORD WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE**,—the **HON. PHILIP PUSEY**,—**SIR JOSEPH ANDREWS**, **GENERAL OGLETHORPE**, **DR. LETTSOM**, **MR. ALDERMAN SAWBRIDGE**, **J. HORSFALL, Esq.** **G. A. KEMPENFELT, Esq.** **E. BRIDGEN, Esq.** accepted the office of **VICE-PRESIDENTS**.

JAMES HORSFALL, Esq. resigned the office of *Treasurer*, which he had long honourably sustained, —received the unanimous thanks of a General Court of Directors. **DR. LETTSOM**, one of the earliest supporters of the Society, was unanimously chosen to fill up the place thus vacated; and complied with the wishes of the Society.

Amidst the flattery of public encouragement, the Directors were not inattentive to the improvement of their plan, and the removal of every obstacle that impeded its beneficial tendency. In the year 1783, it was discovered that many lives were lost by persons bathing near an arch of *Black-Friers-Bridge*, where a dangerous hole had been formed by decay, arising from the strength

and revolutions of the tide. In consequence of which, a Committee of Directors resolved that a letter on the occasion should be sent to Mr. *Milne*, the architect, who politely attended to the same, and caused the grievance to be remedied. In the course of the summer of the same year, one of the Medical Assistants acquainted the late Treasurer, that many lives were lost in a dangerous pond near *Pancras*, upon which a letter was immediately sent to Mr. *RHODES*, the proprietor, who accordingly had an inscription-board put up warning persons of their danger. Another pond, equally fatal to those who ventured into it, was discovered near *Hackney*, the proprietors of which, being duly addressed, adopted the same becoming conduct. The Directors having been informed that a number of expert divers worked on the quays and in the vessels below bridge, it was resolved to give such persons *double premiums* for the preservation of life.

At a GENERAL COURT OF DIRECTORS, held on *June* the 20th, Dr. *Hawes* read a letter which he had received from his learned and valuable friend Dr. *Cogan*, accompanied by an APPARATUS for the more easily discovering and getting up bodies under water, which was presented by the Society of *Amsterdam*; upon which the Court unanimously came to the following resolution:

“ RE-

“ RESOLVED,

“ THAT the thanks of this General Court be
“ returned to Dr. COGAN for his constant
“ unwearied regard and attention to the ROYAL
“ HUMANE SOCIETY, and for studiously
“ promoting its utility and success: and that
“ Dr. COGAN *be respectfully requested to return the*
“ *thanks of the Directors to the Society of Amsterdam,*
“ for their obliging present, and for their
“ expressions of fraternal esteem for the members
“ of this Institution.

“ W. HAWES, REGISTER.”

From some ingenious hints suggested by Dr. COGAN, in his letter relative to the improvement of the apparatus, a Committee of Directors was appointed to take the matter into consideration, who made considerable alterations and improvements. A number of these instruments thus amended were sent to the different wharfs and public-houses contiguous to the *Thames, New-River, &c.* and conspicuous notices put up where such apparatus was deposited.

AT

AT a COURT of COMMON COUNCIL
held at Guildhall, on March 20, 1783,
THE RT. HON. THE LORD MAYOR
produced the following Letter,
which was read to the MEMBERS.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
NATHANIEL NEWNHAM, Esq. *Lord Mayor*,
THE WORSHIPFUL THE ALDERMEN,
and the COMMON COUNCIL,
of the City of LONDON.

MY LORD, AND GENTLEMEN,

THE liberality which the CITY OF LONDON
has always shewn in support of every design
calculated to promote the interests of the
Community at large, or deserving individuals,
has induced the COURT OF DIRECTORS of the
HUMANE SOCIETY to make application to you.

PERMIT

PERMIT US, MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,
TO ACQUAINT YOU THAT, WITHIN NINE YEARS,
MORE THAN FIVE HUNDRED PERSONS
HAVE BEEN RESCUED FROM APPARENT DEATH
AND A WATERY GRAVE, IN CONSEQUENCE OF
THE REWARDS OF THE SOCIETY,—viz.—
FIVE GUINEAS WHENEVER LIFE IS RESTORED,
AND THREE GUINEAS WHERE THE ATTEMPTS
OF THE ASSISTANTS HUMANITY TO RE-ANIMATE
ARE UNSUCCESSFUL, PROVIDED THE PROPER
MEANS ARE USED WITH JUDGEMENT AND
PERSEVERANCE.

THE DIRECTORS are anxious to enlarge the
circle of distribution for their rewards, being
convinced that *much good* would arise therefrom,
and *many more valuable lives be saved to the public*;
but it is impossible to accomplish a work of
PHILANTHROPY, so *noble and extensive*, in the
present state of the Institution.

WE, therefore, take the liberty of soliciting
your benevolent aid in prosecuting the *great and
national* design, submitting the nature and amount
of the grant prayed, to be regulated by your
opinion of the deserts of the HUMANE SOCIETY.

We are, MY LORD and GENTLEMEN,

With the greatest Respect,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

JAMES HORSFALL, TREASURER,

W. HAWES, REGISTER.

JOSIAH

JOSIAH DORNFORD, Esq. rose, and spoke to the following effect :

“ If ever there was a Society that did honour
 “ to the cause of humanity, that is one ; that
 “ none ever claimed the attention of that Court
 “ upon better grounds ; appealing to the feelings
 “ of every member there, how desirable it was to
 “ rescue so MANY INDIVIDUAES from an
 “ untimely death ; that their example, he
 “ doubted not, would be followed by many
 “ other Corporations in the Kingdom, and many
 “ other public bodies of men, who felt for the
 “ *Lives and Distresses* of their fellow-creatures ; and
 “ he hoped in a short time to hear that its salutary
 “ effects had extended itself to every sea-port
 “ town in the Kingdom ;—and, instead of
 “ reading that five hundred persons had been
 “ restored to life, and rescued from a watery
 “ grave, to hear that they soon would amount to
 “ FIVE THOUSAND. Therefore he would take
 “ the liberty to move, “ that the Chamberlain of
 “ this City be directed to pay, into the hands of
 “ the Treasurer to the HUMANE SOCIETY, the
 “ Sum of *Fifty Pounds*, and the same to be paid
 “ *annually* during the pleasure of the Court.”

The Court received this motion with great pleasure, crying out, “ *One Hundred,*” “ *Two Hundred,*” but seemed in general to be against obliging themselves to pay the same annually.

Mr.

Mr. Alderman SAWBRIDGE, Mr. WITHERS, Mr. MERRY, and Mr. SHARP, took part in the debate.—Mr. DORNFORD wished, for the sake of influence and example, that some permanent sum might be voted, but submitted it to the generosity of the Court; and it being intimated, that, if the Society came next year they would be attended to, it was agreed to give ONE HUNDRED POUNDS,* and the business to stand over, for form's sake, till the next court.

Too much praise on this occasion cannot be given to JOSIAH DORNFORD, Esq.—This gentleman kindly and voluntarily took up the business, and prosecuted it with the utmost cheerfulness and greatest ability.

The LORD MAYOR and OFFICERS of the Court also behaved in the most polite manner on this application; and the MEMBERS in general seemed to vie with each other in shewing their attachment to the cause of humanity.

As the example of THE CITY OF LONDON is generally followed by the MAJORITY OF INDEPENDENT Corporations, there is reason to hope that their bounty will be productive of various other donations; and, that being thus *powerfully countenanced and supported*, the DIRECTORS will be enabled to carry into execution the EXTENSIVE PLANS they have formed for the PRESERVATION of the HUMAN RACE.

* The following year One Hundred Pounds were also voted to the Society.

CLASS I.

PERSONS, WHO WERE APPARENTLY DEAD,

Restored to Life.

BY THE

MEDICAL ASSISTANTS, &c.

SUSPENSION.

*It is proper to observe, that the following Cases * of Resuscitation are particularly recommended to the attention of the Faculty, in order to convince them that the RESTORATIVE MEANS are not only efficacious in the RE-ANIMATION OF THE DROWNED,—but are also applicable in other instances of LATENT VITALITY, arising from very different causes, and that they should be employed with the utmost expedition in the various kinds of apparent sudden death.* W. H.

CASE CCCCIV. No. 4.

Gentlemen,

MR. * * * * * in consequence of a series of misfortunes, hanged himself. It was a long time before he was cut down; *and the spectators considered him as a dead man.*—I attended as one of the *Medical Assistants* of the SOCIETY.

The means recommended by our *Institution* were used under my direction,—and in a quarter of an hour signs of life appeared.—Many respectable parishioners were present, and are ready to testify the truth of my assertions. JOHN JARVIS.

St. Martin's-lane, Jan. 25; 1783.

* See 359 and 363.

C A S E CCCCVI.

MR. GARRETT.

TO THE

T R E A S U R E R.

JOHN SEABROOK accidentally fell into the brook at Newington, and was carried by the stream to the distance of one hundred and twenty yards.—The boy was taken out with his head downwards.—*His face was livid, and there were no signs of life.* He could not have been in the water less than *twenty minutes*.—His sister, and another child were the only spectators of the accident.

I persevered in the successful means directed by our SOCIETY for half an hour, when I happily perceived symptoms of returning life.—I have the pleasure of adding this child as one more of those who owe their restoration to that truly laudable Institution, which, in preserving him, has given the greatest comfort to his distracted parents.—I PURPOSE, NEXT WEEK, BRINGING THE BOY TO THE ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL AS A LIVING WITNESS OF THE GREAT UTILITY OF THE HUMANE SOCIETY.

Newington. WILLIAM GARRETT.

CASE

C A S E CCCCVII:
RESUSCITATION

BY

Mr. CHARLES FARR.

W. DUNN, of Earl-street, Blackfriars, fell from a barge at the Wharf, and was drawn up by means of a drag, *apparently dead*; he was thus conveyed to the Duke Humphrey.—When I came to the house, he was laid upon a blanket, *without any signs of life*: the men were employed in rubbing him with *salt*. I applied the *fumigator*, *volatiles*, and bottles of hot water to various parts; and, after some time, SYMPTOMS OF RETURNING LIFE appeared, but no pulsation in any artery.

He was then put between the blankets, and the means continued, which, at length, caused the breathing and pulse to be perceptible.—In about two hours from his being taken out of the water, he began to swallow tolerably well. I gave him an emetic, which had the desired effect, and about ten o'clock the same evening he was perfectly restored.

✂ MR. ALDERMAN, of Battersea, one of the Medical Assistants of the Institution, examined the body, and likewise declared that the boy was, to all appearance, dead. This gentleman most kindly assisted in pursuing the various methods recommended by the Humane Society; and happily participated in the unspeakable pleasure of restoring the youth to life.

C A S E CCCCVIII.

Neath, Glamorganshire, July 25, 1782.

MR. DAVIS

TO

DR. LEFTSOM.

On the 20th of *June*, I was sent for to W. Jones, who was found in the river, floating with his face downwards; two boys laying hold on each others hands, took hold of his foot, and drew him to the brink.—The one staid by him while the other ran about three hundred yards distant for assistance to carry him home, being about a quarter of a mile.—I arrived in about an hour and a half, and found him insensible, extremities cold. I applied a feather to his nostrils, which did not move.

I began according to your treatise, by putting the body into a warm bed; applied hot sand to his back, arm-pits, feet; and also his privities, which I believe was of singular service in my attempt, and, in addition to these, salt and spirituous frictions were employed.—In about three quarters of an hour, I observed his complexion begin to alter, and convulsive twitchings, with a weak pulse. I now with caution applied volatile spirit to his nose. His pulse mending, I became elated with my success; and very sensibly perceived, as his circulation mended,
the

the spasms went off, and he soon became sensible, turned his head, opened his eyes, and looked very much distressed. I then left him, and at my return he was just awaked, and complained of being hungry; I ordered him a dish of good caudle, which he ate, and went to sleep, not waking till about seven o'clock the next morning, when he appeared perfectly restored.

The Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS, Dr. PATTERSON, and other respectable characters were present, and witnesses to the RETURN OF ANIMATION, and the restoration of the youth to perfect health.

TO DR. HAWES.

The Medallion came safe by Capt. *Bryant*, and does infinite honour to the taste as well as the beneficence of your truly Humane Society.—The device is elegantly and classically conceived; it is also beautifully executed.—I intreat you to present my sincere thanks; for, next to the heart-felt pleasure of saving a life, I esteem the satisfaction of possessing so honourable and lasting a record of the happy event.

My thanks are now particularly due to you, Sir, for the friendly part transacted, and the great trouble you have taken on this occasion.

Neath, July 8, 1785.

A. DAVIS.

C A S E CCCCIX.

SUSPENSION

BY THE

C O R D.

Anne S****, in a desponding state of mind, attempted to hang herself; she was cut down apparently annihilated; and, when I first saw her, she was *without any signs of life*;—she had been missing about half an hour. I opened a vein, but still *no signs of life* appeared; I then employed the various means of the Society; and the lungs were inflated at the same time.

I forced into her mouth hot brandy and water: she now began to break out in a cold sweat in various parts of the body.

Tobacco-fumes were conveyed into her mouth; and, after a trial of *an hour and a half*, her fingers, &c. were convulsed, and she made several efforts to vomit; and was plentifully supplied with hot gruel. I have the pleasure to inform you that her health of body and serene state of mind are perfectly restored.

ROBERT AKENHEAD.

The CIRCUMSTANCES of the following CASE are so STRIKING, and the CONDUCT of MR. JACOB on the occasion appears so LAUDABLE,—that the EDITOR cannot avoid particularly recommending it to the perusal of the Faculty and his benevolent reader.

C A S E CCCCX.

MR. JOHN JACOB, *Druggist*,

ADDRESSED TO THE

MANAGERS.

GENTLEMEN,

I have restored an apparently-dead man to life; and it is in my power with great pleasure to inform you that my success resulted from the resuscitative plan of our Society.

On the 5th of *June* I arrived at Bedford, and was at Mr. *Bond's*; his man informed me that a youth had drowned himself.—The young man had lain under water more than *twenty minutes*.

I ordered frictions with salt, flannels, and spirits, and procured an ounce of *vin. antim.* and had the body supported by three people, but his joints were stiff, and his teeth so clinched, that I could not gain entrance for a spoon.—He was again rubbed well on the breast and stomach, and then I directed him to be raised. By means

of the end of the spoon, I now opened his teeth so as to get *two tea-spoonfuls of Vin. Antim.* into his mouth, but he did not appear to swallow it. I ordered the warm frictions to be continued for another half hour, and then had him supported again. I got down another dose of the Antimonial, which I expected would have operated as an emetic.

The extremities and abdomen were well rubbed with warm flannels and spirits; he was raised up, and I introduced *two tea-spoonfuls of the wine*; he then guggled, and soon had apparently a twinge in his bowels. He moved his left hand. The means were used for another half hour, and he shewed **STRONG SYMPTOMS OF RETURNING LIFE.**

I then ordered all but one person to quit the chamber.—In about half an hour he shewed an inclination to vomiting, and soon afterwards made full two quarts of urine.—I gave him *two tea-spoonfuls more of the antimonial*, and after some time *he spoke*, saying, he was “*cold at heart*” and “*die, die, die.*”

By my directions he then had some diluted brandy, which, after some time, threw him into such a heat, that he expressed a wish to be cooled. My patient slept at times in the night, and, in a few days, gradually recovered his health.—I am happy in communicating to the Society this extraordinary case of success.

JOHN JACOB.

AN
IMPORTANT
PRACTICAL REFLECTION.

THE CASES OF PRACTICE, RESULTING FROM THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE HUMANE SOCIETY, HAVE PRODUCED VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS IN THE RESUSCITATIVE ART.—AMONG THE REST, THAT OF EXHIBITING LARGE DOSES OF ANTIMONIALS. THE EFFICACY OF THIS MEDICINE WILL APPEAR ON PERUSING CASE 119. *—IT IS LIKEWISE CONFIRMED BY AN INSTANCE OF SUCCESS COMMUNICATED BY MR. THOMPSON OF ROCHESTER.—AND MR. JACOB'S COMMUNICATION PLACES ITS UTILITY IN THE STRONGEST POINT OF VIEW.—SURELY THEN, A REMEDY SO POWERFUL WILL NOT ESCAPE THE ATTENTION OF THE MEDICAL ASSISTANTS AND THE FACULTY AT LARGE;—BUT, ON THE CONTRARY, ENGAGE THEIR PARTICULAR NOTICE AND REGARD, SO AS TO FORM A PART OF THEIR PRACTICE IN THE VARIOUS KINDS OF SUSPENDED ANIMATION.

W. H.

* An instance of Resuscitation, in which the Antimonial Tartar had very considerable effects; its beneficial powers re-produced sensibility, and the return of life.

Mr.

MR. SHERREFF, one of the earliest MEDICAL ASSISTANTS at Deptford, most justly observes, in the relation of the following extraordinary instance of Resuscitation,—“ *that there are but few cases upon record of Vitality being restored to persons whose functions were suspended by EXTREME COLD.*”

THIS GENTLEMAN HAS MOST HAPPILY AND SUCCESSFULLY PROVED, NOT ONLY BY HIS JUDICIOUS REASONING ON THE FOLLOWING CASE, BUT STILL MORE BY THE HAPPY PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION OF HIS THEORY, THAT,—IN CASES OF APPARENT DEATH ARISING FROM INTENSE COLD, JUDICIOUS TREATMENT MAY BE AS EFFICACIOUSLY EMPLOYED, AND FREQUENTLY WITH SUCCESS, AS IN OTHER SPECIES OF SUFFOCATION.—THIS INSTANCE OF RESTORATION, AND THE NEW SOURCE OF OPERATION IT OPENS TO THE RESUSCITATIVE PROCESS, FORCIBLY ILLUSTRATE THE GREAT ADVANTAGES TO THE PUBLIC, WHICH THE ESTABLISHMENT OF OUR VALUABLE INSTITUTION HAS PRODUCED, BY ENGAGING THE SERIOUS ATTENTION OF THE LEARNED AND INGENIOUS TO A SUBJECT, WHICH HAS OPENED A FIELD OF INQUIRY, IMPORTANT TO THE FACULTY, AND TRULY BENEFICIAL TO MANKIND. W. H.

RE-

RESUSCITATION by Mr. SHERREFF.

INTRODUCTION.

AFTER PERUSING THE ENCLOSED CASE, there is great reason to suppose that, at a future period, the body of some traveller (who has missed his way in pathless fields of snow, and who has been obliged to sink to the ground under the anguish of a tortured mind, and the severity of the storm) may fall in the way of some friend to humanity, some member of the HUMANE SOCIETY, who will not leave it to be bleached in the northern blast;—but who, unawed by the strong appearances of death and the rigidity of the body, will attempt a similar mode of treatment to that which in the present instance has been attended with the most happy success.

“ *Ne tennes pluviae rapidive potentia Solis,*

“ *Acrior, aut Boreæ penetrabile frigus aëurat.*”

VIRG. G. lib. i.

EXPERIENCE for ages has established as an universal custom, among the inhabitants of northern countries, whenever the feet or other extremities of the human body have much suffered through *intense* cold, to rub them for a long time with *snow*, or, to immerse them in a vessel of *cold* water.—This mode of treatment has been found no less effectual than *contrary* to the well-known maxim, “ *contraria contrariis medentur,*” in the *polar regions*, where the natives feel all the horrors of a *frozen clime*.

MAV-

MAUPERTIUS, a French writer, says that it was no unusual occurrence for him to see, when at *Tormé*, many of the inhabitants *mutilated* by the loss of an arm or leg, and that *many* of them perished when exposed to a sudden increase of cold.—COLD, whilst it prevents an INANIMATE BODY from putrefaction, upon a LIVING FIBRE induces *corruption* and *putrefaction*, and that as speedily and as effectually as *extreme heat*.

Upon mountains, whose tops are covered with eternal snow, *dead bodies* have been found *rigid* and *unaltered*. In the *northern* part of this island, *local gangrene*, from frost and snow, is not *unfrequent* in their infirmaries; and instances have occurred, where *travellers*, &c. have been *frozen* to death.—There are but *few* cases upon *record*, where persons seemingly dead have been restored to life.—Hildanus relates the case of a *traveller*, who was brought to an inn *frigid*, and in a manner *dead*;—and who, upon being *immersed* in a large vessel of cold water, RECOVERED, but with the loss of his toes and fingers.

In 1763, a case appeared in the *European Gazettes* of a servant belonging to an *Austrian* officer, who in travelling from *Dresden* to *Vienna*, during a *hard frost*, was left upon the road, *rigid* and *seemingly dead*; A GREAT FALL OF SNOW soon coming on, he *not only recovered*, but was able to join his master *three days* afterwards at *Vienna*.—To the above I shall add A THIRD, more *successful* than the first, in appearance *less wonderful* than the *Austrian*, but an instance where the RECOVERY WAS MOST COMPLETE.

A YOUTH,
APPARENTLY DEAD
THROUGH
INTENSE COLD.

On the 25th of *February* last, a boy about thirteen years of age, apprentice to Mr. *Bowers*, in company with two young men, in an open boat, on their way from *Gravesend* to *Deptford*, was overtaken with a violent storm of wind from the N. E. accompanied with a great fall of snow. Some way below *Erith*, the boy complained of the cold, and that his hands *were so benumbed* that he could not manage his oar; he was urged to exert himself as the most likely method to keep him warm. The storm *continuing*, and the cold *increasing* with the approach of the afternoon, his complaints became more urgent.—Opposite to *Erith*, a biscuit was given to him, and, whilst putting it to his mouth, he *dropt* from off the bench, *rigid* and *insensible*. His companions covered him with a great coat, and he remained in that situation till the boat arrived at *Deptford*.—In the evening, I was sent for, and informed of the above particulars.

Several people were rubbing him with warm flannels, and pursuing those methods recommended for the recovery of the drowned.—Before I describe my mode of treatment, I shall first endeavour to convey some idea of the body, such as it appeared to me, on my entering the room.

THE

THE REMARKABLE APPEARANCE
OF THE BODY.

The *countenance* displayed the *strongest marks of dissolution* I EVER remember to have seen. The features were as if in miniature; so very much contracted were they.—The skin of the face and the whole of the body was pale, cold, and hard, conveying by the *touch* more the *sensation of marble* than that of a *human* body.—The head rested upon the breast, with the chin turned towards the left.—The *muscles* of the neck were *rigid*; the *under-jaw* *locked*; the *eye-lids* were open, the *eye-balls* DIMINISHED in size, immovable, and *sunk* in their sockets; and the CORNEA WAS WITHOUT LUSTRE. The *arms* were strongly contracted, the *hands* and *fingers* firmly clinched, resting upon each side of the head. The *lower extremities*, with the first vertebra of the back, formed an arch.

There was no *pulsation* of the heart through the ribs to be felt; *nor any motion* of the sternum from respiration; a small quantity of froth hung from his under lip, and part of the *alvine feces* were excluded.—If to the above appearances, when life began to ebb and flow, I add his frequent and violent screams, there will be a striking analogy
between

between the situation of this boy and of one labouring under an Opisthotonos.

I tried his *recovery*, by removing everything WARM from the body, whilst I ordered two of the attendants to bring me a large quantity of snow; but, in order to gain time, I collected some from off the house, and commenced rubbing him with it till a greater quantity could be procured. The frictions were chiefly confined to the extremities, and large quantities of snow were applied to the abdomen and sternum. A few minutes only elapsed before the boy uttered a groan, more like, however, to a loud expiration; some seconds passed before it was repeated.

When the *appearances of life* became more distinct, I attempted to extend one of the contracted arms; strong convulsions immediately seized every member of the body, and the arm, which I held extended in my hand, regained its former situation with a violent spring.—When the snow had been used about half an hour; *respiration* became more regular; there was a tremulous motion in the eyes, the under jaw with some violence could be separated from the upper; the heart was felt, the ribs contracting and distending slowly, the artery at the wrist vibrated, and the limbs could be placed in their natural situations, but not without occasioning violent screams and strong marks of pain. The boy was still *insensible*.

At

At this period I attempted to pour some liquid into his mouth, but, on trying to swallow, it was forced out with considerable violence. Imagining the difficulty of deglutition was owing to those muscles, which are subservient to swallowing, being in a *rigid* state, I applied *snow* round the neck. IN THE SPACE OF AN HOUR, LIFE SEEMED TO BE PERFECTLY RESTORED; I must except, however, the *intellectual faculties*. In order to be *more fortunate*, if possible, than that case related by *Hildanus*, I continued the frictions upon the extremities some time longer; they were continued, indeed, till the features regained their sensibility, till an *universal redness* covered the body, and till the muscles swelled beneath my hands. I afterwards intrusted him to proper attendants, who in the morning presented him to me, enjoying the PERFECT USE OF HIS LIMBS; AND HIS SENSES WERE LIKEWISE RESTORED.

Yet there was a cloud, a stupidity, which continued for some time; he *is now an active valuable boy*.—I examined his body next day, but there was not a single vesication to be observed.—Upon his right shoulder there was an unusual redness, but which redness was productive of no inconvenience.

C A S E CCCCIV.

MR. MOORE of NORFOLK-STREET.

THIS evening J. Ubee was bathing; he was carried by the force of the tide out of his depth, and sunk. It was full twelve minutes before the body was taken out of the Thames.—I was called, *and found the boy to all appearance dead; an universal coldness prevailed,* (though the thermometer at this time was at 82,) *sensation* was departed, and the *heart* and *lungs* had ceased their accustomed functions.

Having been lately favoured with an APPARATUS, the methods recommended were pursued for a considerable time; and, to my great concern, *without any prospect of success*.—I then fortunately recollected that Dr. HAWES, in his *Course of Lectures on Animation*, recommended ANTIMONIALS, and therefore resolved to force down a strong solution of emetic tartar; which, with the assistance of abdominal friction, in the course of a quarter of an hour, excited a heaving of the breast and languid pulse:—he soon groaned, and seemed in great agonies, and in a few minutes vomited copiously:—profuse sweats succeeded, a calm sleep came on, and he awaked so well recovered as to be restored to the care of his disconsolate parents. WILLIAM MOORE.

C A S E CCCCXXI.

SUFFOCATION.

IT MAY BE EXTREMELY PROPER TO SOLICIT THE PARTICULAR ATTENTION OF THE FACULTY AND THE BENEVOLENT READER TO THE SUBSEQUENT RELATION AND RETURN OF LIFE, AS IT INDUBITABLY EVINCES, THAT IN CASES WHERE LABOURERS ARE SUFFOCATED, BY LAYING ON OR ATTENDING POTTERIES, LIME, BRICK KILNS, &c.—THE MEANS RECOMMENDED BY THE HUMANE SOCIETY, FOR THE RECOVERY OF THE APPARENTLY DEAD FROM THESE CAUSES, WILL BE FOUND VERY EFFICACIOUS, AND EQUALLY APPLICABLE,—WHICH PROVES TO A DEMONSTRATION THE EXTENSIVE UTILITY OF THIS INSTITUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

W. H.

Mr. Rivers to the Register.

SIR,

KNOWING how much you interest yourself in every instance of restoring Animation, I take the liberty of laying before you a case, wherein I have most happily succeeded.

I was called to S. MILES. He was found (at five o'clock, when the people came to work) on the top of a pile of bricks, which were burning,

in

in an apparently suffocated state.—He had not the *smallest symptoms of life*; no pulsation, jaws fixed, and universal coldness.—I opened a vein, and obtained blood, and with difficulty got down foetids and water. I had him removed to a neighbouring house, and directed friction with spirits, and the other means of resuscitation.

THE TOBACCO APPARATUS was prepared, and my assistant threw up the fumes *per anum*. After a few minutes use of these various methods, he began to move his eyes and the muscles of his face. I now perceived the smallest arterial action.—A second vein was opened, and got six ounces more blood, persevering still in the use of the above means; and in the course of an hour I got down ipecacuanha wine and six grains of Tart. Em. The pulse now increased, and by eight o'clock, when I struck the soles of his feet smartly with a tin skimmer, he made a faint cry, and moved his feet; before this, his limbs were as motionless and stiff as if dead.—By nine he spoke, and drank of his own accord.

From this time he gradually recovered, emptied his stomach, slept some hours, took nourishment, and, in about three days, was free from every kind of complaint.—In a word my patient owes his life to your Society; and, by the hard labour of this poor man, his numerous family will be again prevented becoming a parochial burden.

FRANCIS RIVERS.

Hammer Smith, Aug. 8, 1783.

THE PARTICULARS OF THE FOLLOWING INSTANCES OF RESUSCITATION are only briefly mentioned, as there is nothing new either in the means employed, or in the appearances of the return of Animation.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 411. D. ROBERT SMYTH | <i>restored</i> A YOUTH. |
| 412. B. BOND | <i>restored</i> JOHN BEALE. |
| 413. MR. BETTSON | <i>restored</i> W. MASTERS. |
| 415. MR. TOMLINSON | <i>restored</i> JOHN CRICKETT. |

416. Mr. TUSON, Surgeon, of Bedford, restored to life a GENTLEMAN, who in a desponding state of mind had drowned himself. The particulars are fully related in the Reports of 1783; and the whole of the circumstances attested by JOHN CRIEBB, Esq. a Life Director, and also Mr. BEAUMONT one of the Medical Assistants.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------------|
| 418. MR. PORTER | <i>restored</i> W. JACKSON. |
| 419. MR. MANN | <i>restored</i> T. WEBB. |
| 422. MR. O'HARA | <i>restored</i> J. WHITEHEAD. |
| 423. MR. DALTON | <i>restored</i> A YOUNG MAN. |
| 425. MR. JACKSON | <i>restored</i> JOHN SPENCER. |

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C L A S S II.

PERSONS,
WHO IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE ACCIDENT
REQUIRED
MEDICAL AID.

CASES CCCCXXIV to CCCCXXXVI.

IT MAY NOT BE IMPROPER TO OBSERVE,
THAT THE NUMEROUS CASES OF PRESERVATION
ARRANGED UNDER THIS CLASS ARE TRULY
INTERESTING TO THE PUBLIC.

IN THE FIRST PLACE, BY THE REWARDS
OFFERED BY THE HUMANE SOCIETY,
ENCOURAGEMENT IS GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS
TO AFFORD RELIEF TO THEIR FELLOW-
CREATURES, IN DANGER OF DROWNING,
BEFORE THEIR STRENGTH IS GREATLY
EXHAUSTED,—WHEN THE UNFORTUNATE MAN
IS BECOME WEAK AND FEEBLE, THAT THE
FAINT REMAINS OF LIFE ARE READY TO
EXPIRE,—THE MEDICAL ASSISTANTS
GENEROUSLY ATTEND WITHOUT FEE OR
REWARD.—IN THE LAST PLACE,—OF THE
ALMOST DYING OBJECTS BY SUCH HUMANE
PROFESSIONAL AID BEING AFFORDED, THE
DANGEROUS COMPLAINTS, WHICH WERE THE
CONSEQUENCE OF SUBMERSION, ARE REMOVED,
AND THUS THEY ARE RESTORED TO THEIR
FORMER HEALTH AND VIGOUR.

W. H.
CLASS

CLASS III.

SAVED FROM DROWNING.

SEVENTY - THREE PERSONS, in the course of this year, were rescued by watermen, and others from the most imminent dangers of the watery clement, and their preservers were solely stimulated by the rewards of this Institution. IN THE REPORTS of 1783,—the ABODE of the persons saved from dissolution,—the TIME of immersion,—and the NAMES of the Medical Assistants, Clergy, or other respectable characters, are fully mentioned, as being eye witnesses to the various accidents, and therefore communicated the circumstances to the active Managers of the HUMANE SOCIETY.

UNSUCCESSFUL CASES

of the

PRESENT YEAR.

THE PREMIUMS were paid by the Treasurer for benevolent and earnest endeavours to restore life in FORTY-THREE accidents by drowning, &c. The EDITOR, not wishing to dwell on this class, refers the reader to the sixth Annual Report, in order to prevent a repetition of the same language.

AN

ANTHEM,

SUNG, BEFORE THE

HUMANE SOCIETY,

AT

ST. MARY ABBOT'S, *Kenfington.*

THE WORDS BY

EDWARD BURNABY GREEN, Esq.

THE MUSIC BY MR. DUNCOMBE.

CHORUS.

CREATION reared its subjects head;
Proud Ocean seeks his destin'd bed;
Eternal blessings mark'd the flood,
He mark'd—and “saw that it was good.”

CHORUS.

Ye waves th' abundant fowl produce!
Each moving creature form'd for use!
For man to life each creature spring!
And own your great o'erruling King.

SOLO.

Of creatures chief, the fairest, best,
By Heaven's indulgent glories blest'd,
The waters hail their sov'reign man;
Last of creation's hallow'd plan.

B b 4

SOLO.

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S O L O.

Nature's pre-eminence ! for thee
The vig'rous frame, the Spirit free !
Th' uplifted brow's commanding grace,
The Godhead in his works to trace !

S O L O.

Yet peril's frowns thy peace assail ;
Unruffled by the stormy gale,
Or heav'd the billow to the sky,
In Ocean's tomb ye sink, ye die !

C H O R U S.

Bless'd, O ye waters, bless'd the hour,
With bound'ries seal'd your varying pow'r,
When man by Heav'n inspir'd to aid,
“ Here,” Ocean cries, “ thy waves be
stay'd.”

C H O R U S.

Benignant here he smiles to save
The breath redeeming mercy gave ;
Each ling'ring, latent, spark, to cheer,
And crown with LIFE the future bier.

REPORTS,

REPORTS, &c.

FOR THE YEAR 1784.

CLASS I.

PERSONS APPARENTLY DEAD
RESTORED TO LIFE.

CASE CCCCXXXVII.

Mr. KINNARD,

one of the

MEDICAL ASSISTANTS.

ON *Sunday*, about one in the morning, two men called me up to a bargeman who had fallen from *Chelsea-bridge*, at least *twenty feet high* from the water, in an attempt to jump into his barge ; he was supposed by all to be dead.

There

There were neither *respiration nor pulse*; *his face and body livid and endaveous*.—Upon inquiry, it appeared he had been in the water about *twenty minutes*.—I directly ordered the widow *Munday* to obtain the apparatus and every thing necessary on such a melancholy occasion.

For half an hour, I applied volatile frictions, the fumigator, &c.—then appeared signs of vitality, which, by a laborious perseverance in our process for two hours and a half, gradually increased;—thus having succeeded in my efforts to the no small satisfaction of the surrounding people, who exclaimed (to use their own expressions) “*I had raised the dead from the grave.*”

My patient is now perfectly restored to health, and a monument of DIVINE MERCY.—In a conversation with him, concerning his immersion in the Thames, I found him perfectly *insensible* of all that had past, not having the least recollection of the accident, or any one circumstance, but merely that of his foot slipping off the side of the bridge (from ice then sticking to the pier) in his attempt to jump into his barge when he fell into the water.

This instance of Resuscitation affords the inexpressible satisfaction, as it will be a valuable addition to the many lives restored by the labours of the Medical Assistants, and the happy establishment of our Institution. Your's,
Chelsea, March 1, 1784. JOHN KINNARD.

IF THE NAVY could be regularly supplied with apparatuses, &c.—“MANY IMPORTANT LIVES WOULD BE SAVED.”—The instance of Resuscitation communicated by Sir JOHN ELIOTT, Bart. and others, abundantly evince its propriety.—The EDITOR therefore hopes, that the preservation of so many lives endangered, both on the turbulent ocean and in more pacific waters, will recommend it powerfully to the AFFLUENT, that the DIRECTORS may be enabled to present their apparatus to NAVY SURGEONS, and thereby be the means of rescuing many brave and valuable seamen from a premature watery grave.

W. H.

C A S E CCCCXLII.

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP, ASSURANCE.

A failor was overfet by a wherry, and taken up *apparently dead*; but by a long perseverance in the Society's plan his life was restored.

I had the APPARATUS, with which GOVERNMENT do not enjoin the *Surgeons of the Navy* to provide themselves; however, being sensible of its utility on board, I purchased one that I might be enabled *to restore to life* any who might fall under my care:—if the NAVY SURGEONS were supplied with your *Society's apparatus*, many useful lives would be preserved; as there are more cases occur amongst seamen than any other class of men whatsoever.

April 12, 1784.

W. SMYTH.

THE

THE IMMENSE ADVANTAGES AND BENEFITS,
WHICH ACCRUE TO THE FACULTY AND THE
PUBLIC FROM THE UNIVERSAL DISTRIBUTION
OF THE METHODS OF TREATMENT PRESCRIBED
BY THE HUMANE SOCIETY, ARE VERY
NUMEROUS AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

PERSONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION HAVE
AN OPPORTUNITY OF EXERTING THEMSELVES
SUCCESSFULLY IN THE PRESERVATION AND
RESTORATION OF THE LIVES OF THEIR
FELLOW-CREATURES. W. H.

C A S E CCCCVI.

ADDRESSED
to the
HUMANE SOCIETY.

PHILIP KENNEDY was last Sunday accidentally
drowned near Chelsea Creek, and the body was
brought up by the men using a pole.—The means
were properly and successfully employed by the
common people as laid down by your excellent
Institution.—LIFE was just beginning to return
on my arrival.

This seems to me to be another of those instances
in which through DIVINE PROVIDENCE, and the
means pointed out, which are *generally dispersed by
the Society*,—A LIFE HAS BEEN SAVED.

Westminster, May 21.

S. HANBURY.

CASE

C A S E CCCCLXIII.

ADDRESSED
TO THE
T R E A S U R E R.

G. VAUX's best respects to Dr. LETTSOM; and with much satisfaction acquaints him that MR. DARNBURROW, his Assistant, has been the fortunate instrument of restoring the son of Mr. KENT from a state of *apparent death*.—It is therefore with pleasure that G. V. can truly attest the following instance of resuscitation,—and assure the Doctor that A LIVING CHILD has been restored to its fond and distracted parents, whose gratitude and prayers on the happy event are not to be expressed in words.

MR. DARNBURROW's SUCCESS.

THE CIRCUMSTANCES COMMUNICATED BY
MR. VAUX, *Medical Assistant.*

SIR,

I was called to James Kent, the son of *W. Kent*, *Old-Swan-lane*, who was playing near the *Thames*, and fell in unobserved by any one except his brother, who being very young was a considerable time before he could make any of the people understand that his brother was drowned; so that, from the period of the accident to my arrival at the *Swan*, *more than half an hour had elapsed.*

His

His body was univerfally cold, his lips and a great part of his face livid; the heart and arteries had ceafed their wonted actions: and other circumftances were fo unfavourable as to make the by-ftanders as well as myfelf conclude that medical exertions would prove fruitlefs.

However, the repeated fuccels of Mr. VAUX in former cafes,—in which the appearances of annihilation were equally desperate, and the near approach of diffolution in two others that I had before attended, determined me to make vigorous attempts for his return of life.

After three quarters of an hour had elapfed in the various exertions recommended,—the firft appearance of returning animation was an alteration in the colour of the lips, which became pale and red by turns; in a few minutes a glafs holden to the mouth clearly difcovered an incipient action of the lungs; which was foon followed by the action of the heart, and a confequent languid pulfation. Thefe promifing figns of life gradually increafed, though it was *fourteen hours* before the child could fpeak.

An alarming and dangerous fever enfued, which was carried off in a few days; though a *ftate of ideotifm* remained for feveral weeks; but, by the attention and fkill of Dr. HAWES, the mental powers were happily reftored.

GEORGE DARNBURROW.

Aug. 4, 1784.

CASE

C A S E CCCCLXVI.

SUSPENSION by the CORD.

THE WORDS OF A CELEBRATED AUTHOR may be applied to the humane and skilful exertion of the Faculty of the present age.

If aught below the Seats Divine

Can touch Immortals, 'tis an end like thine.

Mr. CARTER observes, when I got to the place, the man who cut her down stated to me that she sunk about an inch and was quite motionless; that the rope was made with a running noose, and very tight about the neck, and nearly covered in some place by the swelling of the parts.—The tongue projected about an inch, was much swelled and of a livid colour, and that she was to all appearance quite dead.—By a resolute perseverance in the means recommended by the HUMANE SOCIETY, in about *four hours* she was RESTORED TO LIFE. JOHN CARTER.

Fairford, Aug. 19, 1784.

§ THERE WERE ONE HUNDRED SPECTATORS WHO HAD THE SATISFACTION OF SEEING THIS DESPONDING YOUNG WOMAN RESTORED TO HER DISCONSOLATE FRIENDS, AND, IN A SHORT PERIOD OF TIME, TO THE MOST PERFECT SERENITY AND COMPOSURE;—LIFE RESTORED;—PEACE OF MIND RETURNED;—AND, THROUGH DIVINE MERCY, FUTURE HAPPINESS.

MR. SCOTT

TO

Dr. H A W E S.

Ann Callow was found hanging, and when cut down was supposed to be dead.—I could not distinguish pulsation or breathing, but observed a warmth about the heart. Recollecting in a LECTURE on this kind of *apparent death* that you recommended medical exertions, provided there were *the smallest remains of animal heat*, I adopted and persevered in the various means you had so fully explained. On opening a vein no blood issued, till the means, accompanied with frequent inflation, were used.—The jaws being fixed, a spoon was with difficulty introduced between the teeth, and the fluid that was forced into the mouth by this attempt immediately returned; but by repeating the trials many times, and making alternate pressures on the throat, I was at last happy to see some liquid pass, and, in about two hours, certain signs of returning life. A SOUL snatched from perdition leaves me destitute of words to thank you for the *important instructions* I have received by my attendance on your ingenious Course of LECTURES ON ANIMATION.

Aug. 23, 1784.

ROBERT SCOTT.

* * * SINCE

* * * SINCE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THIS INSTITUTION, MANY PERSONS, WHO WERE IN A DESPONDING STATE, HAVE HUNG THEMSELVES, AND THOUGH, ON BEING CUT DOWN, THE APPEARANCES OF DEATH WERE SO STRONG AS TO RENDER BY-STANDERS INATTENTIVE TO THEIR RECOVERY, YET THE FACULTY, ON BEING INFORMED OF SUCH MELANCHOLY EVENTS, HAVE, IN THE MOST BENEVOLENT MANNER, SUCCESSFULLY EMPLOYED THE MEANS OF RESUSCITATION.

SUCH TRULY PHILANTHROPIC EXERTIONS HAVE NOT ONLY RESTORED ANIMATION BUT ALSO COMPOSURE OF MIND TO THE WRETCHED. THE THREE FOLLOWING CASES, OCCURRING NEARLY AT THE SAME PERIOD, ARE HIGHLY DESERVING OF SERIOUS REGARD,*—AS THEY ARE MOST POWERFUL APPEALS TO THE GOOD SENSE AND PHILANTHROPY OF EVERY PROFESSIONAL CHARACTER, NOT TO GIVE UP HASTILY THE APPARENTLY-DEAD, EITHER IN CASES OF HANGING, DROWNING, OR THE VARIOUS KINDS OF SUFFOCATION.

* See 388 to 391.

W. H.

CASE CCCCLXXII. No. 70.

THE FOLLOWING CASE IS A REMARKABLE PROOF HOW LONG VITALITY MAY REMAIN IN A SUSPENDED STATE, AS THE GREAT VARIETY OF CIRCUMSTANCES RELATED MUST BE SUPPOSED TO HAVE TAKEN UP A LONGER SPACE THAN THE MEDICAL ASSISTANT OR EVEN THE PARENTS IMAGINED; FOR, DURING THE AGITATION WHICH THE MIND SUFFERS ON SUCH OCCASIONS, THE LAPSE OF TIME CANNOT BE ALWAYS JUSTLY ASCERTAINED.

AN EXTRAORDINARY INSTANCE OF
RESUSCITATION.

BY

Dr. LANGLOWE.

MR. HUGHES'S boy fell into the mill-pond; his sister was present, and relates as follows: that she remained near the spot some minutes in hopes of seeing him again, but finding herself disappointed she went home (the house is about five hundred yards); her lamentations were heard by the servant; she hastened to the spot, but returned for assistance, and her master hastened to the pond, but on their arrival could not perceive the child; the father spied his hat floating, he dived and swam about for some time in vain. The sister arrived, and recollected where her brother slipt from, upon which *Morgan* leaped in, and diving a few times discovered the body, but
made

made several unsuccessful attempts before he brought it to the surface.

A messenger was dispatched to *Ludlow*; and methods were taken to restore animation; so that in about *fifteen minutes* they perceived some slight convulsions and other small appearances of the return of life.—I found these symptoms were again declining, and had reason to apprehend our hopes would have been frustrated; but, by perseverance, and persisting in the usual plan, I had the pleasure, in *about two hours*, to pronounce him free from danger.—The next morning my patient complained of great soreness, occasioned by the spasmodic contractions on his first return to life.

This case is a striking instance of the LONG EXISTENCE OF THE VITAL PRINCIPLE, as we can satisfactorily prove that the body was under water upwards of twenty minutes, but the parents of the child are of opinion it could be no less than the space of half an hour.

RICHARD LANGSLOW.

Ludlow, Sep. 18, 1784.

Extract of a Second Letter.

All the parties concerned in the recovery beg leave to return their best thanks to the DIRECTORS for their beneficence. The liberal and generous conduct of the Managers will induce me to make it my study to promote one of the most laudable Institutions ever established in this kingdom.

R. L.

C A S E CCCCLXXIX.

SUSPENSION.

Mr. I. G. called on me, and begged that I would try to recover a hanged woman.—I found the *apparently-dead body* placed in a chair, and forced from her neck a curtain string.—There was froth at her mouth, her body was cold, and she was *to all appearance dead*.—I had her extremities rubbed with salt and camphorated spirits; volatiles to the breast, &c.—I obtained only a few drops of blood, which immediately coagulated.

WE continued the various means for half an hour longer, when Mr. I. G. said, “ *it is needless to do any more, for she would not come to life again;—but I insisted on a farther perseverance.*”

At two o'clock I felt a warmth; froth flowed from her mouth; the eyelids began to tremble, and her body became convulsed.—She soon opened her eyes, took hold of my hand, and began to cry; which was at a quarter past two o'clock:—*so that an hour and a quarter had elapsed before signs of life appeared*, and a quarter of an hour additional before SHE WAS PERFECTLY RESTORED.

C. SCHOTTE.

Nassau-street, Nov. 12, 1784.

CASE.

CASE CCCCLXXXI. No. 78.

The subsequent letter transmitted from BROSELY, in the county of Salop, evinces to a demonstration the great advantages resulting from an extensive distribution of the plans, and the rewards, given by the HUMANE SOCIETY for the recovery of persons apparently dead, by suffocation, drowning, or other causes. Had these been totally unknown where the accidents happened, in all probability the unhappy objects would have been doomed to a premature grave; whereas, on the contrary, by an acquaintance with the art of Resuscitation, hundreds were restored to life, to their friends, and to the community.

W. H.

Mr. ROWLEY to the Treasurer.

SUFFOCATION.

On the third instant, *R. Williams* and his son came to buy *Potter's ware*, at Messrs. *Bell and Thursfield*. Being greatly fatigued with walking twenty-seven miles, through exceeding bad roads, and a very deep snow, they lay down to sleep in the *Smoke-house*. The air at this time was intensely cold; and, as the poor creatures understood no more of *physic* than they did of *Philosophy*, they apprehended that the *smoke* would be less injurious than the cold piercing *air*, and therefore shut

C c 3

themselves

themselves up quite close in this *warm smoky room*, —I was sent for early on *Tuesday* morning, both had all the *symptoms of suffocation* upon them, and were for some time without pulse, sense, or motion, and *apparently dead*.

On using the efficacious plans prescribed by the HUMANE SOCIETY for a considerable time, the son breathed, and spoke a little on *Tuesday* evening, but the father continued very dangerously ill, and could not speak till the day following.—Both my patients continued in a very weak state for several days, but I have the pleasure to inform you, Sir, that *they are at this time perfectly restored to health, and are living monuments of the importance of your truly Humane Institution*.

REFLECTIONS.

Some of the workmen questioning one of them about the event, he told them “*that he intended to open the door before he fell asleep; but, when he awoke, he could neither creep nor get to it by any other means.*” By *sleep* (perhaps) he meant a kind of *fainting*, or *suffocation*, which (I suppose) comes upon persons *insensibly*, and *imperceptibly*, so as to deprive them of all sensation. It is well known, that when the *air* is too much attenuated by *heat*, or any other means, and its *elasticity* destroyed, the *lungs* cannot *expand* till fresh air be admitted, and its *equilibrium* restored: and, supposing any animal to breathe in this *vitiating air* (though it should

should be *impregnated* with no other *obnoxious* or deleterious *qualities*), it cannot survive long in such a *dangerous atmosphere*.—This neighbourhood abounds with an immense number of mines of coal of different qualities and denominations;—the *workers* in which too frequently meet with fatal accidents by suffocation, &c.

THOMAS BROSELY.

Nov. 15, 1784.

C A S E CCCCLXXXII. No. 79.

To the Treasurer.

SIR,

ON the 15th instant, I was called to a young woman, who from great distress of mind, occasioned by the cruel usage of her seducer, had meditated her own destruction.—From many circumstances it is presumed she was suspended half an hour, and when discovered apparently dead, and by the persons present *thought irrecoverable*. For near twenty minutes there were no symptoms of returning life, but, by an *unremitting perseverance* in the various means recommended by the HUMANE SOCIETY, I had the happiness to perceive a small tremulous motion of the artery at the wrist, and some faint appearances of respiration, and a gradual return of Animation.

Salop, Nov. 20, 1784.

T. TUDOR.

Cc 4

THREE

THREE PERSONS HAVE BEEN APPARENTLY
STRICKEN DEAD BY LIGHTNING
SINCE THE ESTABLISHMENT
OF THE
HUMANE SOCIETY,
AND
THEIR LIVES RESTORED.

<i>The first instance of success</i>	by JOHN MILWARD, Esq,
<i>The second restoration</i>	by MR. JACKSON.
<i>Third life restored</i>	by MR. HAYES.

THE FIRST CASE HAS BEEN FULLY RELATED
IN THE YEAR 1778.*

THE TWO FOLLOWING REMARKABLE CASES,
FROM WHICH WE MAY CLEARLY DEDUCE, THAT
THE VALUABLE ART OF RESUSCITATION MAY
BE EMPLOYED WITH THE SAME EFFICACY TO
DISARM THE CELESTIAL FIRE OF ITS DANGERS,
AS IT HAS BEEN TO DEPRIVE THE WATERY
ELEMENT OF ITS DESTRUCTIVE POWER, AND
CONSEQUENTLY EXPERIENCE PROVES (SINCE
THE ESTABLISHMENT OF OUR INSTITUTION)
THAT PERSONS STRICKEN BY LIGHTNING MAY
BE AS SUCCESSFULLY TREATED AS OTHER
CASES OF SUSPENDED ANIMATION. See p. 240.
W. H.

* See 196 to 200.

LIGHTNING.

C A S E CCCCLXXXIII.

I think it incumbent upon me to lay before the Society, the Case of a youth apparently struck dead by lightning.—Being under way abreast of *Harwich*, on *Tuesday* evening, the 27th of *July*, there came on a very heavy squall, accompanied with rain and lightning.—Providentially nobody happened to be at this instant a-mid-ships, except a lad, who, being sick from a first voyage, was lying under the long-boat's side over the main hatches. The boy was struck motionless, and, observing his clothes to be rent in pieces, we concluded he must be dead; but by the use of your plan he revived in about an hour.—From the continuance of the storm, the vapour arising from the hold, and the sight of the boy to all appearance dead at our feet, I confess that I fully expected inevitable destruction.—I trust, Sir, that, through your exertions, this Case will operate as an encouragement to similar exertions in others of a like nature,

THOMAS JACKSON.

Wheel of Fortune, bound for *Dantzic*.

CASE

CASE CCCCLXXXIV.

STRUCK APPARENTLY DEAD BY LIGHTNING.

THE ELECTRIC FIRE first fell upon the roof of a house, and was conducted to the extremity of the tiles, under which a man was passing, by a sheeting of lead.—He was to all appearance dead,—no signs of respiration or circulation.—It appeared to me necessary to take some blood in order to satisfy the numerous spectators.—His temples, &c. were well chafed with hartshorn, and stimulating clysters were repeatedly injected.—Volatiles were applied, and some attempted to be poured down his throat.—Feeble signs of respiration at length became perceptible, and he became convulsed, attended with efforts to vomit; upon which I ordered an emetic.—In about eight hours he recovered his senses, and in three days was perfectly restored.

This, with other cases of sudden death that I have been called to, induced me to attend *your valuable lectures*, though very inconvenient to me in my extensive practice and distant situation.—I am bound, however, in justice to declare, that my trouble has been amply compensated by the improvement and satisfaction I thereby received. *To you, Sir, the world is much indebted for your valuable researches in the art of restoring Suspended Animation.*

THOMAS HAYES.

Hampstead, Dec. 3, 1784.

CASE

CASE CCCCLXXXV...
SUSPENSION by the CORD.

T. U. from supposed affront, hanged himself.
 —I was sent for, and informed that fifteen minutes had elapsed since the act had been committed.

The body was deprived of sensation and pulsation. I desired the people, whom curiosity had there drawn in great numbers, to retreat: and ordered three men to rub the arms, &c. each with flannel. I then ordered two hard brushes and some brandy, and made use of one freely till it excoriated, and then poured some brandy on the excoriated parts. I employed the same means to the chest; and, after three quarters of an hour, a motion became evident in the lower extremities, and soon afterwards he attempted to raise himself upright; and when the friction had been continued about an hour, sense and motion were RESTORED.

I questioned him whether he was sensible of any effect produced at the instant he hung himself, but he could recollect nothing till he was restored to his senses.

✍ I beg leave to acknowledge that my ideas of restoring *the apparently dead* originated from hearing a PUBLIC LECTURE by Dr. HAWES, whose assiduity in the cause of animation cannot fail to insure him that happiness which is ever attendant upon a life spent in promoting the preservation of his fellow-creatures.

S. L. JAMES,

CASE

CASE CCCCLXXXVI.

DR. FOTHERGILL, of Bath, favoured the Register with the following interesting communication, which evinces that he is not only desirous of doing good himself, but wishes to inspire others with a similar disposition.—It is to men of such exalted judgement, extensive benevolence, and general sympathy, that philanthropic Institutions must principally look for future advancement.

TO DR. HAWES.

DEAR SIR,

BEING called to *Bristol Wells*, within these few days past, I made it my business to see Mr. Baynton, Surgeon, who assisted in the recovery of one of the boys who was apparently dead from drowning, an account of which appeared in the papers about the beginning of the last month.

Mr. Baynton (at the request of my namesake, Mr. John Fothergill, of *Bristol*) had already drawn up the inclosed account in order to its being forwarded to me at *Bath*.—As every fresh instance of recovery from apparent death gives you heart-felt pleasure, and becomes interesting to every person of humanity,—I take the earliest opportunity of communicating the present case from Mr. Baynton's obliging account.

I am, with respect to the *Treasurer* and Members of our Society, dear Sir,

Your sincere friend,

Bath, Dec. 13, 1784.

A. FOTHERGILL.

CASES

C A S E S.

Some LADS were bathing; one went out of his depth, which excited the humanity of another boy to attempt his preservation. Both finally disappeared. It was a considerable time before a person could be procured; who, when he arrived, seemed so insensible of their danger, that he was in no hurry to get them out, but deliberately stripped himself, and found both, and got them to an ale-house, where the multitude did every thing they could in vain. AFTER AN HOUR'S DELAY, or rather time spent in improper means, Mr. *Moss* and I were sent for.—We admitted all the fresh air we could, the room being contaminated by the respiration of the concourse assembled. After about an hour's continuance of the usual means, *John Mick* gave us great hopes by a tremulous motion of the heart; and, by perseverance, he was so far recovered as to be able to walk, and talk distinctly, though he did not return to reason until some hours after. His pulse was remarkably full, and his face quite distorted with spasmodic affections. A vesicatory was applied between the shoulders, and an antimonial mixture with Sp. C. C. to take, which much relieved him, and he was able in three days to go to school.

J. BAINTON.

THE

THE APPEARANCES OF DEATH,
in consequence of
A LARGE DOSE OF OPIUM,
communicated by
MR. WHATELEY, *Surgeon.*

ON READING THE FOLLOWING CURIOUS INSTANCE OF RESUSCITATION, I WAS INDUCED FROM A PRINCIPLE OF PURE PHILANTHROPY TO GIVE IT A PLACE IN THE REPORTS OF THE HUMANE SOCIETY, HOPING THAT, BY BEING THUS RECORDED, IT MIGHT LEAD TO A MORE GENERAL ATTENTION TO THE VARIOUS CAUSES OF SUSPENDED ANIMATION.

IT IS A FACT UNIVERSALLY KNOWN, THAT OPIUM IS FREQUENTLY APPLIED TO, BY PERSONS DISTRESSED IN MIND, FOR THE PURPOSE OF ANNIHILATING EXISTENCE; AND IT HAS TOO COMMONLY BEEN PRODUCTIVE OF DELETERIOUS EFFECTS.—FOR THESE REASONS IT WAS THOUGHT NECESSARY TO DIFFUSE, AS EXTENSIVELY AS POSSIBLE, THE MEANS OF COUNTERACTING THE BANEFUL EFFECTS OF THIS Soporific, ADOPTED BY MR. WHATELEY;—TO WHOM MUCH PRAISE IS DUE FOR THE METHODS HE PURSUED, AS THEY EVIDENTLY RESCUED A FELLOW-CREATURE FROM A PREMATURE DEATH.

W. H.

CASE.

C A S E.

A MAN, through distress of mind, took half an ounce of solid opium. I saw him in half an hour: he had then a large lump in his mouth, about two drachms in weight, ready to swallow, and said that he had already swallowed two pieces of the same size a few minutes before.—I gave him *nine grains of emetic tartar*, and afterwards warm water: as that dose shewed *no disposition* to operate, I gave him *six grains* more in a quarter of an hour, supplied him plentifully with chamomile tea, &c. and endeavoured to promote vomiting.

Half an hour had elapsed, in which time he grew more sensible, was sometimes in a kind of delirium, and unable to stand, at other times much disposed to sleep; his speech faltered, his countenance greatly changed, and he was in all respects much worse.—I then gave him *six grains of mer. emet. flav.* and supplied him with more liquid. After a short time he vomited, and, though it was not in proportion to what he had in his stomach, yet he was somewhat relieved. More water was then given him, which he took with much difficulty, owing to his great insensibility, and aversion to it. In the course of another hour I gave him *twelve grains more* of emetic tartar at twice, by which several vomitings were procured, which greatly relieved him. At the end of two
hours

hours and a half his complaints were abated, but he was still disposed to sleep if he sat undisturbed. I then left him to *Mr. Woodriffe's* care, and requested that he might be supplied with more water, and, if necessary, six grains of emetic tartar.

In about an hour he came to me in haste, and said that he was afraid the man was dead; for, after walking about, and being apparently more chearful, he left him alone in an arm-chair for two or three minutes, and at his return was much surpris'd to find him so much altered. I saw him shortly afterwards, when his face was pale, cold, and perfectly deadly; his lips of a blackish white; his eyes had lost all lustre; his eye-lids remained in any posture they were placed; and his respiration seemed totally gone. I procured a pair of common bellows, and distended his lungs, with the aid of Mr. Woodriffe, who held a handkerchief round his mouth and nostrils.—In this manner respiration was imitated, and continued for several minutes, without any apparent effect.—I then ceased for a short time, but did not expect to recover him. Being, however, unwilling to relinquish the case without making farther trial, I renewed the operation at the end of seven minutes: a kind of weak croaking was experienced at the time the air came out in expiration. At the next expiration it was rather stronger, and gradually increased till there were more evident signs of life,

token, to our great astonishment, the natural countenance returned, and with it HIS LIFE.

He was then soon able to answer rationally, and knew his wife, who saw him at the instant he recovered for the first time.—*Six grains more of emetic tartar* were immediately given him, which not having the desired effect, *it was repeated with one scruple of Ipecacuanha*, and a plentiful supply of water; he then vomited several times, and afterwards seemed much better, though still remarkably sleepy, and, unless attended to, would in a moment be gone; and, so great was his propensity to become insensible, that he would sleep with the glass in his hand, or finger in his throat, unless constantly roused, or the nostrils stimulated with volatile alkali.

After some time I sent him under the care of his wife to his own house, and ordered two others to sit up with him, to supply him plentifully with water, and keep him awake, informing them of the danger of once suffering him to sleep.—An alterative Bolus, with ten grains of calomel, and a dose of salts, were also given him.—The attendants punctually followed the directions, and supplied him, in the course of the night, with six gallons of liquor, which he evacuated by vomiting.—At seven in the morning he was so well recovered as to be able to walk in the fields, and required no farther assistance.

INGENIOUS AND IMPORTANT
REFLECTIONS

BY THE

SUCCESSFUL PRACTITIONER.

1.—WE have here a recital of the effects of a large dose of opium upon the system. The quantity I have much reason to believe is not exaggerated, as the patient is well acquainted with the weight of this and other drugs.

2.—PERHAPS it may appear to some that the doses of the emetics were too great in so short a time; but I was the more urgent in giving them, from a conviction that the opium must destroy, if not evacuated; and I choose rather to repeat the emetic tartar than the less soluble emetics, as that would dissolve in the contents of the stomach, and be more certainly evacuated: whereas the others, in too great quantity, might do considerable injury to that organ by their stimulus, after the effects of the opium were over.

3.—ALTHOUGH the former was given so freely, it was very difficult to excite the stomach to discharge its contents; even this would scarcely have acted, had it not been so much distended with liquor as to add to the necessity of an evacuation merely to unload, as I observed that
he

he never vomited till he had taken repeatedly considerable quantity of fluid, and then once only till supplied afresh.

4.—So POWERFULLY does opium act as a sedative on the nerves, in preventing the contraction of muscular fibres!—The relief that was obtained at each evacuation was owing to the partial removal of the cause; for, as no solid opium could be observed in the evacuated liquor, that part only was discharged which was dissolved, as was evident by the colour and swell, while the more solid part remained behind, still continuing its action upon the stomach, and still requiring fresh evacuations to prevent its fatal effects.

5.—As the circulation had not quite ceased, it might be imagined that there would have been no difficulty in restoring him.—The fact, however, was otherwise; and it is most probable, that, if the distension of the lungs had not been kept up, that the torpor and activity with which he was seized would have increased so as to have produced a total suspension of the vital powers: for, the sudden distension and motion of a part so vascular, and so important to the system, which contains the whole blood of one circulation, must be, of all others, the most powerful remedy for supporting as well as restoring it when once lost*.

Old Jury.

THOMAS WHATELEY.

* This remarkable case was published in the sixth volume of Medical Inquiries and Observations.

THE MEDICAL ASSISTANTS, &c. in addition to those restorations which have been fully related, employed the Refuscitative process with the same happy success in FORTY-NINE instances of apparent dissolution.—Such judicious exertions and professional skill in the noblest cause, the cause of humanity, must convey the most exalted pleasure to every philanthropic mind.

THE SUM TOTAL OF PERSONS SAVED AND RESCUED FROM THE WATERY GRAVE amounted, in the year 1784, to forty-seven.—So great a number of our fellow-creatures saved from inevitable destruction, in consequence of the wise and judicious plans adopted by the Society, must be truly pleasing to men of sensibility.

It is our duty, however painful, to enumerate the unsuccessful cases which amounted this year to *thirty-five*;—but it is a source of consolation to learn, that in all these instances the want of success proceeded from inevitable circumstances—viz.

- 1.—THE LONG SUBMERSION.
 - 2.—DEBILITATED CONSTITUTION.
 - 3.—IRREPARABLE INJURY DONE TO THE
VITAL ORGANS.
-

IN THE CATALOGUE of the present year is fully related THE RETURN OF LIFE to four persons, who had, in a dreadful state of despondency, HANGED THEMSELVES; their restorations were happily brought about by Dr. SCHOTTE, Mr. CARTER, Mr. JAMES, and Mr. TUDOR.

By the skill and humanity of the Faculty,—LIFE has been regained, peace of mind restored, and the hazard of eternal ruin avoided. These cases shew also the necessity of perseverance; for, had not the Medical Assistants continued their exertions even after almost every hope of recovery had vanished,—wretched and unhappy suicides been lost,—perhaps for ever!

THE RETURN OF LIFE to a boy and a man who were apparently struck dead by lightning, the former restored by Mr. JACKSON, N. S.—and the latter by Mr. HAYES, one of the *Medical Assistants* of this Institution, at Hampstead.

THE HUMANE SOCIETY AT THE LATTER END OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY BY PROMOTING AND ENCOURAGING THE ART OF RESUSCITATION HAS SUCCESSFULLY ENCOUNTERED,

THE PERILS OF THE WATERS,
SUSPENSION,
PESTILENTIAL AIR,
AND THE
ELEMENTARY FIRE.

LIVERPOOL.

THE ADVANTAGES derived from the plan for recovering drowned persons in this town, which has been conducted *nine years* by the PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS of the INFIRMARY, induced the CORPORATION to establish a RECEIVING-HOUSE, under their inspection, who this year have appointed *Mr. W. Wilson, Surgeon*, with an annual salary, to attend such drowned or suffocated persons as may be conveyed to their house of reception.

THE MAYOR AND CORPORATION HAVE DONE THEMSELVES IMMORTAL HONOUR BY THEIR PHILANTHROPIC EXERTIONS TO PRESERVE THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE, AND MAY BE CONSIDERED AS THE GUARDIANS OF LIFE.—THEIR APPOINTED RECEIVING-HOUSE, AND THE ATTENDANCE OF A SKILFUL SURGEON, ARE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE UTMOST IMPORTANCE,—AS BY IMMEDIATE AND JUDICIOUS AID, GREAT NUMBERS WILL BE RESCUED FROM PREMATURE DISSOLUTION.—THE EDITOR MOST SINCERELY WISHES THAT THE FACULTY IN EVERY PART OF THE KINGDOM WOULD BE EQUALLY ACTIVE AND ZEALOUS IN PRESERVING LIFE WITH THE PHYSICIANS, &c. OF LIVERPOOL.—IT AFFORDS HIM PLEASURE THAT IN THIS REPORT HE CAN ADD COMMUNICATIONS IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE HUMANE EXERTIONS AND SUCCESS, OF THE FACULTY OF WHITEHAVEN, NORWICH, AND BRISTOL.

W. H.

WHITE-

WHITEHAVEN DISPENSARY
AND
HUMANE SOCIETY.

The EDITOR, is ever happy to announce to the public that the glorious cause, for the extension of which the Humane Society was established, is advancing in public favour and increasing success:—HIS READERS are informed of the proceedings of a similar Association, at WHITEHAVEN, which owes its establishment to the skill and humanity of Dr. JOSHUA DIXON and Mr. HAMILTON.

AN EXTRACT
FROM THE REPORT OF THE
WHITEHAVEN DISPENSARY.

“ Regardful of our maritime situation, and the
“ dangers to which we are inevitably exposed,
“ it was deemed eligible to form a connection
“ with the *Royal Humane Society*, and very generally
“ to distribute its *judicious instructions*, procuring
“ at the same time *a complete apparatus*, drags, &c.
“ for the recovery of persons apparently drowned.
“ The modes of treatment best adapted to
“ restore such deplorable objects will be now
“ universally known, and the intelligent of
“ the profession; and the public are earnestly
“ requested to occasionally put them in immediate
“ and vigorous execution.”

COMMUNICATIONS

BY

Dr. JOSHUA DIXON.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. SUSPENSION. M. G. a SUICIDE, | <i>restored by Mr. WILLIAMS.</i> |
| 2. DROWNING. H. BURDEN, | <i>restored by Mr. HAMILTON.</i> |
| 3. A BOY DROWNED, | <i>restored by Mr. JAMES.</i> |
| 4. SUFFOCATION. R. SNAGGS, | <i>restored by J. DIXON.</i> |
| 5. RICHARD BOWEN, | <i>restored by an APOTHECARY.</i> |

BRISTOL HUMANE SOCIETY.

MR. W. D Y E R.

TO

DR. HAWES.

THE EDITOR *has received this year the most pleasing accounts from Mr. W. DYER, of Bristol, who informs him that thirty-one accidents have occurred; out of which number, FOURTEEN PERSONS have been resuscitated.—This gentleman most benevolently observes farther:—*“ THESE EXERTIONS prove
“ clearly, that we have the humane object in
“ view of restoring persons apparently dead by
“ drowning, &c. which you have so signally
“ patronized in LONDON, and kindly assisted in
“ promoting at BRISTOL; and therefore are most
“ justly entitled to our correspondence on such
“ an interesting subject.”

ON PREMATURE DEATH,
OCCASIONED BY THE ABUSE OF
VINOUS OR SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS;
WITH SOME PRECAUTIONS
CONCERNING THE TREATMENT OF PERSONS
UNDER THE DANGEROUS STATE OF
INEBRIATION.

BY A. FOTHERGILL, OF BATH.

AMONG THE VARIETY OF CAUSES, which tend to abbreviate human life, and to contract the short span of sublunary existence, the constant abuse of strong liquors is, perhaps, of all others the most predominant in this kingdom.—Some able writers have gone so far, indeed, as to doubt whether the mortality occasioned by this evil does not surpass that which is annually produced by all other diseases to which human nature is liable. Nor will this mode of calculation appear to be greatly exaggerated, when we consider the fascinating powers of enebriating liquors on the human frame, when the *poisonous custom* is thus introduced at an early period of life, nurtured by habit, and confirmed by example. The over-night's debauch leads to a succeeding one on the morrow, and the languor and *ennui* produced by this plead strongly for

for repeating it the day following; and the same reasons prove equally cogent for protracting it through the remaining part of the week.

IT IS NO SECRET that the revenue arising from encouraging the Distilleries is very great.—Hence the great increase of public-houses, retail shops, and the demand for spirituous liquors.—Unfortunately, too, the exigences of state have increased in a still higher degree, and the advance of the revenue is necessarily become a capital object to every minister of state; but how far it is consistent with sound policy to increase the revenue at the expence of the *health*, the *morals*, *nay the lives, of the people*, and particularly the lower class, must be left to the superior wisdom of the Legislature.

TO EXPATiate ON the many and various fatal diseases, and variety of wretchedness, produced by this great national evil, would require whole volumes.—I shall therefore content myself at present, with offering a few short reflections on the most probable means of diminishing, if possible, the many sad and fatal incidents resulting from sudden intoxication.

FERMENTED SPIRITS, or spirituous liquors, alike produce intoxication on the system in proportion to the alcohol, or pure, ardent spirit, which they contain.—Pure spirit is direct poison to most animals, and also to man, till habit has reconciled its deleterious effects to the human
consti-

constitution.—When drunk *suddenly* or in *an over dose*, strong liquors sometimes occasion *immediate suffocation*, and *death*,—of which we have many deplorable and fatal instances in consequence of absurd wagers, and other unwarrantable inducements among the lower class of people.—Whenever these liquors are drunk to excess, though in a more slow and leisurely way, the certain consequence is *intoxication*, or what is vulgarly termed, *a fit of drunkenness*, but which, in reality, is a *temporary apoplexy*, as evidently appears from the total abolition both of the external and internal senses; and which (if habit did not render it so familiar) would be justly considered as a most dangerous and critical situation; for, the symptoms are very similar to those which result from a concussion of the brain, or an inundation of blood or serum into its cavities, in consequence of one or other ruptured blood-vessels, or violent injury inflicted on the brain or nerves.

ACCIDENTS OF THIS NATURE occasion an alarm, and medical assistance is applied to without delay, and often with the desired success.—But, when dangerous symptoms proceed from intoxication, the ignorant spectators deride all medical assistance; and, as the man is only dead drunk, they leave him to sleep it out, and so without farther ceremony abandon the poor wretch to his fate.

APPARENT DEATH FROM INEBRIATION.

Where a large quantity of strong liquor or spirit, is swallowed very hastily, suffocation ensues, in consequence of a sudden spasm induced on the orifice of the windpipe, by which respiration is suppressed, and the action of the part and other vital organs are consequently suspended.—This state seems exactly similar to what takes place in the article of drowning, except that the danger is increased by the application of a far more potent and deleterious stimulus than that of water.

In this distressful dilemma, internal medicines can have no place, nor be safely attempted, till respiration be restored.—The first step, therefore, is to renew respiration, by exposing the patient to a draught of fresh air, and by repeatedly inflating the lungs with pure air; immersing his legs in warm water, and rubbing the body briskly with *eau de luce*, or *caustic volatile spirits*.—If respiration can be thus restored, and deglutition again performed, an active emetic consisting of 15 grains of white vitriol may be then given, followed by copious draughts of warm water, till the noxious spirit is completely discharged from the stomach.—Previous to the emetic, however, the discreet practitioner will determine, from the symptoms of plenitude, whether it may not be necessary to first diminish the quantity of blood in the vessels of the brain, by the application of leeches to the temples, or cupping, with scarification, &c.

REFLECTIONS.

In other cases of deep intoxication, though unattended by suffocation, we generally see the eyes fiery and inflamed, respiration laborious, the extremities cold and torpid, accompanied with profound lethargy, muttering, delirium, &c. bordering on the apoplectic state. Nor is it unusual to meet with people in this helpless forlorn situation *lying across the roads* exposed to immediate dangers from horses and carriages, or weltering in a deep ditch with their head downwards, with their shirt-collars tight, and their faces groveling in the mud; while *inconsiderate passengers* pass by unconcerned, and without offering the slightest assistance.—It is altogether needless at this time to enlarge on the melancholy events which too often ensue from such supine and unfeeling conduct.—It were greatly to be wished that such unthinking persons could be once convinced, that the poor drunkard, however disguised at present, and how much soever his own enemy, yet does not cease on that account to be their fellow-creature;—and that, as such, he is undoubtedly intitled to their attentive compassion, and that their *unpardonable negligence* is a breach of charity, as well as *humanity*, and renders them accessory to whatever evils may befall him at that juncture.

DIRECTIONS IN CASES OF DEEP
INTOXICATION.

In this dreadful and much-to-be-lamented state, the shirt-collar ought to be immediately opened, and such an unfortunate person is to be conveyed to the nearest hospitable habitation that will receive him.—After being stript and put into a warm bed, with the head considerably elevated by an additional pillow, the room should be kept cool and airy.—Repeated draughts of warm water should be frequently administered, till the stomach is disburthened of the liquor.—This being accomplished, if his senses begin to return, and respiration becomes tolerably performed, he will soon fall into a profound sleep, and perspire freely towards morning, when all danger will be past.—But if, instead of this, the respiration should become affected, and grow *more laborious*, attended with convulsive twitchings, apoplectic symptoms, or phrenetic delirium, no time should be lost in taking away a considerable quantity of blood from the temporal artery or jugular vein.—After this, an emetic, followed by a brisk purgative, may also be highly necessary.—These succeeded by cooling acidulated liquors, such as lemonade, runnet whey, and other diluents freely administered, will seldom fail of producing the desired effect.

CON-

CONCLUSION.

MEDICAL ADVICE, or even necessary assistance, being so seldom had recourse to on these desperate and melancholy occasions,—it were greatly to be wished that the COMMON PEOPLE could be roused to a proper sense of the dangerous consequence they incur by addicting themselves to the *pernicious habit of inebriation*,—a SPECIES OF SUICIDE, which seems to be rapidly increasing, against which, the LEGISLATURE, as yet, have provided no adequate means of prevention!—but which it is to be hoped that august body will, at a future period, take into their serious consideration.

In the interim, were the above precautions to be more generally attended to by the public, it is presumed, that at least SOME LIVES might be preserved to the Community, which are now lost through ignorance or inattention;—and that, by early judicious management, some of those fatal disasters, which succeed a sudden and wanton abuse of strong liquors, might be in a great degree remedied.—MANY OF THE FEVERS, APOPLEXIES, and PALSIES, the consequence of such debauches and their improper treatment, might thus be generally prevented.

Should these few cursory observations tend in the smallest degree to lessen the evil, or obviate the consequences of the rash use of spirits,—the writer will think himself, on the present occasion, amply recompensed.

A. F.

NORWICH

NORWICH HUMANE SOCIETY.

THE subsequent account of the State of the HUMANE SOCIETY, established at Norwich, evinces how successful the ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY has been in promoting an attention and regard to the restoration of the apparently-dead in various parts of the kingdom.—The MAYOR and CORPORATION are the particular patrons of this Institution;—they subscribed liberally to the support of it, and purchased apparatuses, drags, &c. similar to those used in the metropolis, for the laudable and important purposes of preserving and restoring animation.

W. H.

THE STATE of the HUMANE SOCIETY at
NORWICH,
From the 21st of May, 1783, to the 24th of May,
1784.

THE GENERAL DESIGNS of this charity are to make known the proper methods to be used for the recovery of persons apparently drowned, or suffocated by any other means, and to encourage all people to be active in their endeavours to save and restore life, by offering rewards proportioned to the hazard, trouble, or loss of time.

THE

THE DIRECTORS of this charity have therefore resolved, that *premiums* shall be given in cases where the person recovered was apparently drowned or suffocated, or in real and imminent danger of it; and when those who shall have given their assistance were exposed to actual hazard, expense, or material loss of time; and also that the person saved or recovered should appear before the Treasurer with the claimants, the better to explain the circumstances of the case, and to receive directions for returning public thanks to GOD ALMIGHTY, according to the rules of the Society.

SEVEN LIVES PRESERVED.

It appears, that premiums have been given for *seven children* who fell into the river, and were in the most imminent danger of being drowned.

LIFE RESTORED.

For taking *James Royal*, a lad about eight years of age, out of the river from under the weeds, apparently dead, and recovering him by the methods recommended by this Society.

T. HARRIS, *Esq.* granted C. G. THEATRE.

The BELLE'S STRATAGEM, and ROSINA,
were performed:

And the following elegant and pathetic Prologue
was written for the occasion by

M. P. ANDREWS, *Esq.*

IN every state, through every distant land,
Where monarchs govern, or where chiefs command;
Where genial suns with mutual ardour glow,
Or mountains labour with perpetual snow;
Where polish'd subjects spread a social joy,
Or the rude native hugs his lone employ;
Still doth benevolence its warmth impart,
And hold some portion of the human heart.

But chiefly here,—in *Britain's* favour'd isle,—
This God-like attribute is known to smile:
In every town, compassion's noblest proof,
Pain, want, and misery, find a sheltering roof:
In every street, by bounty or bequests,
Rise the rich records of your feeling breasts.

TO NIGHT WE COME—in anxious hope to share
A glad proportion of your fostering care;
Nor deem us faulty, if we strive to raise,
On pity's tear-swoln stream, our claim to praise;
Ours is the task, the greatest task, to save
Friend, lover, parent, from a wat'ry grave;
To snatch from death the victim of despair,
And give the means of penitence and pray'r.

See, THE FOND VIRGIN, now no longer coy,
 Blushing in all the charms of bridal joy;
 Fly to the neighb'ring church her faith to prove,
 And sadly wonder at her ling'ring love;
 Her ling'ring love!—ah! who shall stem the tear?
 She views him breathless on the mournful bier:
 Our timely aids restore, when hope was flown,
 Renew their transports, and promote our own.

THE BLOOMING YOUTH, in life's untainted
 morn,
 Whom filial love, and innocence, adorn;
 Whose widow'd mother, dead to worldly joy,
 Sees life a void—but for her darling boy;
 Rears him with rapture, and delights to trace
 His father's image in his infant face,
 His father's virtues rip'ning in his heart;
 Doom'd in one luckless hour from all to part.—

SAY, who would wish on woes like these to
 dwell?

No pen can trace them, and no tongue can tell.
 But, should our efforts chase these woes away,
 And cheer the parent with a happier day,
 To paint her gratitude, all words are weak,
 No pen can trace it, and no tongue can speak:
 Let our endeavours then your plaudits seal,
 And our desert be stamp'd—by what you feel.

INTRODUCTION
TO
DR. HUNTER'S
OBSERVATIONS,
BY THE
EDITOR.

SUPPOSED MURDER.

BEFORE WE CONCLUDE THIS VOLUME, WE SHALL ADVERT TO AN INTERESTING SUBJECT, which we cannot consider as foreign from the motives or objects of this Institution, whose transactions are here accurately recorded.—It is an important object, of infinite magnitude to the MORALS and HUMANITY which are characteristic of the *Laws of England*.—It is a subject, which interests the finest feelings of philanthropy, and likewise involves the soundest dictates of policy.—IT IS THE CASE OF WOMEN ARRAIGNED FOR THE SUPPOSED MURDER OF THEIR CHILDREN.

We shall therefore, on this occasion, beg leave to solicit the earnest attention of our readers, and of all who are invested with the dispensation of CRIMINAL JUSTICE, to a few important facts, which if duly weighed and considered may prevent their decisions from being sullied by the foul charge of murder; for, such is the imputation the voice of reason

reason and reflection must attach to every decision, which goes to the deprivation of life, that is pronounced under the influence of an uninformed judgement, or misled by a vicious accordance with the clamours of a misconceived humanity.

Never was there a subject of CRIMINAL JUSTICE, in which *more alarming and fatal errors* have been committed: as the crime itself, when it has been really and *bona fide* perpetrated is the most heinous and atrocious of all crimes;—so ought most extreme caution and the profoundest deliberation to be exercised before we decide:—nor is the *greatest legal knowledge* altogether competent to this important task:—profound anatomical skill and sound judgement, with respect to the LAWS OF LIFE OR PHYSIOLOGY, must intervene to guide and assist the decision:—yet this most important branch of *medical jurisprudence* lay wholly neglected or little cultivated, till a most able anatomist and eminent accoucheur, Dr. W. HUNTER, brought it forward.—It is difficult to determine, whether the virtues of his head or of his heart shine most conspicuous on this occasion.—Suffice it to observe, that *his arguments* must impress every man with a deep conviction of their truth and importance.

Every woman, who becomes a mother, deserves the peculiar regard of Society; and, as every woman becoming a mother may be liable to fall under an accusation of this most dreadful kind, and may be

sacrificed an unoffending victim,—we cannot, if we value the lives of the most innocent, most useful, and most helpless, members of Society, bestow too serious an attention and regard on the enlightened discussion and humane suggestions contained in the following abstract.

THE SENTIMENTS of this worthy and able man may prove the means of *preventing the sacrifice of many an innocent life*.—WE conceive, that the insertion of them in this place cannot be, in the smallest degree, considered as deviating from our plan; more especially as they made a part of the REPORTS OF THE SOCIETY for 1784, to the conclusion of which year *this volume* of the Transactions extends.

The EDITOR for these reasons is induced to think, that the magnitude of the subject in itself, as involving the protection of female innocence, and the just dispensation of a branch of law, intimately connected with medicine,—besides its natural coincidence with the main subject of the work, well warrants him in again introducing it, and pressing it upon the most earnest consideration of the beneficent and philanthropic character, who can truly say;

“HOMO SUM, NIHIL HUMANI

“ALIENUM A ME PUTO.”

TER.

Dr.

Dr. HAWES, on perusing the following remarks, was so struck with their propriety, and convinced of the necessity of their being generally known for the protection of suspected and calumniated female innocence, that he could not neglect this opportunity of laying them before the public.

Dr. HUNTER

ON THE UNCERTAINTY OF THE SIGNS OF

M U R D E R,

IN THE CASE OF

BASTARD CHILDREN.

IN THOSE UNHAPPY CASES OF THE DEATH OF BASTARD CHILDREN, as in every action indeed that is either criminal or suspicious, reason and justice demand an enquiry into all the various circumstances;—and particularly to find out from what views and motives the act proceeded.—For, as nothing can be so criminal but that circumstances might be added by the imagination to make it worse; so nothing can be conceived so wicked and offensive, to the philanthropic feelings of a good mind, as not to be somewhat softened or extenuated by circumstances and motives.—In making up a just estimate of any human action, much will depend on *the state of the agent's mind at the time*; and therefore the laws of all countries

make ample allowance for insanity.—The insane are therefore not held to be responsible for their actions.

In the pregnant state, women are often overtaken sooner than they expected; their schemes are frustrated; their distress of body and mind deprives them of all judgement and rational conduct; they are delivered by themselves, wherever they happened to retire in their fright and confusion; sometimes dying in the agonies of childbirth, and sometimes in such a state being quite exhausted, they faint away, and become insensible of what is passing; and, when they recover a little strength, find that the child, whether still-born or not, is completely lifeless.

In such a case, is it to be expected, when it could answer no purpose, that a woman should divulge the secret? Will not the best dispositions of mind urge her strongly to preserve her character?—She will therefore, *with no bad motives*, hide every appearance of what has happened as well as she can;—though, if the discovery be made, that conduct will be set down as a proof of her guilt.

In most of these cases we are too apt to take up *a hasty and early prejudice*; and, when we evidently see an intention of *concealing or secreting the birth*, conclude that there was an intention of destroying the child; and we account for every circumstance upon that supposition, saying,—why else did she do so and so?—Such questions would be fair, and
draw

draw forth serious conclusions, were the woman supposed at the time to be under the direction of a calm and unembarrassed mind; but, the moment we reflect that her mind was violently agitated with a conflict of passions and terror, an irrational conduct may appear very natural.

I.—TO FORM A SOLID JUDGEMENT ABOUT THE BIRTH OF A NEW-BORN CHILD, from the examination of its body, a professional man should have seen many new-born children, *both still-born*, and such as *had outlived their birth a short time*: and he should likewise have dissected or attended the dissections of a great number of bodies in the different stages of advancing putrefaction.—I have too often seen various common and natural appearances, both internal and external, mistaken for marks of a violent death.—I remember a child which was found in a compressed state and globular form, and resembling *hardened dough*, had retained all the concave impressions which had been made where any part of the skin and flesh had been pressed inwards.—THE JURY HAD GOT AN ABSURD AND ERRONEOUS OPINION, viz.—that this moulding of the flesh could not possibly have happened, except the infant had been put into that compressed state while it was alive.—My professional employments enabled me to remove all their doubts about the fact;—I offered to make the experiment before them, if they pleased; the
child

child should be laid in warm water, till its flesh should become soft and pliable, as in an infant body just dead; then it should be compressed, and remain so till cold, and they should see the same appearances produced.—They were satisfied without making the trial.

2.—There are many other important circumstances to be learned by an extensive experience in ANATOMY and MIDWIFERY, which, for fear of making this paper prolix, and thence less useful, I shall pass over, and come to the material question, *viz.* in suspicious cases, how far may we conclude that the child was born alive, and probably murdered by its mother if the LUNGS swim in water?

WE may be assured that they contain air;
then we are to find out,
if that air be generated by putrefaction.

To determine this question, we are to examine *the other internal parts*, to see if they be emphysematous, or contain air; and we must examine the appearance of the *air-bubbles* in the lungs with particular attention. If the air which is in them be that of respiration, the air-bubbles will hardly be visible to the naked eye; but, if the air-bubbles be large, or if they run in lines along the fissures between the component *lobuli* of the lungs, the air is certainly emphysematous, and not air which had been taken in by breathing.

If

If the air in the lungs be found to be contained in the natural air-vessels, and to have the usual appearance of air received in them by breathing, let us next find out if that air was not perhaps blown into the lungs after the death of the infant. — *It is so generally known that a child, born apparently dead, may be brought to life by inflating its lungs, that the mother herself, or some other person, might have tried the experiment.* Even it might have been done with a most wicked and diabolical intention of bringing about the condemnation of the mother.

3.—But the most dangerous, most alarming, and the most common, error, into which we are too generally apt to fall into, is this, *viz.*—supposing the experiment to have been fairly made, and that we have guarded against every deception above-mentioned,—we may rashly conclude that the child was born alive, and therefore it must probably have been murdered; especially in those cases where the almost frantic mother had taken pains, *by secreting the child, to conceal the birth.*—As this last circumstance has generally great weight with a jury,—I shall only observe, that, in fair equity, it cannot amount to more *than a ground of suspicion*, otherwise doubtful, between an acquittal or an ignominious death.*

4.—HERE

* “Dr. Rowley observes:—“The lungs of new-born infants
“swimming in water, where wilful murder has not been
“per-

4.—HERE LET US SUPPOSE A CASE, in support of our opinions, which every body will allow to be very possible to happen, and will probably occur in future.—An unmarried woman, becoming pregnant, is striving all in her power to conceal her shame, and laying the best scheme that she can devise for saving her own life and that of her child, and at the same time concealing the secret from all;—but her intended cautious plan is at once disconcerted, by her being, in a moment, unexpectedly and suddenly taken ill alone, and soon delivered of a dead child.—IF THE LAW PUNISHES SUCH AN UNFORTUNATE WOMAN WITH DEATH FOR NOT PUBLISHING HER SHAME, DOES IT NOT REQUIRE FROM HUMAN NATURE MORE THAN WEAK HUMAN NATURE CAN BEAR?—IN A CASE SO PECULIARLY CIRCUMSTANCED, SURELY THE ONLY CRIME IS THE HAVING BEEN PREGNANT, WHICH THE LAW DOES NOT MEAN TO PUNISH WITH DEATH;—AND THE ATTEMPT TO CONCEAL IT BY REASONABLE AND FAIR MEANS SHOULD NOT BE PUNISHABLE WITH DEATH,—AS THAT ATTEMPT SEEMS TO ARISE FROM A PRINCIPLE OF VIRTUOUS SHAME.

“perpetrated, or executed, is often owing to putrefaction, and
 “is no decided proof of infants having been respired; a want
 “of this knowledge among medical practitioners, and *in courts*
 “*of judicature*, has been often shocking to humanity and
 “science! Led innocent victims to lose their lives publicly
 “at an ignominious place of execution.”

5.—Having shewn that the *secreting of the child* amounts at most to suspicion only, let us return to the most important question of all, *viz.* if, in the case of a concealed birth, it be clearly made out that the child had breathed, may we infer that it was murdered?—By no means should such a conclusion be drawn, as it is a circumstance, like the last, which amounts only to suspicion.

These facts deserve a serious consideration from the public: and, as I am under a conviction of mind, that, when generally known, they may be the means of saving some unhappy and innocent women, I regard the publication of them as an indispensable duty.

WILLIAM HUNTER.

HAVING GIVEN the sentiments of this late celebrated accoucheur,—we have done all we could to stem the popular current of misconception. The writer's anatomical knowledge likewise entitles his opinions to an attention proportionate to the magnitude of the object investigated.

WE SHALL therefore take leave of this serious subject, first congratulating our readers, that, of the many mothers suspected of this crime, *very few are to be regarded as criminal*;—Dr. HUNTER having clearly proved, that, in the case of *bastard children*, the signs of murder are *not* to be relied upon, being highly dubious and fallacious.

W. H.

HUMANE

HUMANE SOCIETIES.

LIVERPOOL.

THE MAYOR AND CORPORATION
OF LIVERPOOL
ESTABLISHED A RECEIVING HOUSE,
AND APPOINTED MR. WILSON SURGEON.

NORWICH.

THE MAYOR AND CORPORATION ARE THE
PATRONS OF THE HUMANE SOCIETY,
FORMED SIMILAR TO THOSE USED IN LONDON,
FOR THE PURPOSE OF PRESERVING AND
RESTORING ANIMATION.

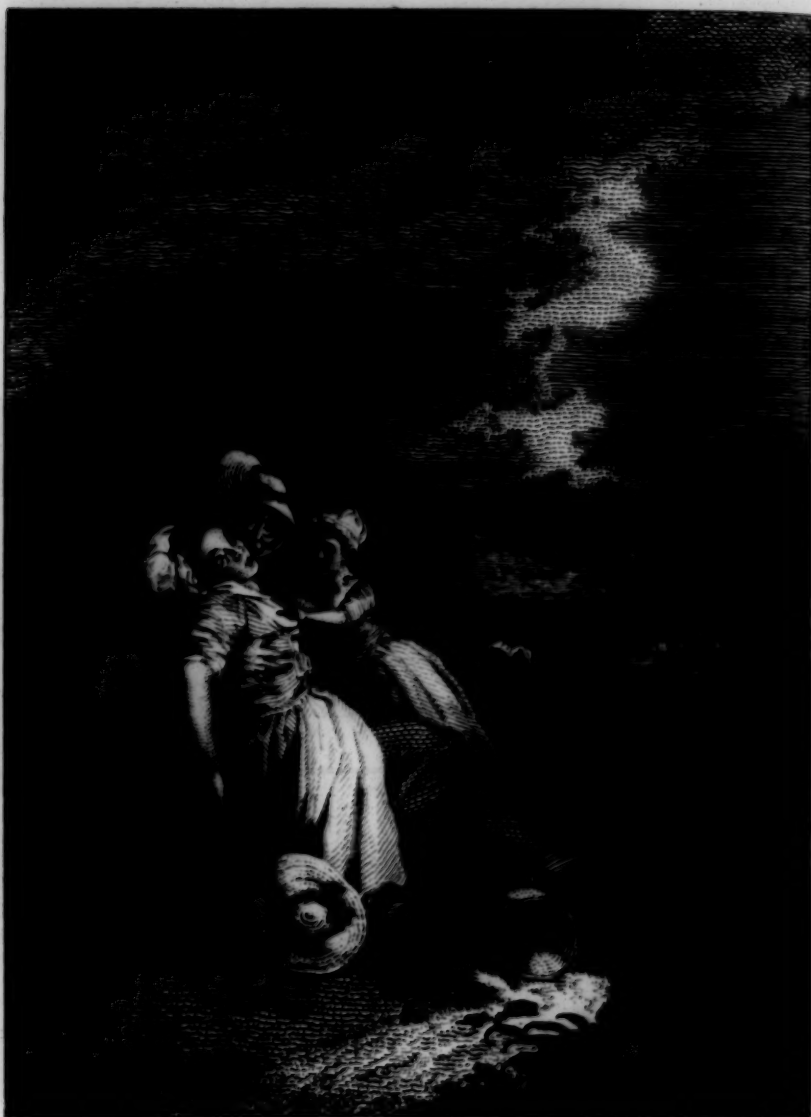
WHITEHAVEN.

WE HAVE FORMED A CONNECTION WITH
THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY, AND DISTRIBUTE
THEIR JUDICIOUS INSTRUCTIONS, — AND
HAVE OBTAINED A COMPLETE APPARATUS FOR
THE RESTORATION OF PERSONS APPARENTLY
DROWNED, &c.

BRISTOL.

MR. DYER OBSERVES:
OUR SUCCESSFUL EXERTIONS HAVE PROVED
THAT WE PURSUE THE PLAN OF THE
HUMANE SOCIETY,
WHICH HAS BEEN PATRONISED IN LONDON.

THE



E. Penny del.

J. Cornier sc!

Apparent Dissolution?
Engraved from the Original, by Permission
of the Proprietor.

THE MASTERLY DESIGN OF THESE ENGRAVINGS WAS EXECUTED BY AN INGENIOUS MORAL PAINTER, MR. PENNY, from an interesting idea suggested by a learned and eloquent divine, the late Dr. FRANKLIN,—who in an ANNIVERSARY SERMON, preached for the Humane Society, 1779, gave the *following animated sketch* of the transports, that can be conveyed to the human breast by the sight of ANIMATION,—*apparently departed*,—RETURNING TO THE HUMAN SYSTEM.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

AN ADDRESS
to the

CONGREGATION ASSEMBLED.

APPARENT DISSOLUTION.

1.—“ Suppose yourselves, my Christian friends, in
“ an evening walk of rural retirement, on the borders
“ of a delightful stream; imagine your serious
“ contemplations interrupted by an affecting, strange,
“ and uncommon, appearance.”—“ At a little distance
“ behold a busy bustling crowd of industrious labourers
“ encircling the body of their hapless companion,
“ whom they have just taken out of the neighbouring
“ river, and dragged to the shore without life or
“ motion, his eyes closed and sunk, his face pale
“ and livid, his limbs torpid and motionless;—without
“ the least signs of life they convey him in hopeless
“ dependency to his own home:—”

RE-

RETURNING ANIMATION.

2.—“ A MEDICAL ASSISTANT *flies, like the*
 “ GOOD SAMARITAN, *and applies those means of*
 “ Resuscitation which success dictates as the most judicious

“ to animate the lifeless mass.”—“ Death seems to smile
 “ at the ineffectual labour and skill; till, at length subdued
 “ by perseverance,—HE GIVES UP THE CONTEST.—
 “ A ray of hope breaks in upon the gloom, and lights
 “ up every countenance.”—“ Behold again
 “ HE MOVES,—HE BREATHES,—HE LIVES!”
 “ THE RETURN OF LIFE is not within the power
 “ of the preacher to describe;—IMAGINATION alone
 “ can suggest to you the delightful scene of

“ WONDER and ASTONISHMENT,

“ or of

“ MUTUAL JOY,

“ TRANSPORT, and FELICITY.”

THE HUMANE SOCIETY have restored to the public MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of those who would have been interred as inanimate corse!

1.—AMONG THESE, MANY were the heads of families, who would have become a parochial charge, had not their lives been thus preserved!

2. — MANY WERE HEEDLESS INFANTS, wandering from their parents, who, but for this Institution,—would never have returned!

3.—OTHERS WERE SUICIDES, *rushing into* eternity in a state of mind the most unfit to appear before the tribunal of their Judge! W. H.

IN-



E. Pinney del.

P. Audinet sc.

Returning Animation?
Engraved from the Original, by Permission
of the Proprietor.

INTRODUCTION

TO THE

APPENDIX.

THE NATURE OF THIS WORK, being a kind of public Record, or Transactions, of the proceedings of an Institution for the promotion and propagation of an important and new branch of medicine,—the discerning reader will readily perceive, that the admission of a variety of matter connected with, and illustrative of, the subject must necessarily be precluded.

IT BEING, HOWEVER, THE EDITOR'S WISH to render the work really useful, as forming A VALUABLE REPOSITORY of all that can facilitate the improvement of the resuscitative art:—He conceived that an *Appendix* might introduce such miscellaneous matter as, although not capable of incorporation with the body of the work, appeared to his humble judgement to merit the notice of the Medical Inquirer—to interest the feelings of the philanthropic,—or to claim the attention of the philosophic mind.

ADDENDA, therefore, consisting of such detached and useful information as might more clearly elucidate the progress this doctrine has made since the Institution of the Humane Society, and the accessions, corrections, and improvements, it has received in the *Theory* and *Praxis*,—the EDITOR most humbly presumed would prove acceptable to all, who may be induced, whether from motives of curiosity or a wish to explore this new path of science, to consult these Transactions.

SUCH VALUABLE INFORMATION may suggest, to the philosophic and medical observer, hints, that may in their comprehensive views prove the instruments of encreasing and extending the means of SAVING LIFE,—however the writer will labour to be brief in this digression from the subject.—He may, perhaps, occasionally appear diffuse, but must entreat the candid critic to recollect that it was a task of no small difficulty for zeal not “to o’erstep” the precise office of the simple recorder of facts.—And it may be observed, that it is hardly possible to suppose, that an unremitting attention paid to the present subject can permit him altogether to divest himself of that enthusiastic attachment, which may sometimes lead him to expatiate and to exult; where a writer less interested would have been checked, and confined himself to a rigid adherence to his proper object.

THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

IT IS OUR HAPPINESS TO SEE SCIENCE, not only active in the removal of morbid affections, but at this period equally zealous and active in accomplishing *triumphs* over the grave.—It is to the establishment of HUMANE SOCIETIES that mankind are indebted for these philanthropic exertions for the preservation of human life.—The proceedings of such Institutions exhibit a variety of remarkable instances and important facts that demonstrate the return of animation.

Incessantly and uniformly our labours have been directed, in order to apprize all ranks of people of the extreme danger of immediately and rashly extending the *pallid corpse* on the bed of death—*when the trembling pulse ceased to beat,—the eye to contract,—and respiration to go forward.*

In these humane exertions of exalted philanthropy the CLERGY have come forward as the zealous advocates of such admirable Institutions, which are founded, in a more eminent degree, perhaps, than any other establishments, on the exercise of that virtue, which constitutes the primary and essential duty of Christianity.—By their benevolent efforts, the veil of superstition has been in a great measure removed; and the way has been paved for a general reception of the great and important truth in the minds of all ranks and descriptions, all ages and conditions, of the PRACTICABILITY OF RESTORING LIFE.

HYDE-PARK
RECEIVING-HOUSE.

HIS MAJESTY, PATRON OF THIS INSTITUTION, having been most graciously pleased to grant his ROYAL PERMISSION to the Society for the erection of a *Receiving-House in Hyde-Park*, contiguous to the Serpentine River, in order that immediate and judicious medical aid might be afforded to the accidentally-drowned, and those who, in a state of despondency, had adopted the dreadful resolution of terminating their existence therein.

The Rev. Mr. HARRISON,

Dr. HAWES,

MR. CRANAGE,

AND

Mr. JACKSON,

were appointed, by the COURT OF DIRECTORS, & Committee, to superintend the building, &c.

It affords them pleasure to inform those benevolent subscribers, as well as the friends of the ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY, and the public, that the *Receiving House* is completed, and furnished with an improved APPARATUS,

ELECTRICAL MACHINE,

COUCHETTE,

WARM BATH, &c.

FOR THE RESTORATION OF THE
APPARENTLY-DEAD.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED
FOR THE
HYDE-PARK BUILDING.

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CAPTAIN GRUEBER, - - - - -	1	1	0
A. B. CUMB, - - - - -	1	1	0

THE ADVANTAGE OF
RECEIVING-HOUSES
 TO THE
 PUBLIC.

MR. MANNING'S CHILD.

Stratford Bow, Sept. 15, 1793.

“THE LIFE was restored at the time a
 “ numerous congregation were assembled to hear a
 “ sermon, preached by the Rev. J. B. SANDERS,
 “ for the benefit of this Institution.”

“ W. MANNING fell into the *River Lea*, after
 “ being submerged for *twelve minutes* he was taken
 “ out in an apparent state of death. The usual
 “ methods were employed; and in about twenty
 “ minutes life returned.—The joy of his
 “ distracted parents may be conceived, but cannot
 “ be described.”

W. WORSHIP, }
 J. FURNASS, } *Medical Assistants.*

B. BARROW fell into the River; a boy called
 W. WHITE, who went to Mr. WORT'S for a rake,
 and, after some time, pulled up the body an
 apparent corpse.—It being carried to Mr. PORTER'S,
 and judiciously treated *for an hour and a half*, the
 life of a fine boy was restored.—I cannot help
 remarking on this occasion the usefulness of
Receiving-Houses, as, before my arrival, the
 restoration of this child was considerably
 advanced.

JOHN CHURCH, *Med. A.*

Islington, October 5, 1793.

ON THE PRINCIPLE OF VITALITY.

A

DISCOURSE,

DELIVERED BEFORE THE

MASSCHUSETTS HUMANE SOCIETY,

BY

DR. WATERHOUSE.

IT would have afforded the Editor pleasure to have presented to his readers the whole of this ingenious and learned Discourse; but the limited nature of this Appendix allows him only to give such extracts as are immediately relevant to the subject of Animation.

LIFE, says the *Bishop of Landaff*, belongs alike to both the animal and vegetable kingdom, and each of them seems to depend on the same principle.— Stop the motion of a fluid in an animal limb by a strong ligature, the limb mortifies beyond the ligature and drops off; a branch of a tree, under

F f 4

like

like circumstances, grows dry and rots.—Both animals and vegetables are subject to be frost-bitten and to subsequent mortifications;—both languish in extreme or excessive heats;—both experience extravasation of juices from repletion, and pinings from inanition;—both can suffer amputation without being deprived of life, and in a similar manner both form a callus;—both are liable to contract disease by infection;—both are strengthened by air and motion.

From an attentive observation of animated nature, we discover that vitality is caused and continued by something which acts from without; and this something is (as far as we can discover) *heat*, acting on the seed, or egg.—I say *heat*, according to the common and usual acceptance of the term: but, to speak more philosophically, it is *that subtil electric fluid, which fills the immense space of the whole universe, pervades all bodies, and actuates every particular of matter.*—HEAT is only one effect of its motion.

That particular state of an animal fibre in which a contraction, or oscillation, is produced by the influx, contact, or application, of a stimulus, is called *irritability*, or *susceptibility*.

That principle in animals, on which sensation, motion, and all the animal powers, depend, is called the *Vis vitalis*.

By

By the action of STIMULI on the *irritable solids*, particularly HEAT, the *vis vitalis* is excited and preserved; when *diminished* it may be encreased, and when *suspended* it may be restored.

When the mass of fluids in the human machine is at rest, what do we see?—*a mere carcase*—We see the person dead!—But after what manner? Here are all the solids, and all the fluids too.—What then is lacking?—A gentle oscillation, motion, or circulation, of the fluids, a circumgyration of the liquors; for, let there be, by what means soever induced, an oscillation, a concussion or excitement of the brain and nervous energy, which may impel the fluids to move the lungs and heart,—LIFE RETURNS,—with the usual circulation of the blood and other fluids,—heat, colour, agility, cogitation, and every vital, natural and human action. *

The consideration of the facts just related has led some minds to conceptions of the *Soul* which have much puzzled them, and thus created doubts rather unfavourable to the sentiments and opinions entertained by the majority of Christians.

* There are several instances of people buried alive, even in this country.

Oh reader! ————— But that I am forbid
To tell the secrets of *the* prison-house, †
I could a tale unfold, whose lightest word
Would harrow up thy soul, freeze thy young blood,
Make thy two eyes, like stars, start from their spheres!—

† THE GRAVE.

“ What

“ What is the positive condition (say they) of the *SOUL* all this time.—In the human and all animal bodies there are only two general conditions, *life* and *death*; and, if by *death* we understand the privation of life, there can be no intermediate state between them, says Dr. *Goodwin*; for, no human art can communicate life to *dead* matter.” *

Dr. *Whytte* is of opinion, that it is not only probable, but even demonstrable to the senses, that the soul does not immediately leave the body upon a total stoppage of the heart's motion, and of the circulation of the blood,—i. e. upon what we usually call *death*,—but that it continues *for some time* at least present with it, and ready to actuate the machine again.—He thinks, with *Gassendi*, Dr. *H. More*, Sir *Isaac Newton*, Dr. *S. Clarke*, and some other of the greatest philosophers of the last and present age,—that the soul is extended.

It is therefore an indubitable truth, that the apparently-dead carcase, or body, which has lain three or four hours under water, is as much *ALIVE* as a sound hen's egg; they would both putrify, dissolve, and die, if let alone, and no human means were employed to animate and bring about vitality; but, apply a due and uniform degree of *heat* to either, and you change the *seemingly-dead* body into a live and active animal.

* See Connexion of Life with Respiration.

The union of soul with body must be granted to be the most abstruse contemplation that can exercise the mind of man!—How is it that one painful idea alters the course and circulation of the blood!—Who can explain how the blood in return carries its irregularities to the mind!—What incomprehensible mechanism has subjected the organs to sentiment and thought! What (says *Voltaire*) is that unknown *fluid*, which is quicker and more active than light, and flies in the twinkling of an eye, through all the various channels of life ;—produces memory, sorrow or joy, reason or frenzy, recalls with horror what one would wish to forget, and makes, of a thinking being, an object of admiration or a subject of pity and tears!

THE AUTHOR OF HERMES, in his intellectual scheme, never forgets DEITY, postpones every thing *corporeal* to the PRIMARY MENTAL CAUSE. It is here it looks for the primary origin of intelligible ideas, even of those which exist in human capacities.—For, though *sensible* objects may be the destined medium to awaken the dormant energies of man's understanding, yet are those energies themselves no more contained in *sense* than the explosion of a cannon in the spark which gave it fire.

This then, like all other sound philosophy, leads us at last up to the GREAT FIRST CAUSE, THE ENS ENTIUM, THE SUPREME AUTHOR OF ALL, who is ever to be adored with the most profound reverence by the reasonable part of his creation!

RE-

REFLECTIONS.

1.—Dr. WATERHOUSE, in his learned and judicious discourse, reviews the opinions and sentiments of the *sages of antiquity* upon the great principle of vitality, or life.—The principle itself will, perhaps, remain ever the grand desideratum of science;—preserving, therefore, every possible respect for the genius of the ANTIENTS, we must dismiss their laborious attempts and researches to ascend this apex of the pyramid of science; as partaking of that bold but nugatory character, which particularly marks all their metaphysical disquisitions.

2.—THE MODERNS, pursuing more judicious steps on so interesting a subject as animation, have contented themselves with scrutinizing and investigating what may be considered as the *subordinate laws of life*.—If it be possible for any finite intellect to comprehend this grand principle, it must be by a continued investigation of these laws of vitality.

3.—THE DOCTRINE OF SUSPENDED ANIMATION borrowing her lights from physiology reflects a lustre upon the curious inquiries of the ingenious physiologist, which gives the most happy auspices of the important and adequate knowledge which may be acquired of this most useful science.

W. H.

IN-

INTRODUCTION.

IT MUST BE HIGHLY PLEASING AND GRATIFYING TO THE PHILANTHROPIC READER, TO BE INFORMED, THAT THE FAME AND UTILITY OF THIS INSTITUTION IS NO LONGER CONFINED WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THIS ISLAND.—THAT THE MOST LEARNED SOCIETIES, AND THE MOST INGENIOUS MEN, ON THE CONTINENT, ARE WILLING TO PAY OUR HUMANE SOCIETY THE TRIBUTE OF PRAISE DUE TO SCIENCE, SUPPORTED BY ALL THE DIGNIFIED VIRTUES OF HUMANITY.—A PUBLICATION HAS LATELY APPEARED AT AMSTERDAM, ENTITLED:

DISSERTATIO MEDICA

DE

SUBMERSIS.

*The learned author, Dr. ANTONY SCHRAGE, of Amsterdam, transmitted this dissertation to the REGISTER, which was the result of more than twenty years study and observation**;—accompanied with the following elegant address, presenting the fruits of his labours and experience to the PRESIDENT, VICE-PRESIDENTS and MANAGERS of the ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

* “Pace vestra mihi liceat hoc operis quicquid est vobis
“offerre atque dedicare, quod etsi parvum et succinctum,
“viginti tamen, et quod excurrit annorum observatio
“mihi constitit.”

DIS-

DISSERTATIO MEDICA DE SUBMERSIS.

“AMPLISSIMI, DOCTISSIMI,

“ÆQUE AC CELEBERRIMI, VIRI.”

“SPECTATÆ VESTRÆ BENEVOLENTIÆ hanc
 “a me exhiberi meam de submersis dissertationem, eo
 “minus gravabimini, quod persuasissimo mihi licet esse
 “vobiscum haud in ultimis ut arvideat fore, et ob
 “ipsam scripti, quæ summi est momenti, materiam, et
 “quoniam ejusdem notæ cujus vestra est, Societati,
 “dicata fuerit, atque consecrata.—Tam rapidi scilicet,
 “iidemq. eximii hujusque fuerunt vestri progressus in
 “sublevandis conservandisque submersis mortalibus, ut,
 “quicumque ullam ejusmodi societatem augeat atque
 “colat, eo ipso facto hanc quoque vestram coluerit.

“Faxit ille ter optimus maximus, ut exigui conatus
 “mei, ut nimis forsan audax, quam propino, Theoria
 “diuturna fructus præstos, me doctioribus quasi duci
 “futura sit emendendi provehendique ad fastidium
 “quoddam vindicationis modi submersorum hominum!

“Tum, equidem, ut felicissimus, et vobis et mihi
 “gratulationes feram, si vestram gloriam simulque una
 “bonorum omnium, juvandi miseros gaudium et
 “solatium, indies, magis magisque aucta viderem:
 “mibique gavusurus me cum merito sensu reverentiæ
 “atque observantiæ vobis perpetuo debito perseverare.

“AMPLISSIMI DOCTISSIMIQUE,

“ÆQUE AC CELEBERRIMI VIRI!

“VESTRI

“Cultorem obsequiosissimum

“A. SCHRAGE, MED. DOCT.”

LORD

LORD STAMFORD

TO

Dr. HAWES.

SIR, *Envil, near Stourbridge, June 16, 1792.*

“ INCLOSED, I SEND YOU A LETTER, WHICH
“ CAME TO ME BY THE LAST POST FROM
“ PRAGUE.—I MUST BEG THE FAVOUR OF YOU
“ TO LAY THE SAME BEFORE THE MANAGERS
“ OF THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY AT THEIR
“ NEXT MEETING.

STAMFORD.

Dr. ZARDA

TO

LORD STAMFORD.

ILLUSTRISIME SOCIETATIS HUMANÆ

Londonensis Præses.

Illustris Societas Humana,

Dabatis veniam, Viri clarissimi, tam
eximia quam generi humano utili Societate
conjuncti, quod has qualescunque certe non tam
meo quam generis humani et patriæ meæ amore
et nomine exaratas literas ad vos dare audeam,
eo, potissimum consilio, ut et meis votis atque
conatibus, et per vestrum in ordinem, jam
feliciter perductum Institutum gemino cum fructu,
tam reipublicæ literariæ, quam humano generi
universo, prodesse valeam.

Ab

Ab hoc consilio haud alienum fuerit, vobis Viri illustres significare, imperatorem Romanorum ac Regem nostrum, Boemiæ Leopoldum II. pro suo erga omnes bonas artes amore anno 1791 decrevisse, ut pro majore liberalium artium incremento, cuiq; et cujusque facultatis doctori, premissis diligentiae suæ speciminibus, suum artem publice docere atq; profiteri liceat, sive ut possit, quemadmodum dicimus, ad professuram extraordinariam suæ arti consentaneam admitti.—Ea occasio, dudum jam et facile decem ab hinc annos expectata mihi nunc peropportuna advenit, quam simul ac nactus sum, statim consilium cepi,—non contentus munere meo urbano practico, etiam Professuræ hujusmodi in Universitate Pragenfi ad eo quanquam, antiqua ad hoc tamen tempus nondum institutæ, erigendæ: et I. ASPHYNCTICIS, II. DE IIS IN SUMMO PERICULO VITÆ VERSANTUR ET MEDELAM CELEREM ATQUE PRESENTEM POSTULANT:—id quod edendo programate, si per Vos, Viri illustres, licuerit vobiscum communicare non intermittam, harum rerum publico perlegendi.

Dum hæc meditor, dum in has res obtento privilegio et decreto inclyti et GUBERNII nostri animum diligentius intendo, et omnia, quæ ad susceptum hoc consilium meum quoquomodo utilia esse possent perquiro, incidi in opera bini a vestri Illustri Societate coronata, nempe,

EDMUND GOODWYN et J. KITE.

Ambo a D. Michaelis literis Germanicis donata; qui interpres primus omnium in præfatione sua me de VESTRA tam illustri Societate certiolem reddidit, quæ hoc tam salubri instituto, quod mihi quoque propositum est tanta jam humanitatis specimina dedit.

Ad hanc itaq; SOCIETATEM VESTRAM quæ jam annis 16 Archenholzio, teste floret, me nunc converto, et Vos etiam atque etiam at fine incommodo Instituti, quod ignoro obsecro, ut me ILLUSTRIS SOCIETATIS VESTRÆ, et membrum esse, et leges vel constituta ejusdem, si licuerit me cum communicare velitis, ut vestra cum licentia etiam in his transmarinis locis tam salubri operi templum per me erigi possit.—Quod si consecutus ero, felicem me existimabo, atque vota TUA SOCIETAS HUMANA, quantum in me erit ad implere non modo non negligam, verum etiam diligenter studebo——Utinam hoc mihi felicitatis contingat, ut me Vestræ Societatis in posterum scribere possim.

Membrum obsequiosissimum,

ADALBERTUS ZARDA, M. L. L. C. et M. D.

Profess. Reg. pub. extraord.

Dabam Pragæ Boemorum,

Calendis Junii,

MDCCXCII.

HONORARII SOCII.

HON. J. IGNACIUS DE PINA MANIQUE,

*Gentleman of Her Majesty's Household, and of her Privy Council;
one of the Judges of the Supreme Court,
Intendant General of the Police of Portugal,
First Commissioner of the Customs of Lisbon,
and Chief Agent of all the Customs of the Kingdom.*

RIGHT REV. SAMUEL HORSLEY,
LORD BISHOP OF ROCHESTER.

RIGHT REV. RICHARD WATSON,
LORD BISHOP OF LANDAFF.

REV. JOHN CHARLSWORTH.

HON. THOMAS RUSSEL,
PRESIDENT OF THE
MASSACHUSETT'S HUMANE SOCIETY.

DR. A. ZARDA, M. L. L. C. ET M. D.
PROFESS. REG. PUB. EXTRA. PRAGUE.

Dr. ANTHONY FOTHERGILL, M.D.—F.R.S.

Dr. BENJAMIN RUSH, M. D.
AND PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE,
PHILADELPHIA.

REV.

REV. DR. PARKER TO DR. HAWES.
The Right Hon. the EARL of STAMFORD,
President,
Dr. LETTSOM, *Treasurer,* and Dr. HAWES,
Register,

HONORARY MEMBERS
OF THE
MASSACHUSETTS HUMANE SOCIETY.

SIR, *Boston, New England, July 25, 1792.*

I am directed by our HUMANE SOCIETY to transmit you the enclosed certificates, by which it will appear that the TRUSTEES have elected the EARL of STAMFORD, Dr. LETTSOM, and Dr. HAWES, HONORARY MEMBERS.— They request that the PRESIDENT, TREASURER, and REGISTER, of the Royal Humane Society will accept the same as a mark of the very high respect their Society bear to them for so nobly espousing the cause of HUMANITY, and for their strenuous and successful exertions to alleviate the miseries of their fellow-creatures.

The TRUSTEES of our Society will esteem it as a favour to receive at all times the Reports, and all other communications of your Institution; it being their ardent wish to reap the important benefits and philosophic improvements of the Royal Humane Society.

SAMUEL PARKER,
Corr. Sec. of the Massachusetts Humane Society.

DR. LETTSOM

TO

DR. HAWES.

IT is proper and becomes us to communicate to a Special General Court of the Society, the liberal donation of THOMAS RUSSEL, Esq. *President* of the MASSACHUSETTS HUMANE SOCIETY.

What enhances, in my estimation, the value of it, are the sentiments under which it was presented.—This philanthropist, who is beloved throughout AMERICA, and in every country where he is known, is continually doing great and good actions, requests “*his mite*” to be as private as may be; yet, although his generous and benevolent feelings may be hurt, there are particular cases in which individual feeling must give way to public good, as an example to others *to go and do likewise*.

AS IT CANNOT DETRACT from, so it can add little to, the character of a man, whose tenour of life is one continued series of noble liberal conduct:—It is therefore my opinion, that an extract of his letter should be preserved in our *annals*, as an honour to human nature—as an illustrious example of philanthropy to every citizen of the world;—that, being *all brethren*, we may emulate each other in good offices.

Under

Under these sentiments and reflections it has often given me pleasure, to see the same spirit of philanthropy pervade the whole body of our directors.—How much expence have we most cheerfully incurred by sending our *Apparatusses, Reports, &c.* abroad!—The good thus done by our Society is not merely the saving life, great as such an object is, but the *diffusion of humanity* becomes an extended source of action, beyond the boundaries of province or kingdom, happily uniting in mutual interests the stranger and the citizen.

The people of America are literally bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh;—but who could expect to have seen the *spark of philanthropy* kindling into an active Humane Society in the barbarous clime of Algiers!—Or, that a kingdom, where the immolation of human victims was deemed a religious act of faith (auto da Fe) should possess a QUEEN, the royal patroness of another Humane Society!

May such glorious instances of the influence of humanity redouble our exertions in its cause; and, as one medium of it, exhibit to the public, that, although divided by the expanse of ocean from our American brethren, we are united by one spirit, which expands over land and sea.

Sambrook-House, Sept. 26, 1792.

J. C. LETTSOM.

HON. THOMAS RUSSEL

TO

DR. LETTSOM.

SIR,

Boston, Aug. 1, 1792.

A few weeks ago I had the pleasure to receive your much-esteemed favour, accompanied with the *Annual Sermon, Reports, &c.* of the ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY—for which mark of friendship please to accept my best thanks.

• This Philanthropic Institution does great honour to human nature; and as *you* and Dr. *Hawes* have a large share in the administration of it, its success must afford you *unspeakable satisfaction*. The HUMANE SOCIETY, established *here*, is yet in an infant-state.—The promoters of it rejoice that a great number of lives have been restored; and that, by the *Divine Blessing*, it will be the means of restoring many more to their relatives, friends, and the world, who may become valuable members of society.

I see that your valuable Institution is patronized by the KING, and that handsome donations have been made for the support and encouragement of it.—I am also truly sensible of the exalted benevolence of your countrymen, in the many *God-like establishments, in England*, for alleviating the distresses of the unhappy—which do so much honour

honour and credit to the human heart. Being bone of our bone, and flesh of your flesh, we shall, I earnestly hope, endeavour to imitate your active virtues in our infant country, by the establishment of similar beneficent Institutions.—I have a wish to promote every thing that may be valuable and useful to my fellow-men;—I therefore feel particularly interested in the encouragement of HUMANE SOCIETIES *throughout the world*, which may be productive of so much usefulness and happiness to individuals, as well as productive of important benefits to mankind.

I beg to present *my mite* to your most valuable Institution, by the enclosed bill of exchange upon Messrs. Lane, Son, and Frazer, for 100l. as an increase of your fund, the interest of which to be appropriated as the President, Directors, and Managers, shall think best.—I wish this donation to be as little known as possible.

I shall be highly gratified and much obliged by the perusal of the TRANSACTIONS, in three volumes, of the *Rise, Progress, and Success*, of the Royal Humane Society, as soon as published by Dr. HAWES, which you have so kindly promised me, and shall be always happy to be useful to you in this place.

I remain, Sir, with every sentiment of esteem,

Your sincere and obliged humble Servant,

THOMAS RUSSEL.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

AT A SPECIAL GENERAL COURT of the
DIRECTORS, Sept. 28, 1792,

JOSEPH THOMPSON, Esq. V. P. in the Chair.

DR. LETTSOM, V. P.

REV. HENRY FLY,	} PRESENT {	J. DAVENPORT, Esq.
REV. JOHN PRIDDEN,		MR. BALSTON,
JOHN DOD, Esq.		MR. CRANAGE,
W. SMITH, Esq.		MR. MARSH,
MR. BEAUMONT,		MR. RUSHFORTH,
MR. JONES,		MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Dr. LETTSOM laid before the Court a letter from the Hon. THOMAS RUSSEL, of Boston, inclosing ONE HUNDRED POUNDS as a benefaction of the Royal Humane Society.

The COURT, impressed with a due sense of so laudable and benevolent an action,

Resolved unanimously, that the most grateful thanks be presented to the HONOURABLE THOMAS RUSSEL, for his generous benefaction to the *Royal Humane Society*.

Resolved, That the Hon. THOMAS RUSSEL be an *Honorary Life-Governor*, granting him all the rights and privileges of the said Society.

Resolved, That the above donation, and letter, which accompanied it, be published in the Transactions of the Society.

W. HAWES, *Registrar*.

OB-

OBSERVATIONS
ON THE
P R I Z E - M E D A L S
OF THE
SOCIETY.

THE power of emulation, in the learned and scientific world, may be considered as similar to that of example in the moral:—inefficacious are the finest precepts and the most cogent arguments, to regulate our manners or direct our conduct, addressed to the fancy or urged to the reason:—equally important are the most curious phænomena exhibited by nature or art, or the recondite deductions attained by the slow and painful steps of science, to impel the mind to action, if example and emulation do not exert simultaneous power over it.—Had we a faithful history of the intellectual world describing the several periods and stages it has undergone, from its highest elevation to its utmost declension, we should discover a proportional activity or dormancy of this principle.—Hence arises the
great

great and important utility of associations, for the promotion of the sciences or arts—as kindling a spirit of emulation in the several members. —But it is an undeniable truth, that no method has been found more certain and efficacious in awakening this important principle, which, however apparently distinct, is an inseparable concomitant of great and generous qualities, than that of exciting competition by offering HONORARY REWARDS to the exercise of genius on questions relative to the investigation of science.

Never has, a more active and striking proof, been witnessed of the powerful agency of this highly laudable motive, than in the *Prize-Medals* offered for several years by the Directors of the Royal Humane Society, for the improvement and advancement of Suspended Animation.

The very ingenious, valuable, and interesting, essays and dissertations, that have been the fruits of this competition, are in the possession of the learned and medical circles.—We shall not enter into detailed specifications of the testimonies, which the most enlightened and judicious critics have borne to their respective excellences;—we shall give only a few selected passages from the very accurate analysis, which the earliest of these Prize-Essays, &c. underwent in our periodical reviews of Science and Literature.

MONTHLY REVIEW,
April 1789.

THE CONNEXION OF LIFE
WITH RESPIRATION:
OR, AN
EXPERIMENTAL INQUIRY
INTO THE EFFECTS OF SUBMERSION,
STANGULATION,
AND SEVERAL KINDS OF NOXIOUS AIRS,
ON LIVING ANIMALS, &c.

DR. GOODWIN.

This treatise was honoured with the gold medal given by the HUMANE SOCIETY for the best treatise on Suspended Animation.

We are here presented with some experiments which clearly shew that the dephlogisticated air is changed by respiration into fixed air, an hundred parts of atmospheric air, containing 80 of phlogisticated, 18 of dephlogisticated, and 2 of fixed air, were reduced by passing through the lungs to 98, containing 80 of phlogisticated, 5 of dephlogisticated, and 13 of fixed air.—This curious and useful experiment was several times repeated; and the above quantities are the mean of all the results.

MR.

MR. KITE.

In explaining the method of conducting the process of recovery, Mr. KITE recalls the attention of his readers to the state of the vital organs, when life is suspended by the sudden stoppage of respiration,—the consideration of the symptoms clearly points out two indications, viz.—1st. to remove the compression of the brain and the congestion of the brain: 2d. to excite the irritability of the muscular fibres.

The first of these may be effected by blood-letting, by imitation of natural respiration, and by proper position;—the second by general and local stimulants.

Mr. KITE enters into a particular detail of the several operations he recommends, and which have been generally found, by observation and experience, to be attended with success; for these, we must refer to the book.

The AUTHOR likewise adds some excellent and judicious observations on the suspension of the vital powers by noxious vapours, hanging, syncope, and lightning:—he adds also some hints on the propriety of using the trepan in certain causes of Suspended Animation; and gives some useful directions for the preservation of those unborn children who survive the death of their mother.

Mr. KITE's essay gained the silver medal from the Humane Society.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY REVIEW.

A DISSERTATION ON SUSPENDED RESPIRATION,

BY

MR. COLEMAN.

THIS VERY SCIENTIFIC DISSERTATION is an answer to an important question, proposed by the Royal Humane Society, "whether Emetics, VENESECTION, or ELECTRICITY, be proper in SUSPENDED ANIMATION."

To answer this question, Mr. COLEMAN justly observes, there is a necessity to investigate the subject by experiment; the nature and causes of the disease, previously to the delineation of any plan of cure.—In doing this, he is led to speak of the opinions of two gentlemen who gained the Prize-Medals in 1789, and who have particularly distinguished themselves by their writings on this subject—Dr. GOODWIN and Mr. KITE.

*The Judicious Reviewer then examines Mr. COLEMAN'S definition of the proximate cause of the disease, as contradistinguished from those which have
been*

been assigned by the two very able writers who have preceded Mr. COLEMAN in the discussion of this subject. —He then proceeds to take a detailed view in its several parts, as given by the ingenious author : in the course of which, he recapitulates these, as he justly terms them, important deductions inferred by Mr. C. concerning electricity and the ingenious process of imitating natural respiration, and concludes with the following summary view of the modes of treatment and cure, as delineated by Mr. COLEMAN.

In fine, the whole plan of this ingenious author is to imitate the natural circulation ;—by inflating the lungs,—electrifying the heart,—and the application of frictions ; which he recommends to be continued during the period of four hours, if our endeavours and exertions are not previously crowned with success.

We have now presented our readers with some of the principal observations and conclusions in this valuable work :—For the experiments and reasonings, from which they are drawn, we must necessarily refer to the book ;—they who consult it will find their pains amply rewarded.

CRITICAL REVIEW

for February, 1789.

The Royal Humane Society offered a gold and silver medal for the best essays on *Suspended Animation*.—The former was gained by Dr. GOODWIN.—The essay which gained the second prize is now before us. We are not called upon to decide the comparative merit of the two works; but, if we were, we should probably coincide with the judicious opinion of the London Medical Society.—Dr. GOODWIN'S essay is more new and seemingly more ingenious.—Mr. KITE'S is clear, well arranged, and more usefully practical.

The attempt to ascertain, whether there be any positive sign of the absolute extinction of life is a very interesting and important one.—Our author, who is in general a little sceptical, argues against almost every one which has been alleged to be a fatal symptom of an irrecoverable state.—His reasons are very just; and, if they were not so cogent, we should be cautious of urging any thing, which should make practitioners remiss in their attempts.

On the whole, we have been much pleased and much informed by Mr. KITE'S work, which truly deserved the prize which it received.

CRITICAL

CRITICAL REVIEW,

February, 1794.

The plan, which meets Mr. COLEMAN's system, and which he consequently recommends with the greatest zeal, is to inflate the lungs, and during inflation to stimulate the heart by electricity; at least to apply the stimulants, till the collapse is in some degree removed,—and a passage opened for the blood from the left ventricle.—The particular instructions must be learned in the author's own very judicious and accurate description.—On this plan we shall offer no comment: it appears rational and worthy of attention; but experience has not yet decided on its efficacy.

On the whole, there are two facts in this volume, which require particular attention:—one is, that taking blood from the superior cava will often bring on the action of the right ventricle, by relieving its distension; the other, that some circulation goes on even when respiration is suspended.

These observations then explain and confirm the only successful practice.

ANALYTICAL REVIEW,

November, 1791.

A
DISSERTATION
ON
SUSPENDED RESPIRATION,
FROM
DROWNING, HANGING, AND SUFFOCATION.
BY
EDWARD COLEMAN, Surgeon.

Human ingenuity has, perhaps, no where been more successful, than in devising and investigating the means of restoring suspended respiration;—nor is there any department of science, which the philosopher, the physiologist, or indeed mankind in general, can contemplate with more satisfaction.—The knowledge which has been lately obtained of the properties of different kinds of air has undoubtedly contributed much to the improvement of this part of the medical art;—yet, to us, much also seems to have depended upon the experimental method of enquiry, which has of late so much prevailed. Of this our author appears to have been fully sensible by every where subjecting his opinions and observations to the test of experiment.

VOL. I.

H h

In

In the introduction we are informed, that this publication is an answer to the question, proposed by the Royal Humane Society of London, "WHETHER

" EMETICS,

" VENESECTION,

" OR

" ELECTRICITY,

" BE PROPER

" IN

" SUSPENDED ANIMATION,

" AND

" UNDER WHAT CIRCUMSTANCES?"

The very able Reviewer proceeds to an accurate analysis of the different sections into which the work is divided, which he concludes with the following handsome and merited eulogium.

Though we seldom notice the style of medical publications, yet we cannot refrain from remarking, that, in the volume before us, we have frequently observed a polish, which bespeaks the author not less acquainted with the language of this country than the subject on which he treats.

WE PRESUME THEN THE READER WILL AGREE WITH US, when it is affirmed that the important end is in a fair progression of being attained.—That, in the course of a few years, more light has been shed on this interesting subject; by the *ardour of competition* excited by the offer of these HONORARY REWARDS;—the publication of REPORTS OF THE SOCIETY, &c.; than could have been expected in a century from the obscure and inadequate conceptions of it when these enquiries were first set on foot.—It is, therefore, with the highest satisfaction we perceive this truly humane Society persevere in proposing BIENNIAL PRIZE QUESTIONS, as feeling not only for the interests of the general cause of science, but impressed with a sense of the advantages, that must flow from the improvement of an art, that is almost daily administering its benefits to mankind.

Nor is the wisdom of the Managers of the Society less to be admired in depriving themselves of the power of adjudging the medals, and exempting the decision from all possible influence, by referring it to an association of professional gentlemen in the highest estimation for their knowledge of medicine and philosophy;

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

THE ADVANTAGES which have resulted to the healing art, and to the public, since the formation of the HUMANE Society, are such as must fully satisfy characters impelled by the principle of genuine philanthropy.

THE PRACTICAL UTILITY AND BLESSINGS which an earlier establishment might have bestowed on the ages which have elapsed, are evinced in the preceding pages. It is the intent of those that follow to present some small specimens of the important discoveries lately made in exploring the field of theoretical investigation, which SUSPENDED ANIMATION has opened to the inquisitive eye.—Nor have PHILOSOPHY and MEDICINE engrossed all the advantages and benefits that the Resuscitative Art has opened to public view.—LITERATURE in general;—THE FINE ARTS;—THE ENTHUSIASM OF FANCY;—and CLASSIC COMPOSITION;—have also been promoted by this Humane Establishment.—*The fire of Genius has been kindled by the torch of philanthropy, and, while*

“ THE RESUSCITATING BREATH

“ OF MEDICAL BENEVOLENCE

has striven to wake the *dormant flame of vitality*, the sparks have likewise been communicated to the poetic bosom, and produced effusions of that spirit, which will not disgrace the Literature of the EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

RE-

REFLECTIONS
ON
RESUSCITATION.

LIFE is the great source of all other advantages and pleasures—it is the ultimatum to which all other possessions have a tendency.

AS THE RESTORATION OF THE DEAD TO LIFE is the greatest and noblest of all demonstrations which the SUPREME BEING has thought fit to give to any of his missionaries, so, by the same wonderful power, may we, perhaps, without presumption deem it the height of human ability and ingenuity.—For, of all the methods which can be pursued to attract the praises of an astonished community, none can secure them better than giving existence to such as are dear to us, and yet *seem* to be torn from our embraces by the hand of death.

A number of most striking incidents associate to engage our respect in this instance. *On the one side*, it is elated by that pride which impels to fresh advances in science, and particularly where a prospect is presented of ascertaining what appeared incredible in its nature.—*On the other hand*, it procures a friend in every bosom

of sensibility.—But it is not till of late that we have been warranted in thus asserting the power of human art to arrest the hand of death. Such a style of reasoning would a short time back have been treated as the language of insolence and imposition.—Diffidence in the prosecution of this interesting subject, however, ought still to attend our steps, and we should consider, that, though we have burst from the darkness of long prevailing ignorance, the light of knowledge, comparatively speaking, breaks but faintly upon our minds.

To illustrate the practicability of Resuscitation we need only consider the state of man in his hours of rest.—WHEN DORMANT,—*the soul of human beings seems inactive.*—The principle that actuates us as rational beings foregoes its wonted operations and functions:—It still remains with us, till the abolition of the power, by which it is confined, permits it to renew its waking faculties.

IN A MORE FORCIBLE MANNER, on the instant that dissolution makes an alarming attack, the VITAL SPIRIT is suspended; it then experiences a check to its operations; it is extinguished as a waning lamp:—but yet the heat is not quite removed;—*it remains bidden*, and by early and proper means may be revived.—Contingent incidents will render this more or less arduous in the common or metaphorical lamp alike.—If the suspension comes when either has been long wasting, and is expiring from
natural

natural decay, then recovery is not to be hoped for.—But, when the blaze is precipitately suppressed, it will receive more easily the means that are administered to it. In a majority of the cases of Suspended Animation cold does not come on till some time after death;—and therefore we may rationally infer that the remaining warmth is the result of an existent vital principle; and, since it is so, why may not this principle be restored by means which afford essentially the medium through which it is to operate?

OBSERVATION AND EXPERIENCE HAVE GIVEN MAN that information relative to the nature and texture of his machine which enables him to trace out the causes both of its existence and dissolution.—In latter times, it has been discovered that the ANIMATING PRINCIPLE depends on the nervous and muscular system; and that these in conjunction with the lungs, are admirably possessed of a stimulating quality, of which they are never deprived, while they retain their due power and action;—and, therefore, that, in case successful treatment can produce a return of their action, although the heart has foregone its ordinary motion, the blood is impeded in its current, and the lungs are in a quiescent state, still animation will be restored to the system.

W. H.

THE

ROYAL HUMAN SOCIETY

TRANSMITTED THE NECESSARY INFORMATION TO FORM

HUMANE SOCIETIES;

AND PRESENTED THEIR

APPARATUSSES, DRAGS, REPORTS, AND PLANS OF RESUSCITATION, TO THE FACULTY, &c.
RESIDENT IN THE DIFFERENT PARTS UNDERMENTIONED.

LISBON, NORMANDY, VIENNA, COPENHAGEN, ALGIERS, BRITISH SETTLEMENTS
IN THE EAST INDIES, JAMAICA, BARBADOES, HUDSON'S BAY, BOSTON,
PENNSYLVANIA, AND PHILADELPHIA.

DUBLIN,
LIMERICK,
WATERFORD,
LONDONDERRY,
BELFAST,
ABERDEEN,

MONTROSE,
SUNDERLAND,
LIVERPOOL,
LANCASTER,
SHROPSHIRE,
CHESHIRE,

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE,
WHITEHAVEN,
SEVERN,
BRISTOL,
KENT,
SURREY,
LEITH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, OSTEND,

AND THE

UNIVERSITY OF PRAGUE.

HUD.

HUDSON'S BAY.

ALEXANDER LEAN, Esq. to DR. HAWES.

Hudson's Bay House, July 25, 1792.

SIR,

I HAVE THE PLEASURE TO COMMUNICATE TO YOU, that the Royal Humane Society has extended its beneficial effects to the Honourable Company's Settlements in Hudson's Bay; and for your information I transcribe the following particulars from the Journal of the Resident at York Factory.

"AN INDIAN YOUTH, apparently drowned, having been
"under water *three quarters of an hour*.—AFTER a successful
"trial of *three hours*, Mr. THOMAS, Surgeon, at York Factory,
"fortunately restored him to life. He strictly followed the
"directions recommended by the Humane Society."

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

LONDON COFEE-HOUSE.

At a GENERAL COURT OF DIRECTORS, held on the
26th of September, 1793,

The Right Hon. Sir JOHN HOPKINS, LORD MAYOR,
IN THE CHAIR:

Resolved unanimously,

That the *Honorary Medal* be presented to Mr. THOMAS, Surgeon, for the restoration of a youth to life, which success has been communicated to the Society by ALEX. LEAN, Esq. of the Hudson-Bay Company.

Resolved unanimously,

That the THANKS of this Court be returned to A. LEAN, Esq. for his very obliging and polite attention to the MANAGERS of the *Humane Society*, and his kind promise to transmit the *Honorary Medal* to Mr. THOMAS, at the York Factory.

W. HAWES, Register.

AFRICA.

AFRICA.

TO DR. HAWES.

I am directed, by the Committee of the Company trading to Africa, to send you the inclosed letter, received a few days ago from their Governor in Chief at Cape-Coast Castle.

Mark-lane.

JOHN SHOOLBRED.

GOVERNOR DALZEL

TO THE

AFRICAN COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the pleasure to inform you, that Mr. Swanzy, Surgeon of this castle, having been called to visit a girl of this town, who was apparently dead;—the Humane Society's methods of Resuscitation were *successfully practised*, to the surprise and satisfaction of the parents and of the bye-standers.

ARCH. DALZEL, Governor.

The above communications are additional proofs of the immense benefits derived to the public by the ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY. To the African lately restored, we have added an Indian youth rescued from an untimely death by our resuscitative process, transmitted by ALEX. LEAN, Esq. of the Hudson's Bay Company.

The ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY is at length likely to attain its important views—of being the means of *preserving and restoring life* in every country.—To his countrymen, and, more particularly, the beneficent friends of this Institution, co-operating with, and seconding, these grand objects of the Society, he cannot avoid saying

“HÆ TIBI ERUNT ARTES.”

W. H.

BRIEF

BRIEF INTRODUCTION

TO THE

MODES OF TREATMENT.

AS THE MODES OF TREATMENT are designed to be generally understood and universally diffused, it has been the endeavour of the Editor to simplify and divest them of every obscurity as much as possible.—To put those, who are totally unacquainted with medicine, and all orders and descriptions of men in the capacity of applying them, and thus becoming instrumental to the great and godlike work of preserving life, which has ever been the principal and chief object of the publications of this Institution:—For the information, therefore, of the reader, we shall make a few general observations on the structure and functions of the human body, in order to convey such an idea of the general outlines thereof as may render the modes of treatment more obviously

obviously intelligible; and they may, at the same time, tend to give such a general knowledge of this subject, and its labours, as may be useful, if accidents should occur demanding an immediate application of the modes of treatment, and excluding the delay of time required for the intervention of medical aid.—*We shall therefore briefly delineate the principal uses of the several parts of the human system.*

THERE IS AN ADMIRABLE CORRESPONDENCE of all the parts composing the human body; they may be considered as constituting a combination of powers exquisitely adapted, and peculiarly fitted for the performance of all the vital actions.

1.—THE ORGANS OF SENSE are placed in the head.—By this wise and admirable situation, they are most wonderfully enabled in an instant to notify the *approach of danger* from surrounding bodies, and also to command the several parts to such motions and actions as may be required for the protection of the whole system.

2.—THE SUPERIOR EXTREMITIES are the immediate instruments of guarding and defending *these organs*, and indeed the entire body; they are therefore placed near them.

3.—THE CHEST is wonderfully constructed to enclose, secure, and preserve, the powers, by which the blood is formed, refined, distributed to, and remitted from, every part of the body.

4.—THE ABDOMEN is for the lodgement of the matter which is to repair the losses sustained in the different actions and exertions of life.—It is, therefore, furnished with the necessary organs required for the separation of such parts of this matter as are less fitted for purposes of vitality, and discharging them out of the body.

5.—THE INFERIOR OR LOWER EXTREMITIES are as pillars, whereon the body rests, and by which it is constantly supported, and possesses its locomotive powers.

6.—THE WHOLE FABRIC may be considered, as the residence of the VIVIFYING PRINCIPLE which animates every part;—the great instruments, whereby it effectuates this,—are the NERVES.

7.—ALL THE ORGANS OF THE HUMAN BODY after being in action a certain length of time become *exhausted* and *disqualified* to carry on the actions of vitality.—SLEEP has therefore been wisely provided for repairing the body and refitting the organs for their diurnal and accustomed functions, which, thus periodically renovated maintain the vital system *in a plenitude of health*,—provided TEMPERANCE be applied and observed, which is as necessary to the body as VIRTUE to the mind :

“ BUT HEALTH CONSISTS WITH TEMPERANCE ALONE,
“ AND PEACE, O VIRTUE ! PEACE IS ALL THY OWN.”

POPE.

ON THE
PRESERVATION
OF
L I F E.

THE CUSTOM of *hastily* laying out the persons supposed to be dead, and *rashly* interring the same, has been opposed, by men of learning and philanthropy, in *this* and *other* countries.—The testimonies of learned authors, and the attestations of living evidences, have proved that many who were *consigned to the grave* were possessed of the *vital principle*.—It is a sad and melancholy but notorious truth, that mankind have remained almost invincibly attached to this custom, engendered by *ignorance* and nursed by *superstition*.

THEIR PREJUDICES may have yielded, in the closets of the speculative, to the demonstrations of reason and sense, the practice of men has been little altered.—THEORY might have been changed—but the QUESTION was still regarded by the scientific as well as the unthinking uninformed,—each reflecting with little concern, if not absolute
indif-

indifference, in spite of the many interesting deductions and very important reflections it contained.—However, as the AUSPICIOUS ÆRA seems now to to be arrived, wherein MEN, as awakening from a dream, begin seriously to weigh *the great magnitude* of the object presented to them, or rather forced upon their notice by the *fatal effects* of their long neglect of it,—WE SHALL PROCEED to the subject itself, hoping that *our readers* will deliberately consider, and put in practice, the *cautions and directions* that follow, as they regard their *own lives* as well as those of their fellow-creatures.

THE WRITER HOPES that this interesting address, dictated by motives of humanity and philanthropy, will have its due weight with the public; since, from a proper attention to the following observations, CHILDREN MAY BE RESTORED TO THEIR PARENTS,

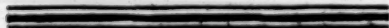
PARENTS TO THEIR CHILDREN,

HUSBANDS TO THEIR WIVES,

FRIENDS TO FRIENDS,

AND THE MOST VALUABLE MEMBERS OF THE
COMMUNITY

RESTORED TO COMPLETE THE CIRCLE OF
SOCIAL INTERCOURSE AND HAPPINESS.



ANIMATION

PRESERVED AND RESTORED.

1st. IN APOPLEXIES, TRANCES, SYNCOPÉ, and FITS, which, often arising from sudden and violent agitations of the mind, terminate in apparent death,—THE RETURN OF LIFE may be every now and then effected by the HUMANE SOCIETY'S *Resuscitative Process*, and the attendance of skilful practitioners.

2d. CONVULSIONS, SPASMODIC AFFECTIONS, &c. have caused an immense number of infants and young children, &c. to be rashly and prematurely supposed in a lifeless state, so as to be committed to the grave:—It is a pleasing truth at this time to declare, that, in consequence of LECTURES ON SUSPENDED ANIMATION*,—A GREAT NUMBER OF THE INFANT RACE have been restored to life.

3d. ON OPIUM or SPIRITS producing a state of torpor an insensibility, and the appearances of death, *immediate judicious advice* may rescue numbers from an untimely grave.—See *several Cases of RESUSCITATION* in the Reports of this Institution for the years 1787, 88, and 89.

* *Delivered by Dr. HAWES*
at the
LONDON DISPENSARY.

4th. PERSONS ADVANCED IN LIFE, OR IN EARLIER YEARS, IF THE CONSTITUTION HAS BEEN MUCH INJURED BY INTEMPERANCE, &c. in consequence of *sudden and profuse evacuations*, often become so *debilitated* as to fall into syncope, or an apparent state of death.—In some of these instances the HUMANE SOCIETY'S judicious plan, instantaneously applied by the Faculty, has proved successful, and happily brought about sensibility and vitality.

5th. THE CONFLUENT SMALL-POX, NERVOUS and MALIGNANT FEVERS,—and all ACUTE DISEASES inducing *extreme debility* of the system, have often terminated in a state, which bears so close an affinity to that of death as to deceive the attendants, relatives, &c. who have too hastily exposed the body to the cold air, and sent for the undertaker;—whereas, it would be more humane in future, on the *first suspension of vitality*, to consult the FAMILY PRACTITIONER, as the immediate succours of the medical art would often be productive of the return of life.

THE CIRCUMSTANCES, IN WHICH MORBID STATES OF THE SYSTEM MAY BE PRODUCTIVE OF THE SEMBLANCE AND APPEARANCE OF VITAL EXTINCTION, OR DEATH, HAVE BEEN MINUTELY DESCRIBED; it is therefore hoped that motives of *humanity* and *natural affection* will so far prevail as to induce parents, relatives, and friends, to consult the FACULTY on the first approach

of such *fallacious and deceptive* kinds of death, which arise in consequence of APOPLEXY, SYNCOPÉ, TRANCES, SMALL-POX, FEVERS, &c.—as by prudent conduct, immediate attention, and medical skill, the most valuable lives may be preserved.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF NEWCASTLE, in *their Proposals for the recovery of persons apparently dead*, observe—"We cannot, at this time, help
 "entering a caution against the hasty and
 "destructive custom of immediately laying out
 "persons supposed to be dead."—"In great
 "finking and depression of the strength, especially
 "towards the end of acute diseases, *patients*
 "*frequently lie in a state resembling death.*"—If the
 bed-clothes be removed, the heat on which the
 vital principle depends will soon be dispelled, and
 consequently the spark of life destroyed.

THE BIRMINGHAM HUMANE SOCIETY have likewise addressed the Public on this important and interesting subject in the following philanthropic observation: — "IT IS PARTICULARLY
 "RECOMMENDED TO ALL PERSONS, NOT TO
 "LAY OUT BODIES, AND ABANDON THEIR
 "RELATIVES, &c. AS DEAD, UPON THE FIRST
 "DISAPPEARANCE OF THE SIGNS OF LIFE:
 "BUT IN ALL SUCH CASES TO HAVE THEM
 "EXAMINED BY SOME PHYSICIAN, SURGEON,
 "OR APOTHECARY, BEFORE THEY ARE
 "INCLOSED IN THE COFFIN."

SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX.

MONSIEUR THIEUREY, Doctor Regent of the Faculty at Paris, in a work lately published, is of opinion, that “ *one third, or perhaps half, of those who die in their beds, are not actually dead when they are buried.—He does not mean to say, that so great a number would be restored to life.—In the intermediate state, which reaches from the instant of apparent death to that of total extinction of life, the body is not insensible to the treatment it receives, though unable to give any signs of sensibility.*”——*The AUTHOR recommends the example of the ENGLISH to his countrymen.*

BARON DE HUPPSCH, and Dr. A. FOTHERGILL*, in their judicious and philanthropic publications on SUSPENDED ANIMATION, observe,—that this matter is of the utmost importance:—It is indubitably worthy of the most serious regard and attention, and the more so as every man, whether PRINCE OR PEASANT, may be exposed to the alarming and dreadful consequences of a premature death.—The learned BARON is of opinion,—that, “ *of one hundred persons apparently dead, and precipitately interred,—TEN OF THEM AT LEAST MAY BE RESTORED TO LIFE, THEIR FRIENDS, AND THEIR COUNTRY.*”

“ *Animus aliquando in suum domicilium rediturus est.*”

* Dr. FOTHERGILL'S HINTS ON SUSPENDED ANIMATION,
addressed to
DR. HAWES.

ON THE ABSURDITY OF AN OPINION,
 THAT DEAD BODIES
 ARE NOT TO BE REMOVED
 UNTIL THE CORONER HAS HELD
 AN INQUEST.

By an opinion so repugnant to every dictate of policy, humanity, and sound reason, an immense number of his MAJESTY'S subjects, and the most valuable members of Society, have been prematurely cut off; for, although in many such instances, there may be a probability of re-animation, such unfortunate objects, under the appearances of death, have been neglected, from the dread and apprehension of *legal punishment*.

THE MEDICAL ASSISTANTS of this Institution and other HUMANE SOCIETIES have been too often frustrated in their beneficent intentions,—from an idea of the people that it is contrary to law to meddle with *dead bodies* until the CORONER'S JURY have taken an inquiry.

QUESTION.

ARE THERE ANY AND WHAT STATUTES, OR OTHER LAWS, NOW IN EXISTENCE, IN ANY MANNER PROHIBITING THE FACULTY AND WELL-DISPOSED PERSONS, OTHER THAN THE CORONER AND HIS JURY, FROM INTERMEDDLING WITH THE BODIES OF PERSONS APPARENTLY DEAD, FROM DISEASE, OR SUDDEN ACCIDENTS BY DROWNING, SUFFOCATION, STRANGLING, &c.?

THE

THE ANSWER
OF AN EMINENT
SPECIAL PLEADER.

“ 1.—IT IS A MISDEAMEANOR in *common law* to prevent the CORONER or JURY from performing their official duty, or to obstruct either of them in the execution of it.—But the meddling with a body, for the purpose of RESTORING LIFE, is not a *transgression of the law*; nor do I know any such an act is prohibited.

2.—The CORONER ought to be called in as soon as it is evident that the body is dead.—If this precaution be taken, it is not probable that *the removing of a dead body from the place where it is found*, for the benevolent and humane purposes of Resuscitation, should ever be made the subject of a criminal prosecution.

3.—If it ever should be the case, such kind and well-disposed philanthropists would undoubtedly be acquitted, upon proving that their interposition was with the design of preserving human life, and that the CORONER had an immediate opportunity of taking an inquest on the body

AS SOON AS
THAT INTERPOSITION
APPEARED TO BE IN VAIN.”

HUMANE CAUTIONS.

1.—THE DROWNED.

HANGING the person up by the heels, rolling on barrels, &c. by the common people, have too often extinguished the remains of life.

2.—SUFFOCATION.

PERSONS on entering cellars, &c. with vinous or other fermenting liquors, if they become giddy, or their breath affected, must instantly return into the open air.—When long-closed vaults, wells, &c. are opened, it will always be advisable to disperse the noxious air, by throwing down several pails of water, &c.

3.—MINES.

If a lighted candle is extinguished or burns dim, no persons, if they regard their lives, must descend into such caverns, as this easy experiment is an indisputable proof of the existence of mephitic damps which would extinguish the lamp of life.

4.—ARSENIC.

CHEMISTS, &c. are requested not to suffer so dangerous a drug to be sold in their shops, unless two or more creditable persons shall accompany the buyer, and testify the purpose for which it is designed.

5.—GUNS, &c.

As carelessness sometimes proves as fatal as malignant designs,—It is recommended to all persons never to suffer GUNPOWDER to be left open; and to be careful that GUNS, &c. be kept out of the way of thoughtless persons.

H I N T S,
AS AN
I N T R O D U C T I O N
TO THE PLAN OF
RESUSCITATION.

ON the alarm of persons being drowned, send to the nearest RECEIVING-HOUSE, and let *warm blankets, flannels, spirits, hartshorn,* and an *electrifying machine*, be obtained.—These being at hand, so as to be immediately employed, will be productive of restoring many valuable lives.

PERSEVERANCE.

1.—The process should be assiduously employed for THREE HOURS.—It is a *vulgar opinion* to suppose persons are irrecoverable because life does not soon make its appearance.—An immense number have been consigned to the grave who might have been RESTORED.

LIVES RESTORED.

2.—COMMON PEOPLE by pursuing the plans recommended have often restored life: but, if the MEDICAL ASSISTANTS or other professional gentlemen can be obtained, their knowledge of the subject will lead them to vary the methods of treatment; and, therefore, *a much great number of lives will be restored* to the community, to their families, and to the state.

SUSPENDED ANIMATION.

3.—The means of RESTORATION have proved efficacious in APPARENT SUDDEN DEATH, by *convulsions, suffocation, intense cold, and the tremendous stroke of lightning.*

ELECTRICITY

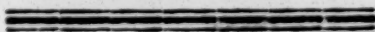
EMPLOYED by the MEDICAL ASSISTANTS, &c.
 —This caution seems peculiarly necessary, as *electrical machines* are too often in the hands of ignorant persons, who apply this potent stimulus in all circumstances, without proper discrimination.
 —It should never be employed but when the lungs are fully inflated.

FUMIGATION.

DR. JOSHUA DIXON observes—"FUMIGATION
 " gave not only the first indication of returning
 " life ; but continued manifestly to promote, and
 " finally to RESTORE ANIMATION when the
 " other usual methods of Resuscitation had been
 " altogether ineffectual."—REFLECTIONS on a
 youth restored by the WHITEHAVEN HUMANE
 SOCIETY.—See *Reports* 1787, 88, 89.—p. 307.

BLEEDING

NEVER TO BE EMPLOYED IN CASES OF SUDDEN OR ACCIDENTAL APPARENT DEATH, UNLESS ADVISED BY THE DIRECTION OF THE MEDICAL ASSISTANTS, OR OTHER GENTLEMEN OF THE FACULTY, WHO HAVE PAID ATTENTION TO THE SUBJECT OF SUSPENDED ANIMATION.



MODES

MODES OF TREATMENT FOR THE RECOVERY
 OF DROWNED PERSONS,
 SUSPENSION BY THE CORD,
 SUFFOCATION BY NOXIOUS VAPOURS
 PROCEEDING FROM
 COAL-MINES, CAVERNS, AND FERMENTING
 LIQUORS,
 INTOXICATION, LIGHTNING, INTENSE COLD,
 APOPLEXY, CONVULSIONS, &c.

I. The RESTORATION OF HEAT is essential to the return of LIFE:—therefore, on the body's being taken out of the water, it must be covered with *clothes, or a blanket*, and conveyed to the NEAREST RECEIVING-HOUSE, with the head a little raised.—In the *cold season*, it should be laid on a bed, in a moderately-heated room.—In *summer*, exposed to the *rays of the sun*, and not more than *six persons* admitted.—The surface of the body is to be dried with flannels, sprinkled with spirits, mustard, or other potent stimulant.—FOMENTATIONS OF BRANDY applied to the breast.——*A warming pan covered with flannel* should be lightly moved up and down the back and spine;—*bottles with hot water, and heated tiles* wrapped up in flannel, are to be applied to the feet, palms of the hands, &c.

MR.

Mr. HARVEY, Surgeon, at Manchester and one of the Medical Assistants OF THE LANCASHIRE HUMANE SOCIETY, has invented an approved COUCHETTE for the communication of warmth to bodies apparently dead.—Dr. HAWES earnestly recommends the immediate use of this valuable apparatus in all cases of suspended animation.—It should ever be remembered, that, by the COMMUNICATION OF HEAT, the *VIS VITALIS* is PRESERVED;—when diminished, it is INCREASED;—and, when suspended, it may be RESTORED.

II. RESPIRATION will be often promoted by closing the mouth and one nostril,——while, with the pipe of a bellows, you blow into the other with sufficient force to inflate the lungs;—another person should then press the chest gently with his hands, so as to expel the *effete air*.—If the pipe be too large for the nostrils, the air may be blown in at the mouth.—Blowing the breath of a person can only be recommended when bellows cannot be procured.

III. The BOWELS should be inflated with the fumes of tobacco, repeated three or four times within the first hour; but, if circumstances prevent the application of this useful vapour, then CLYSTERS of the herb, or other acid infusions of salt, may be repeatedly thrown up with advantage.—The FUMIGATING MACHINE has been lately so much improved as to be of great importance in the process of Resuscitation; therefore

therefore the HUMANE SOCIETY has recommended its immediate use in all cases of suspended animation.

—The MEDICAL ASSISTANTS of this Institution find that the apparatus answers the important and valuable purposes of *fumigation, inspiration, and expiration.*

IV. AGITATION:—ONE OR MORE of the persons employing the means should take hold of the legs and arms of children, and shake their bodies; which may be repeated by the assistants several times within the hour.—When the apparently-dead bodies of *young children* have been well dried, they should be immediately placed in bed between two persons, and the friction, with warm flannels, &c. chiefly directed, in this case, *to the left side*, when it will be most likely to excite the motion of the heart, and the return of life.

V. If one hour is elapsed, and there be no signs of animation,—and any brewhouse or bakehouse be in the neighbourhood,—the body should be placed in *warm grains, or ashes*, little exceeding that of healthy persons.—If so fortunate as to obtain a warm or vapour bath, it should be employed in conjunction with the earliest modes of Resuscitation.

VI. ELECTRICITY will increase the beneficial tendency of the restorative means.—“The ELECTRICAL SHOCK,” says Mr. KITE,—“is to be admitted as the test of any remains of animal life; and, *so long* as that produces *contractions*, the person may be said to be in

“ a

“ a recoverable state; but, when that effect
 “ has altogether ceased, there can no doubt
 “ remain of the party being absolutely and
 “ positively dead.”—Dr. A. FOTHERGILL
 observes:—“ Where the vital organs are sound,
 “ and only *their motion suspended*, why not have
 “ immediate recourse to the most potent stimulus
 “ in nature, which instantly pervades the inmost
 “ recesses of the animal frame?

“ Why not immediately apply
 “ *electrical shocks* to the BRAIN and HEART,
 “ the grand sources of motion and sensation,
 “ the *primum vivens et ultimum moriens*
 “ of the
 “ animal machine?”

VII. If there be CONVULSIONS or other signs of
 life, a *tea-spoonful of warm water* may be put into
 the mouth; and, on the power of swallowing being
 returned, warm wine or brandy and water may
 be given.—When this gradual approach towards
 RESUSCITATION is observed,—the person is to
 be put into a warm bed, and, if disposed to sleep,
 give no disturbance to the patient, as on waking
 he will generally appear well and perfectly restored.

HANGING.

1. IF A MEDICAL ASSISTANT or other
 practitioner be present, let him take a *few ounces*
of blood from the jugular vein;—LEECHES may be
 applied to the temples;—CUPPING-GLASSES also
 to the head and neck.

2. THE

2. THE OTHER METHODS OF TREATMENT are to be applied exactly in the same manner, by practitioners, &c. as recommended for the recovery of the apparently-dead by drowning.—See p. 27, 28, 29, 30.

SUFFOCATION BY NOXIOUS VAPOURS OR LIGHTNING.

THROW COLD WATER often and repeatedly upon the face and body.—AS THE HEAT of the unfortunate object is above that of a living person, it will be more effectual if the fluid be thrown at some little distance, and with a considerable degree of force, letting the body be dried at intervals.—But, if it *feels cold*, apply moderate and gradual warmth, and employ the means directed under the head of the drowned.—A small quantity of blood may in some cases be taken away, but only by the direction and advice of the Medical Assistants, &c.

FROST.

THE BODY on being discovered is to be taken to the nearest RECEIVING-HOUSE, but not carried near the fire.—Rub it with snow, ice, or cold water.—Flannels, sprinkled with spirits or volatiles, may also be employed.—In a word, attempt warmth and excite breathing by slow degrees, in the way directed for the recovery of drowned persons.—See 27 to 30 of this *Appendix*.

STILL-BORN INFANTS:—CHILDREN

SMOTHERED UNDER BED-CLOTHES OR
TURN-UP BEDSTEADS, &c.

1. IN STILL-BORN CHILDREN, blow air into the mouth through a quill, &c. till the breast be a little raised; then gently press the chest.—Rub the body with warm flannels: and foment the feet, breast, and abdomen, with diluted spirits.

2. WHEN SMOTHERED,—EXPOSE the body to a stream of *fresh air*, and *cold water* should be thrown on the face and breast.—INFLATE the LUNGS, &c.—See *Suffocation by noxious vapours*, p. 30.

INTOXICATION.

THE HEAD raised, and every kind of pressure to be removed.—Obtain immediate MEDICAL ASSISTANCE, as *treatment must be varied* according to the circumstances.—Many lives may be restored by the attention of skilful practitioners.—See Reports of the Royal Humane Society, for 1787, 1788, 1789.

———“SI QUID NOVISTI RECTIUS ISTIS
CANDIDUS IMPERTI; SI NON, HIS UTERE MECUM.”

THE EDITOR, in the preceding part of this publication, expressed an intention of entering into the opinions of the celebrated Cullen on the modes of treatment;—but he is compelled to alter his intention, in order to give room to the valuable communications, which he has been favoured with, relative to the *Enema Nicotianum*; as it is of considerable importance to bring before the Medical Assistants and practitioners in general every thing that can tend to decide the objections which have been raised against a most important point of practice.

VENESECTON.

ADDRESSED

TO THE

MEDICAL ASSISTANTS.

GENTLEMEN,

THE operation of bleeding is so universally practised in all cases where life is supposed to be suddenly in danger, that it becomes a matter of great importance to inquire upon what grounds the practice has been established, and to determine whether they are just or warrantable.

In order to ascertain this particular in the instance of drowned persons, it may not be improper to mention the purposes for which PHLEBOTOMY may rationally be prescribed.

First, then, it may be used with advantage in all INFLAMMATORY CASES, whether local or general; for, by emptying the blood-vessels copiously, the general force of the blood's motion may be diminished for a time, and its particular impetus on any given part may be lessened.

Bleeding

Bleeding with this view can never be applicable to the present instance ; for, persons who are drowned do not appear to die of inflammation or indeed of any tendency towards it.

Secondly,—**VENESECTION** may be ordered with advantage in a plethoric state, to empty the vessels, and allow more ample room for the contained fluids to circulate.—In this view, again, it is evident that it can be of no use to the drowned, or in many other kinds of suffocation.

These circumstances appear to be the most rational indications for letting blood : In cases of contusions or obstructions of any particular part or organ, and there are many others in which this operation may be proper, which are *subordinate* to these, and may most probably be referred to one of the above causes ; viz. either plethora, inflammation, or fulness.

Let it not be objected that the same operation cannot be rationally or judiciously recommended to answer opposite intentions.—Experience not only evinces that it may, but indeed there are many other instances, in which similar causes, from a change of circumstances, may produce very different and contrary effects.

It appears therefore evident, that bleeding, both from theory and practice, cannot be of use to the apparently-dead from submersion.

Let

LET US NOW POINT OUT THE CAUSE OF DEATH FROM DROWNING, THAT WE MAY BE LED TO DETERMINE WHETHER PHLEBOTOMY CAN IN ANY WAY CONTRIBUTE TO RESCUE THE PATIENT FROM IT.

SPASM *is the cause of death from submerſion.* UNIVERSAL SPASM, ariſing perhaps from FEAR, which firſt occasions the perſon to ſink; and PARTICULAR SPASM of all the parts about the larynx from the continual efforts to expel the water from the lungs.—BUT WHAT IS SPASM? Is it originally an affection of the circulating fluids, or of the veſſels through which thoſe fluids paſs? It cannot ſurely be either of theſe.

Is it then AN ORIGINAL AFFECTION OF THE MUSCLES?—*Certainly not.*—The MUSCLES themſelves are *paſſive powers*; thoſe of *voluntary motion*, ſubſervient to the WILL; thoſe of *involuntary motion*, obedient to that *unknown principle* within us which controuls *all will*.—Theſe indeed may be *ſecondarily affected* by ſpaſm, as the whole ſyſtem muſt neceſſarily be from the indiſpoſition of theſe principal organs of life,—THE NERVES; or of the real texture and functions of which we are unfortunately ſo ignorant.—SPASM then I take to be an affection of the nervous ſyſtem.—Will BLEEDING relieve ſuch affections, or will it relieve *any ſpaſm* whatever?—*Experience*—I think—authorizes me to answer this queſtion in

the *negative*. I have seen it indeed frequently prescribed for this purpose, but I may venture to say without any good effect, often with fatal consequences. Even in that particular spasm the *locked jaw*, where if in any spasmodic case it might be supposed to be indicated, as it usually proceeds from evident irritation, I never saw it of use. Bleeding, therefore, neither lessens the spasm nor alleviates the irritation that occasions it.—In *epileptic fits*, though still too often inconsiderately used, it generally lengthens the duration of the fit, or brings on symptoms from which the patient never recovers.

But it may still be urged, that VENESECTION may possibly quicken the languid circulation, as in the instance of *plethora*.—Let us inquire what is the cause of this languid circulation.—Is it not owing to a total suspension of the powers of life for a time? A suspension from an affection of the nervous system, by which, however, unaccountably to us, the action of the heart, arteries, and the muscles is kept up.—Will then an orifice solicit the vital powers to resume their usual and accustomed functions?

In APOPLEXY I grant it may; but here the *suspension* is owing to a fulness, and a consequent irregularity in the circulating fluids.—But, in *drowned persons*, the same suspension arises from very different circumstances.—Will bleeding then

affect the nervous system by the injury by which those powers are suspended?—Will it cause the *nervous influence*, whatever that may be, to set the muscles again into action, or continue the contraction of the arteries?

PHLEBOTOMY EVEN PROVES

DETRIMENTAL

IN THESE CASES.

We have already observed that the affection of the drowned is originally a *spasm*; which spasm is probably owing to *fear*.—Fear which seizes a man *involuntarily*, and which at once invalidates all the animal powers.—If this be the case, will not the drawing of blood, which always weakens, prevent the recovery; or if he should recover, will it not *prolong the debility* that the whole œconomy must necessarily experience from a long suspension of the vital powers?—BLEEDING cannot be of use to persons apparently dead from submersion.

GENERAL REFLECTIONS.

A LANCET is a dangerous weapon in the hands of persons unskilful.—PHLEBOTOMY is considered as so trifling a matter when performed, and it is so much the vulgar prejudice to pass censure upon every man who, perhaps, from prudential motives, opposes it; that it seems necessary to fix certain limits to the performance of this operation.

1.—WHEN A POOR MAN FALLS DOWN IN THE STREET, languid with misery, and fainting with inanition, shall any person passing by think himself justified to draw that fluid of which he has not a sufficient quantity to support life?

2.—IF A TENDER AND DELICATE WOMAN receives a contusion on any part, which throws her whole frame into agitations and languors, is she to be still more debilitated by losing blood, because it is the illjudged practice to bleed without distinction in all recent contusions? I speak not from theory alone. I have seen obstinate complaints brought on by bleeding persons of a delicate habit after slight contusions, in which the fright was the principal injury the machine had suffered.

3.—I SHALL CONCLUDE THIS ESSAY by one general maxim upon the subject, which cannot be too strongly inculcated.—No man is warranted to draw blood from any patient without a previous and attentive examination of the state of the pulse.—It is upon this circumstance chiefly, joined to a careful inquiry into other symptoms, that the propriety or impropriety of bleeding in all cases must finally depend.

MEDICUS.

ME-

MEDICAL COMMITTEE.

ON VENESECTION.

Resolved unanimously,

“ That, in consequence of several fatal cases
“ having been communicated to the MANAGERS
“ wherein early and profuse bleeding had proved
“ injurious,—*an official letter* be sent to each of the
“ MEDICAL ASSISTANTS, requesting them to
“ be extremely cautious respecting BLEEDING,
“ and particularly attentive to its effects wherever
“ it may be deemed necessary; and that they
“ would give information to the Society on the
“ result of their observations in so essential a
“ point of practice.”

THE ANNUAL COURT OF DIRECTORS,
holden March the 15th, 1781, consider it their
duty to enter in the most public manner their
CAVEAT against the *indiscriminate use of the lancet*
in the various kinds of suffocation.—MEDICAL
PRACTITIONERS are requested, on being called
to drowned persons, &c. not only to refrain from
venesection, until the powers of life are perceived
to act with considerable vigour; but even then,
if it should be indicated, to open a vein and take
away with the greatest caution and circumspection.

Signed by Order,

W. HAWES, REGISTER.

AN
ADDRESS
TO THE
MEDICAL ASSISTANTS
OF THE
HUMANE SOCIETIES.

THE EDITOR deems it an act of respect, and in some degree a duty he owes the Medical Assistants of the *various Humane Societies*, to enter more minutely into the consideration of one part of the *Resuscitative Process* which has been questioned by some ingenious writers.—In the *Annual Report*, of 1793, he stated his sentiments on this point in an ADDRESS TO THE FACULTY.—THE ANSWERS it has produced as well as the Address itself are subjoined. He most sincerely thanks his ingenious MEDICAL CORRESPONDENTS on this occasion.—He is happy to find that *coincidence of opinion*, which is one of the characteristics of truth.

ENEMA NICOTIANI FUMOSUM.—If the cases, to be found on record, of its efficacy as one of the the media of Resuscitation, are not to sway the Practitioner, it is difficult to say by what principles he is to be guided;—there are few, if any, modes of treatment so perfect or free from occasional failure as to resist the attacks of the speculative reasoner, when he assumes ground so unwarrantable, in all the branches of medicine as well as Suspended Animation.

ANNUAL REPORT,
1793.

DR. HAWES
TO THE
MEDICAL ASSISTANTS.

De Ufu Clysmatis Nicotiani.

GENTLEMEN,

ASSOCIATED and conjoined in our labours, from the improvement and cultivation as well as exercise of a most important and newly-discovered branch of medicine, every thing that relates thereto must be interesting to us. Whatever tends to the melioration of the practice must be peculiarly so, if we reflect for a moment upon the extraordinary, and, at one period of time, unexpected, perfection the *process of Resuscitation* has attained;—if we reflect for a moment upon the *bigb reputation and distinguished lustre* which our body have acquired, and have established, in

the medical world, by their felicitous efforts, in giving an extent of application of the means, and a probability of success to the process;—if, finally, we reflect for a moment upon the *singular and immense benefits* which have thence accrued to the great cause of restoring animation.

WE MUST FIND OURSELVES most powerfully stimulated, by such considerations, to leave *nil intentatum* to render the process and the practice as perfect as possible,—and to convince the most rigid censors of medical practice, that, however they may discover what they term the *opprobria medicorum* in other parts, there is none to be traced in the doctrine of Resuscitation.

IMPELLED, therefore, by a most zealous solicitude for the advancement of that cause wherein we have the happiness of co-operating,—I hope you will excuse me in thus requesting your most serious attention to the propriety of TOBACCO, applied in the ENEMATIC FORM, as one of the *media* of eliciting the *abditæ vires naturæ*.—You need not be informed of the high and deservedly-illustrious medical characters and authorities*, who have declared in favour of it; nor need you be informed of the *felices casus vitæ restitutæ*, wherein this herb has been successfully applied.—At the same time I think it my duty to apprise you, that this part of the Resuscitative Process has been latterly rejected by some respectable, ingenious,

* Dr. CULLEN—Dr. COGAN—Dr. J. DIXON.

and popular, writers on the subject of Suspended Animation.

I have, therefore, to entreat the favour of your correspondence, and the communication of your ideas upon this important subject; as it is my most ardent wish,—and I know it is a wish wherein I am joined by that respectable and philanthropic body of men I now address,—that the PRAXIS OF RESUSCITATION should be so much improved as to be productive of still greater benefits to mankind.

Spital-Square, April 25, 1793. W. HAWES.

THE LIMITED NATURE OF AN APPENDIX will only permit the EDITOR to introduce the following deduction of Mr. COLEMAN's conclusion respecting the *use of tobacco* as a part of the Resuscitative Process.—At the same time it is proper to remark, that the premises, from which Mr. COLEMAN would draw this inference, are contained in the 12th Section of his Dissertation on SUSPENDED RESPIRATION.

“ THAT TOBACCO IN ANY FORM IS HIGHLY
 “ PERNICIOUS, AND, WERE THIS MEDICINE
 “ TO PRODUCE SUCH BANEFUL EFFECTS IN
 “ CASES WHERE RESPIRATION IS SUSPENDED
 “ AS IN A STATE OF HEALTH, IT IS MORE
 “ THAN PROBABLE THAT NO ONE COULD EVER
 “ HAVE BEEN RECOVERED WHERE THIS REMEDY
 “ HAS BEEN APPLIED.”

Deduction 101.—p. 277.

MR.

· MR. COLEMAN, * after having endeavoured to establish his theory of the proximate cause, proceeds to an investigation of the means of restoration, and on every species bestows a separate section.—The AUTHOR'S observations are just and judicious on EMETICS, VENESECTION, ELECTRICITY, and ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION.—*Si sic omnia*, we might have done that, which to have in our power would have afforded us the most heartfelt satisfaction:—bestowed our praises unqualified by any drawback on his exertions to serve the cause of medical science.

IN THE TWELFTH SECTION OF THIS WORK, wherein the Author professes to discuss the effects of ENEMAS, he has thought proper to deviate from that path of candid and ingenuous argument, which he had pursued so happily in the preceding part of his publication, and to enter the barren field of illiberal and impetuous invective.—He has thought proper to exhibit charges, *as gross in terms* as they are *nugatory* in point of fact,—totally forgetful of that precept, the observance of which cannot be dispensed with if we would elicit truth from our investigations,—*“refellere sine pertinacia, et refelli sine iracundia, parati sumus;—*totally forgetful of those rules of good breeding, which are as essential to writing

* A DISSERTATION ON SUSPENDED RESPIRATION
FROM DROWNING,
HANGING,
AND SUFFOCATION.

as to conversation, he has thought proper to stigmatize a most respectable body of men, the MEDICAL ASSISTANTS of the various

HUMANE SOCIETIES

with practising “*quackery in the highest degree.*” *—This juvenile adventurer for fame has attempted, in his Dissertation, to calumniate a body of men, who have brought the PRAXIS OF RESUSCITATION to an extent in the application, that equally evinces the philosophic caution as the unwearied activity wherewith they have proceeded;—but by what have these philanthropists incurred this heavy and severe accusation of *quackery*?—How is it, that they have stamped, to use Mr. COLEMAN’S OWN words, an “*indelible stigma on the profession?*” †

AMONG THE VARIOUS MODES OF RESTORATION employed with the happiest success, they have introduced TOBACCO in the form of vapour.—If the MEDICAL ASSISTANTS of these Societies are to be branded as practising “*quackery in the highest degree,*” —we must inform him, that they have practised it under the sanction and with the advice of one of the most illustrious names, the justly-celebrated CULLEN.

“For exciting the action of the intestines,
“the most proper is the application of their
“ordinary stimulus of dilitation; and this is most
“effectually applied by forcing a quantity of
“air into them by the fundament.—Even the

* P. 236. † P. 235.

“throwing

“ throwing in cold air has been found useful ; but
 “ it will certainly be better if heated air can be
 “ impregnated with something, which by its
 “ acrimony, also may be powerful in stimulating
 “ the intestine.—THE SMOKE OF BURNING
 “ TOBACCO HAS BEEN MOST COMMONLY
 “ APPLIED, AND HAS UPON MANY OCCASIONS,
 “ PROVED VERY EFFECTUAL.”—“ When a
 “ body has lain but a *short time* in the water, and
 “ its heat and irritability are but *little* impaired,
 “ stimulants alone have been found effectual
 “ for the recovery : but, on the contrary, *when*
 “ *the body has lain long in the water, and the heat*
 “ *of it very much extinguished,*—the application of
 “ any other than that of TOBACCO SMOKE, to the
 “ intestines can be of very little service.”*

The deference due to an authority so high in
 the medical world, and substantiated with recorded
 facts, should at least have swayed the author from
 expressing himself in those violent and indecorous
 terms, which are even ill calculated to discredit
 the opinion against which they are levelled.—A
 philosopher of some fame at the close of the last
 century maintained that *ridicule is the test of*
truth.—Mr. COLEMAN may, perhaps, have
 somewhere learned that *invective* is ;—but we
 apprehend that he will find, that the one is as
 little useful as the other to him who seriously
 inquires after truth.

W. H.

* CULLEN'S LETTER TO LORD CATHCART.

INTRODUCTION

TO THE
EXTRACTS.

THE EDITOR deeming it not a little relevant to the accurate decision of this interesting and important question, to ascertain from their practice the opinion of our *continental neighbours*, who first opened, and assiduously cultivated this doctrine, has consulted the *PARISIAN* and *AMSTERDAM MEMOIRS* on the subject.

The result he submits to his medical readers in the following extracts.—They will perceive, that the sentiments of both these learned and humane bodies recognize the use of this herb as a most approved and valuable auxiliary to the other modes of Resuscitation.—It is not his wish or inclination to press this *argumentum ad verecundiam*;—but the intelligent practitioner must see, that, coupled with the forcible cases of its efficacy to be found in the preceding pages, it is entitled to considerable weight.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXPERIENCE OF THE MEDICAL ASSISTANTS associated to the labours of the HUMANE SOCIETIES of *France, England, and Holland*, accumulated by the multifarious opportunities of judging, that must have occurred in a series of years, and in such extensive fields of practice,—ought by the author of any publication to be maturely examined, and abundantly confuted, by experiment as well as reasoning, before it should be discarded or branded with the opprobrious stigma of Empiricism.

AM-

AMSTERDAM MEMOIRS.—Published 1794.

“ Indien men een brandende tabakspyp of een
 “ zogenaamde tabaksklyfsteerpyp heeft, endat
 “ mendus, in plaats van enkele lucht of wind den
 “ warmen en prikkelenden rook der brandende
 “ tabak in het ligchaam op kan blaazen, verdient
 “ zulks steeds den voorrang: Dit blaazen echtee
 “ in’t algemeen, op de eene of andere der gemelde
 “ wyzen, behoort steeds het allereerstee werk te zyn,
 “ en kan oonaltoos zonder eenig tydverzuim overal
 “ verricht wordent, ’tzy op een schuit, op het land
 “ aan den kant van’t water, in Steden en Dorpen
 “ op den steenen en wal der Straaten, of waar ook
 “ elderseen Drenkeling het eerst word nedergeleg.*

TRANSLATION.

If a pipe of tobacco lighted, or a tobacco-
 clyfter-pipe is at hand, and the warm and
 irritating fume of the burning tobacco can be
 blown into the body, in lieu of the simple air or
 wind, the same deserves always the preference.—
 This blowing generally, in the one or the other of
 the said manners, ought therefore to be the very
 first operation, as the same can always, and any
 where, be effected without any loss of time, be
 it in a boat, upon the land by the water side, on
 the stony shore in towns and villages, or wherever
 else a drowned person may be first laid down.

* “ *Histori en Gedenkschriften van de Maatschappy, tot*
 “ *Reddijg van Drenklingen, opgerecht binnen Amsterdam, Erste*
 “ *Deel—Erste Sukie.*”

EXTRACT

FROM THE LAST PUBLICATION OF THE
FRENCH MEMOIRS, 1789.

IN THIS VALUABLE PUBLICATION not only TOBACCO is recommended as an *enema*, but the necessity of persevering in its application is advised in as strong terms as language can convey ;—they even go so far as to mark the length of time it should be applied ; “ *pendant environ un quart d’heure.* ”——How far such precision in the recommendation of any mode of practice, drawn from several years trial in a great city, can, by any ingenuity of reasoning, be made to consist with the pernicious effects that have been ascribed to it by some late writers, the *Editor* will not take upon him to determine, but refer to the decision of that enlightened tribunal, before whom the question is at issue.

“ Si les différens secours qu’on vient d’indiquer
 “ se trouvent sans succès apparent, il faut faire agir
 “ la Machine fumigatoire. Pour cet effet, on la
 “ charge de TABAC qu’on a eu soin d’humer
 “ auparavant, comme si l’on vouloit le fumer :
 “ Car, sans cette précaution, il seroit trop-tôt
 “ consumé, & le peu de fumée qu’il donneroit
 “ seroit sans activité ; on l’allume avec un morceau
 “ d’amadou ou un charbon embrasé ; &, quand
 “ on apperçoit que la fumée sort abondamment
 “ par la cheminée & par le bec du chapiteau,
 “ on adapte à la Machine (préalablement
 “ assujettie

“ affujettie au soufflet par une petite fiche de
 “ fer) le tuyau fumigatoire flexible, au bout
 “ duquel on ajuste une tige de canule ordinaire
 “ qu'on porte dans le fondement; &, en faisant
 “ mouvoir le soufflet, on parvient à introduire
 “ de la fumée de tabac dans les intestines du
 “ Noyé.—Mais il peut arriver que la tige de la
 “ canule se bouche, parcequ'il c'est possible
 “ qu'elle rencontre des matieres dans les gros
 “ intestines; ce qui se connoitroit aisément; car
 “ alors la fumée revendroit sur elle-même, elle
 “ sortiroit par toutes les jointures, & l'on sentiroit
 “ une plus grande résistance pour abaissier le
 “ panneau supérieur du soufflet: dans ce cas, on
 “ retire la canule introduite dans le fondement;
 “ on la donne à nettoyer, &, cependant, on y en
 “ substitue une autre, afin que le secours de la
 “ fumée ne soit pas interrompu.

“ Quand on a soufflé ainsi de la fumée dans les
 “ intestines *pendant environ un quart-d'heure*, on
 “ détache le tuyau fumigatoire du bec de la
 “ Machine; on présente ce bec au nez & à la
 “ bouche du Noyé; &, au moyen de quelques
 “ coups de soufflet, on lui fait parvenir de la fumée
 “ de tabac *dans les narines & dans la gorge*, afin
 “ d'irriter ces parties, si elles en sont susceptibles;
 “ on reprend ensuite la fumigation par le
 “ fondement, ainsi que l'introduction des meches
 “ de papier imbibées d'Alkali volatil dan le nez.”

*Précis des succès dès l'établissement que la ville de
 Paris a fait en faveur des personnes noyées, 1789.*

—P. 9, 10, 11.

EXTRACTS
FROM THE TRANSACTIONS
ON
FUMIGATION,
BY
DR. COGAN.

THE INJECTION OF THE FUMES OF TOBACCO into the intestines has been universally considered, approved, and recommended, amongst *the most efficacious applications*;—and an attention to its action will convince us that it deserves this character.

1.—IT IS NOT ONLY THE ADMISSION of *a kindly warmth* into the internal parts, which in all cases must prove advantageous.

2.—Its *stimulus* connected with this *warmth* seems admirably adapted to excite irritability and to restore the *suspended* or *languid peristaltic motion* of the intestines; which PHYSIOLOGISTS have agreed to place amongst the most irritable parts, and therefore are allowed to retain *the vital influence* longer than any other.

3.—IT IS WELL KNOWN that this VITAL PRINCIPLE *being once excited to motion or action in any one part*,—(such is the general sympathy observable in an animated body,) the whole system will in most cases share in its good effects.

DR. WARD,
AND
MR. LASCELLES,
OF
GAINSBOROUGH.

The FUMIGATOR with the NICOTIANUM had a very speedy and sensible effect ;—*signs of life first appeared* by spasms of the extremities, and other parts of the system, which were soon succeeded by repeated and violent convulsions.

From the time the TOBACCO FUMES WERE APPLIED, the young man recovered surprisingly fast.—The application of this vapor to the *mouth* brought on a puking, nausea, and sickness, which confirmed his certain return to life.

CORDIAL REMEDIES were administered, and our patient was put in a warm bed, &c. so that a few hours sleep perfectly restored him.—From the time he fell into the *Trent*, until we saw him, was about *half an hour* ; and another hour elapsed before he shewed signs of Animation.

JOHN WARD, M. D.—G. LASCELLES, Surgeon.

COMMUNICATIONS.

DR. JOSHUA DIXON

TO THE

REGISTER.

IN VINDICATION OF TOBACCO AS AN ENEMA, I may with great propriety refer the reader to your own accurate reflections and observations on Suspended Animation, the various publications of the Society, and likewise to the judicious opinions of CULLEN, COGAN, WARD, &c.—as well as the MEDICAL ASSISTANTS of the R. H. S.—whose records during a period of more than 19 years do not announce a single instance where this part of the *Resuscitative Process* had been perniciously administered.

WERE I DISPOSED TO THEORIZE upon this intricate subject, I would observe that all stimulants in the form of vapour are highly volatile, and most diffusively active; so that, when applied to the whole tract of the intestinal canal in a state of interrupted animation, such a remedy must produce restorative effects.

L l 2

To-

TOBACCO is said, by some celebrated writers, to remarkably possess this medical quality, and consequently has been preferred to every other article.—Allowing its *relaxant effects* to be in many respects frequently powerful; yet as it is allowed that all SEDATIVES are in their primary operation manifestly *stimulant*, and as in such cases we chiefly aim at animating and promoting the latent and languid efforts of nature, it must remain a question, which future experience and observation can alone determine,—how far the fumes of this nicotian herb may be usefully applied to that purpose.

IN PROOF OF THEIR APPARENT EXPEDIENCY, I might here suitably and properly intimate that *no instance* can be adduced where the principle of vitality, when *once excited*, has been afterwards, by the copious and free admission of this enematic remedy, ever extinguished.

“ In an instance of success recorded in your publication:—The stimulant powers of fumigation
 “ with tobacco by the machine, gave not only the
 “ *first indication of returning life*, but continued
 “ manifestly to promote it, and finally perfectly
 “ to restore animation—WHEN the various
 “ methods and exertions had been altogether
 “ ineffectually employed *.”

Whitehaven, Jan. 8,—1794. J. DIXON.

* Reports, 1787, 88, 89—p. 30.

MR.

MR. SHERWEN

TO

Dr. H A W E S.

DEAR SIR,

I THINK you have acted with propriety and circumspection to our valuable Institutions, and the Medical Assistants, in admitting with great caution *the objections* to administering the fumigations with tobacco; — notwithstanding it must be acknowledged that those objections appear to be *theoretically valid* in Mr. COLEMAN'S Treatise, as the good effects of that operation have been repeatedly and *practically asserted* by the MEDICAL ASSISTANTS of the Humane Society.

THIS PART OF THE RESUSCITATIVE PROCESS, therefore, ought *not* to be discarded.—When we reflect on the peculiar properties of TOBACCO,—we are prepared to admit the objections; and it appears to be a very reasonable presumption, that it may be injurious, where the powers of life are already nearly exhausted.—But, if this opinion were to be omitted in all the force which it has acquired from Mr. COLEMAN'S publication, it would, I think, necessarily follow that no person whatever could possibly have recovered from a suspension of the vital powers, where *fumigation* had been freely practised; the contrary of which is well known to be true.

If I were to attempt to reconcile or to investigate the contradictory opinions, I would observe,—that the fumes of tobacco have *two principles of action* upon the human system.—In one we have the *specific effect* of a poisonous vegetable, the fumes of which are deleterious and narcotic, diminishing the power of life.—But, in another point of view, they may be considered merely as a *vehicle for heat*, which they convey in a very diffusive form to the inmost recesses of the system.

In regard to the first, it may perhaps be possible, that the vital powers in cases of Suspended Animation are so far depressed as to be insensible to the poisonous and injurious effects, but ready to feel the irritation arising from distension of the intestines, and the cherishing influence of warmth.—Under this latter idea, might it not be an improvement to the process, if, instead of tobacco, (the good effects of which there is reason to doubt,) the common fomentation herbs, such as wormwood, rosemary, or any other aromatics, or the British herb tobacco, were to be substituted for the nicotianum? And I mention this with more confidence, because, on replying to Mr. Coleman's objections, I find that the use of the aromatic herbs, in this way, hath been already suggested by that judicious practitioner, MR. KITE.

In my opinion every alteration in the process or treatment of the drowned, as well as every instance of established practice ought to be proposed with diffidence

diffidence and *admitttd with caution*.—It must be confessed that one of Mr. COLEMAN'S *experiments*, page 237, at first view appears to be conclusive against the use of tobacco-fumes in cases of suspended respiration:—"A full-grown cat was drowned, and, the chest being immediately opened, the heart was observed to act strongly; injected, all action ceased to be visible (without six drachms of tobacco were thrown up the rectum in the form of smoke, but, before the herb was half consumed, there remained scarcely any action in the heart; and after the whole had been applying the stimulus of electricity)."—I cannot help suspecting, that, if the tobacco had not been used, the action of the heart would have ceased nearly in the same length of time, which ought in this experiment to have been specified.

THE REPORTS OF THE HUMANE SOCIETY bear testimony to the good effects of *tobacco* in various cases of Suspended Animation, the propriety of discarding it does *not* yet appear to be absolutely decided. Perhaps, upon due consideration, it will be found, by practitioners, even in the *strangulated Hernia* the case particularly alluded to by Mr. COLEMAN, that the good effects of the tobacco fumigation arise from its *stimulant* rather than its *debilitating* properties; for which it is successfully used in this case: the return of the intestine is, I believe, generally preceded by a brisk and copious evacuation of *Foeces*; in producing of which the

fumes of tobacco have been justly considered in the number of the most active stimuli.

But, whatever may be result of farther enquiry and experience on this subject, I think the public are much indebted to you for submitting the question to their more minute consideration. And it may be worth while, upon the present occasion, to observe that our neighbours the FRENCH, who, while they attended to the preservation of the lives of their fellow-creatures, boasted of much greater success than us in the treatment of drowned persons, were much more liberal in administering the smoke of tobacco, which, in their general directions, they prescribe to be first injected for a quarter of an hour into their intestines; after which they order a few puffs of the same to be thrown into the mouth and nostrils, and then repeat the fumigation of the intestines.—And they farther direct the tobacco to be moistened in the box, that it may give out more copious and more active fumes, and may last longer*.

I am, dear Sir,

Your's, very sincerely,

JOHN SHERWEN.

Enfield, July 27. 1793.

* Précis des succès dès l'établissement que la ville de Paris a eu en faveur des personnes noyées,—1789.

P. 511, and 512.

MR. BEAUMONT

TO THE

R E G I S T E R.

IN THE ANNUAL REPORT OF 1793, you have addressed the *Medical Assistants*, and requested their sentiments on the ENEMA NICOTIANUM in the Resuscitation of the drowned, &c.—I was honoured with being appointed one of your Medical Assistants at the earliest establishment of your Institution; and have been so fortunate as to restore life to some of my fellow-creatures.

EXPERIENCE and SUCCESS therefore confirm me in the good opinion of TOBACCO in cases of Suspended Animation.—In no one instance has its use been attended with any bad effects,—but, on the other hand, when the other methods have proved inefficacious, the stimulus of this vapor has excited irritability, roused suspended peristaltic motion, and at length been productive of returning life.—From the clearest conviction therefore, of its advantages in such cases,—I earnestly recommend its early and repeated application as a part of the Resuscitative Process. JOHN BEAUMONT.

Tark Buildings, April 26 1794.

Mr. BEWLEY, observes:—"the NICOTIANUM; " was principally conducive to the restoration of " my patient.—Frictions, &c. were used " ineffectually; but, on the application of this " ENEMA, signs of vitality appeared, and on its " repetition LIFE was at length restored."

MR.

MR. SANDERS

TO THE

E D I T O R.

DEAR SIR,

It has long been matter of joy to me, who have ever, I trust, rejoiced to see others active and vigorous in the means and operations of practical and general usefulness;—and, as I hope, not altogether tardy myself, in adding to their laudable attempts my *own mite*, however inconsiderable they may have been, or however unworthy of acceptance to the general stock of useful knowledge, when I have thought, or the partiality of my friends, have thought for me, that I have had any thing to offer.—Yet, in the compass of *scientific improvement*, and especially of such parts thereof as more especially regard the lines in it in which I am supposed by some to be the most conversant, none have given me more permanent, or more sensible, pleasure, than those that have, from time to time, marked the progress of the
HUMAN

HUMANE SOCIETY, who have so indisputably attested their unremitted diligence and most laudable philanthropy. I have always received peculiar pleasure and satisfaction from the REPORTS and other means of information, of the state and progress of that GODLIKE SOCIETY OF MEN;—who, their enemies being judges, have united the most zealous efforts to serve *Society*, and to produce general good.

I AM NOT A LITTLE SORRY, that in men, who with “*one heart*” have so well hitherto agreed, and so unitedly striven together to effect the most commendable of purposes—that of SAVING LIFE when in the most alarming jeopardy:—not, only when it was in danger; but when it was, to all human appearances, *absolutely fled*:—not only of arresting it when it was in a disposition to *depart*; but of restoring it when it was apparently *gone*:—should at last disagree touching a mode of Resuscitation wherein the most eminent men have agreed, and which has been, I believe, attested by abundance of successful experience.

I mean, that of the fumigation, and enematous application, of TOBACCO. That life has been apparently saved, and Suspended Animation resuscitated by its use, is, I think, *not denied*; but that it has absolutely been of the use supposed is doubted;—and that it has even done mischief, and retarded the effects of other means,
is,

is, I find, now, as far as my knowledge extends, first believed.—This is a point, I conceive, of great importance in the process of Resuscitation; and appears, in *view*, to merit much thought and deep investigation, which I trust, will be hereafter given it, by the learned and ingenious patrons and friends of that pious and important institution.

TOBACCO is known, by practitioners of the medical art, to possess two properties, though totally opposite to each other, singly considered, yet wonderfully combined; so little corrective, and so seemingly corroborant, of each other, in such degrees of strength, as, not without reason, to give it a place among the deleterious family of POISONS, according to the commonly-received acceptation of that term.—It possesses this noxious property beyond, perhaps, any other in the vegetable kingdom, except Helebores, highly *stimulant* and *inflammatory*, united with a quality, in a high degree *narcotic* and *sedative*:—of which, each of these effects, in its place and time of action, produces the most serious contest: the one exciting degrees of irritation highly dangerous; and the other, exerting powers of *separation* alarmingly violent.

HENCE, *on the one hand*, the ferocious stimulation threatening *inflammation* of the most destructive kind; and, *on the other*, producing *nausea and syncope*, tremendously to be feared!—From these data,—it is worthy of con-

consideration how far these combined mighty powers have really done harm, and, consequently, how far they are to be feared:—to what degree they have really been, and may in future be, made useful.

In an investigation so deep, and a search requiring so great abilities to determine the required point, I presume not to offer any thing decisive; I am happy that *lis sub judicibus est*.—In a matter of such practical importance, I can only assume the liberty of presenting an opinion, if haply it may excite my abler friends and brethren to prosecute the subject, and determine the point.

That *nausea* has been caused by TOBACCO applied to the nervous system, in any form, is, I believe, clearly determined; but, how far it has been productive of injury in the case before us, is, perhaps, very much undetermined.—That *opium*, if given in doses generally prescribed to answer the design of sedative and somniferous medicines, sometimes create nausea, and not unfrequently debility and enervation, is uncontroverted; but a late ingenious writer * has averred, and others highly respectable in the profession, his disciples, still aver, with great positiveness, that more, and in some instances much more, ample ones have the effects of *highly diffusible stimulants*, and

* Dr. BROWN.

sovereign cordials;—and that it is only from quantities being given too small, or exhibited in too large doses, or persisted in too far, which, by a diverse mode of operation, produce effects visibly the same, they are found to be of injurious tendency or of exceptionable use.

The *Tartarised Antimony*, usually given in doses very minute, as alteratives, occasion frequent debility and nausea, and thence become the most powerfully antiphlogistic remedies; yet the same medicine, given in a larger dose, becomes powerfully evacuant and forcibly stimulant. The same truth is known to obtain in many other articles of the *Materia Medica*, and may, for ought that I know, be true of TOBACCO.—Perhaps very strong infusions of it exhibited clysterwise, might act as a stimulant only.—Yet how far the *fumes* of this herb, in any quantity exhibited, may have the effect, solely, I cannot say.—And it is possible that this is the *most* unexceptionable mode of exhibiting it.—Neither can I declare how far the *nausea*, occasioned by it, is of real and eventual disservice, when I am led to believe that in cases of *ileus*, where the intestine has been paralytically debilitated or spasmodically affected, it has been manifestly serviceable, and has, I believe, in some cases, saved life where every other remedy had failed of success. And, by way of illustration, I add, that it is perhaps in this case of *ileus* alone, where

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violent

violent stimulation, either in this way or by drastic cathartics, has done good. Not, I am of opinion, in any *inflamed* state of the viscera. I moreover add, that *obstinate constipations* of the bowels are much oftener considered and much more generally treated as inflammatory affection than is founded in truth.

In fine, dear sir, I do earnestly recommend an important and candid investigation of this, to me, *serious article*;—that, how far on one hand, or on the other, TRUTH is really founded, may be determined by actual experience, and submitted to unprejudiced inquiry and practical examination.—If SUCH TRIALS and SUCH WITNESSES give the cause against the advocates for the use of this plant in this way,—it may be yet enquired what other articles of the *Materia Medica* may be substituted for the *Nicotianum*—whether *Hellebore*, *Aloes*, *Coloquindita*, or any other?

Si rectius istis scitis, candidus imperti;
Sed, alioquin, his utere mecum!

With the best wishes for your health, and the prosperity of the ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY,

I am, dear Sir,

Your most obliged

Friend and Servant,

S. S.

MR.

(528)

MR. COPLAND

TO

Dr. H A W E S.

ENCLOSED YOU HAVE THE SKETCH OF MY IDEAS AND REFLECTIONS ON THE USE OF TOBACCO IN CASES OF SUSPENDED ANIMATION; AND TRUE PLEASURE I SHALL FEEL, IF THEY ARE, IN ANY WAY, CONDUCTIVE TO THE SUPPORT OF THAT PHILANTHROPIC CAUSE, IN WHICH YOU HAVE SO LONG, SO ANXIOUSLY, AND SO SUCCESSFULLY, LABOURED, FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, AND THE BENEFIT OF MANKIND.

OBSERVATIONS.

—ESSET, USITATI NIHIL AC CONSUETI
TEMERE REPUDIATUM.

PHARM. COLL. REG. MED. LOND.

SINCE the ART and SCIENCE of RESUSCITATION have engaged the regard and attention of MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS, *the diffusion of the smoke of the nicotiana tabacum of LINNÆUS* (the tobacco in general use) *through the bowels hath been strongly recommended*, and much employed, in instances of apparent death from drowning, and other causes.—But the propriety of this practice has, of late, been much doubted by some authors, who are deservedly distinguished for the industry and ability, displayed by them, in their attempts to explore the cause, and ascertain the cure of Suspended Animation.

In every branch of the healing art, and most especially perhaps in the present instance, whilst we are anxious to add to our stock of knowledge for the removal of disease; it behoves us, at the same time, to be extremely circumspect in our prohibition of those means, already used with seeming success. If the correctness of the present age, requires the evidence of indisputable facts, and the test of accurate experiments, for the establishment of any new opinion in medicine or philosophy; it seems equally necessary, before opinions generally received are proscribed, that we should be in possession of facts, ascertaining their deleterious tendency, &c.—Influenced by this conviction, it appears reasonable to attempt an estimate of the merits of the above practice.

TOBACCO, TO THE SMELL, gives a scent similar to that of a narcotic plant; and, to the taste, manifests a pungent stimulus.—The *powder* of tobacco, inhaled as *SNUFF* within the nostrils of the unaccustomed, induces sneezing;—the *smoke* of burning tobacco, alternately taken in and expelled from the mouth,— and the mere *chewing* of the same, in those unused to such pernicious habits, are productive of sweating, vomiting, &c.—I had occasion to observe nausea, sickness, and a general affection of the system, in an elderly person, occasioned by *washing the head*, in tinea capitis, with an infusion of tobacco;—and I have likewise known repeated vomiting to take place in

a child from a slight application of the same in that complaint.—In the *medical commentaries* for 1786, Mr. GRANT, of Stonehaven, hath recorded instances of giddiness, violent head-ache, vomiting, and purging, taking place, in a man and his wife, shortly after they had fomented with a strong infusion of tobacco with the intention of curing the itch.—Thus its action, as a *general stimulant*, on the human system, from an external application, is evident from those facts.

The powerful and virulent effect of this plant on the constitution, from its *external use*, hath not deterred medical practitioners from attempting the removal of disease, by an *internal administration*:—accordingly, Dr. LEWIS observes, that STAHL and other German physicians recommended an *extract of tobacco*, prepared by long boiling, as a safe and most effectual *internal medicine*; but it is to the industry and accurate observations of Dr. FOWLER, that we are indebted for the knowledge of its valuable medical properties.

THISINGENIOUS and JUSTLY respected physician observes, that the *immediate effect of tobacco, taken internally*, is a pungent and transient sensation of heat in the throat, and which is frequently succeeded by a sense of warmth at the stomach, as if the patient had taken a dram.—Amongst other properties, he informs us, that, where PAIN existed, it for the most part proved
an

an *anodyne*, in some cases procuring drowfiness, and promoting sleep.—We are likewise told, that, in the course of its general administration, it produced griping, purging, vomiting, sweating, head-ache, and trembling*.

From this evidence we not only find, that a general stimulus is given to the system, from a certain internal use of tobacco, similar to that occasioned by its external application, but are also taught, that it is possessed of a sedative quality, of which we could only conjecture from its peculiar odour.

In several productions of the vegetable kingdom, we find various degrees of similar qualities under different modifications.—Thus, the inspissated juice of the *papaver somniferum* (the celebrated opium), to the tongue, and external parts deprived of the natural covering, is acrid and stimulant; but taken internally eases pain, procures sleep, and lessens the action of the bowels. The inspissated juice of the *hyoscyamus niger* (the common henbane), like opium, induces sleep by its sedative quality; but, by its stimulant power, the action of the bowels are not only not lessened, but often notably increased.

IF THEN, IN HENBANE, we discover a stimulant property more evident than in poppy, overcoming

* See the Analysis of Dr. Fowler's work
in the Medical Commentaries
for 1785.

its sedative action on the bowels; may we not consider common tobacco, from its general effects, not only as possessing a stimulant power more active than that inherent in either of the above, but a *sedative quality* of more limited action?—When we recollect, that, from the general and unlimited use of tobacco,—few, if any, instances of its deleterious tendency have occurred, we may, perhaps, be led to subscribe more readily to this opinion.

I HAVE, IN TWO INSTANCES of obstructed bowels in horses, directed the use of *an ounce* of tobacco in warm infusion in a clyster, but without hearing of any deleterious effect.—*Two drachms* of tobacco, prepared by infusion or decoction, have been injected into the bowels, in the human subject, which hath induced sweating and other evacuations;—but this is no more than what we daily see done by ipicacuana taken into the stomach, with this difference, that a greater degree of debility hath succeeded the former;—this probably may in a great measure depend on the difference in quantity of the different substances employed, inducing a proportional degree of action in the system, followed by a corresponding degree of debility.—But, with the view to ascertain the influence of tobacco on the action of the heart, I took an opportunity of making the following experiments.

EX-

EXPERIMENT I.

I PREVAILED ON A PERSON *unaccustomed* to the use of TOBACCO, whose pulse was at 60, to smoke that plant in the usual way till it gave him some disturbance.—After some time, he said, that “he felt hot at his stomach, and was all of a totter,” at which time his pulse had arisen to 65; he then began to perspire, and soon after vomited, and had a discharge from the bowels; after this his pulse was at 55, from which it gradually rose to its former standard.

FROM THIS EXPERIMENT we find, that, in the *first instance*, the TOBACCO acted as a *stimulus* to the system, increasing the action of the heart; but, *after the evacuations* had taken place, the action of that organ was as much *diminished* below as it had been previously increased above the standard.

Whether this diminution of the heart's action, in consequence of Resuscitation, dejection, &c. was to be attributed directly to the power of the tobacco, or indirectly, as being consequent to the act of vomiting, &c. the succeeding experiment was made with the intention of determining.

EXPERIMENT II.

A PERSON WHO DID OCCASIONALLY SMOKE TOBACCO, and whose pulse was at 80, after smoking that herb *half an hour*, felt a thrilling sensation to pervade his frame,—when his pulse was found to have arisen to 99;—but which, in the course of two hours, gradually dropped to 80.—The result of this experiment, which has been repeated, teaches us, that the *immediate effect* of TOBACCO on the system is, to increase the action of the heart and arteries; and that, unless it is administered so as to excite vomiting, &c. it appears to exert a *stimulating power* only.

From these, and similar experiments, the latter of which has been repeatedly made *with a similar result*, we are naturally led to infer, that TOBACCO, as a *general stimulant*, hath been employed in the PRACTICE OF RESUSCITATION, at least with the appearance of propriety:—but which is more *satisfactorily substantiated* by the following fact, recorded in the *Reports* of the R. H. S.—Thus, Dr. J. DIXON, of *Whitehaven*, in his reflections on the case of SOMERVILLE, expressly tells us:—“ That the *stimulant powers* “ of fumigation, by the machine, gave not only “ the first indication of returning life, but “ continued

“ continued manifestly to promote, and finally
 “ to perfectly restore it, when all the usual
 “ various methods and exertions had been
 “ altogether ineffectual*.”

TO A LIKE PURPORT we are informed, by the
 Rev. Dr. HUNTER, of *Dublin*, that, in the case
 of W. SMITH, who had remained “ above an
 hour” in the sea,—“ spirits were applied to his
 “ temples and nostrils, and friction, with mustard,
 “ &c. were employed *in vain* ;”—but that, on
 “ FUMIGATION OF TOBACCO being used, and
 “ in its enematic form, by the repeated applications
 “ of its fumes, *convulsive motions* were produced,
 “ with the RETURN OF SENSE and LIFE†.”

BY THIS SLIGHT SKETCH of the properties and
 effects of TOBACCO, we apprehend that it will
 appear to lay claim to our attention in the recovery
 of the *apparently dead* ;——and; as an indubitable
 proof that *active substances* are admissible in the art
 of healing,—we take the liberty of offering the
 following passage, from the same respectable work,
 to which we are indebted for our motto:—

“ NEQUE ENIM AB IIS, TANQUAM PRORSUS
 “ INIMICIS, ABHORRERE VIDETUR MEDICINA,
 “ SED EA AD PARTES SUAS TRADUCERE, ET
 “ OPEM EORUM SOCIAM ET ADJUTRICEM
 “ EXPOSCERE.”—*Pharm. Coll. Reg. Med. Lond.*

Swaysfield, May 5, 1794. PETER COPLAND.

* See Report for 87, 8, and 9—Second Edition, I. 307.

† See Reports, P. 321.

THE SUCCESS OF
MR. CHURCH,
MEDICAL ASSISTANT,
AT
ISLINGTON.

THE EDITOR presumes to observe, that all who are employed in the *study or practice of medicine* will agree with him;—that the *best species of evidence* to decide a PRACTICAL MEDICAL QUESTION is the inference that a judicious practitioner collects from *long and extensive experience*.—Such testimonies are the firmest, and perhaps the only safe, ground, upon which the momentous operations of the *sanative art* can be constructed by young practitioners, who, however deeply versed in theory and enlightened by circumspect reasoning on its consequences, are yet strangers to the practical proofs and investigations of their *theoretical deductions*.

ASSURED, THEREFORE, of the importance of such testimony to the resolution of all doubts involving the practice, he fears not to bring forward the repeated experience of the MEDICAL ASSISTANTS on the *Enema Nicotiani Fumosum*.—This gentleman's very active exertions, and *distinguished success*, in the treatment of objects in this unfortunate predicament occupy an ample space

space in former volumes of our Reports.—Let it suffice here to remark *, that he has restored upwards of FIFTY, out of about SEVENTY CASES, that have fallen under his judicious management of the Resuscitative Process. He must, in so extensive a practice, have seen and have tried the modes of restoration operating in all their varieties, applied to different habits, and the different causes, which are productive of *apparent death*.

IF THE OPINIONS OF AN INDIVIDUAL *made neither to support nor impugn* any hypothesis,—ought to claim *preponderance* in the scale of proofs on this occasion:—they are those which this most able and illustrious practitioner of the Resuscitative Art has repeatedly given to the Editor,—declaring his never having met with a single instance of the TOBACCO FUMIGATION proving *injurious* to the return of life, or producing any *consequences* of a deleterious tendency.

THE EDITOR conceives himself justified in farther observing, that, favoured as he has been by MR. CHURCH with *numerous communications* of extraordinary success and valuable observations on every part of the practice,—he has never discovered a single hint that could be interpreted or considered as conveying the smallest censure on the CLYSMA NICOTIANUM.

W. H.

* See Reports, 1787, 1788, 1789.

GE-

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

COMMUNICATIONS, &c.

Mr. *Coleman* has published uncandid reprehension of the Medical Assistants, characters highly respected for professional skill, and justly esteemed for their active benevolence;—who have, by their philanthropic labours, reduced into practice the plans of this Institution, and other HUMANE SOCIETIES, with so much credit to themselves and advantage to the public.

Were it a consideration personal to the Editor, he should not for a moment have obtruded this subject upon the attention of his reader:—or did it concern the reputation of that meritorious body of men*, of which he feels himself the least worthy member; he is too well convinced of the general estimation of their services, to deem it necessary for him to step forward in their vindication:—if it even went to affect a point of *simple theory*, unconnected with medical practice, he should conceive himself trespassing upon the valuable time of his intelligent reader, in persisting to press it upon his notice:

* The MEDICAL ASSISTANTS.

—but,

—but, when the tendency of Mr. COLEMAN'S censure is considered, he thinks himself justified in bringing forward the sentiments of his ingenious correspondents to the *cautious deliberation* of practitioners:—and, as it is his wish to hold out every possible light he can, to guide them in their deliberations,—he shall therefore conclude this subject with a few brief observations.

1.—THAT ALL SUBSTANCES, OR REMEDIES, POSSESSED of a *stimulative quality*, have a power of exciting *dormant animation*, is the fundamental position upon which the RESUSCITATIVE PROCESS is built.—TOBACCO, in the *enematic form*, being highly *stimulative*, possesses this power.

2.—AS TO THE ARGUMENTS ADVANCED of its producing affections of the first passages, *nausea, sickness, alvine ejection, or dejection*, upon the return of the vital actions, there is nothing to be dreaded;—such consequences are easily obviated by a judicious and attentive practitioner.

3.—IT IS TOTALLY UNFAIR and inconclusive to argue, from its action in a *state of health and strength*, or even in morbid affections, that its medical properties would be *equally noxious* when applied to a state of apparent extinction of life.

4.—**TWENTY YEARS SUCCESSFUL PRACTICE** diffused over *England, Scotland, Ireland, and America, &c.* has not brought forward *one solitary effect* of its deleterious tendency.—Had the *praxis of Resuscitation* been in the hands of the *low and illiterate part* of the profession, this last argument might be deserving of little weight ;—but it is well known, that it has been discussed by the *learning and sagacity* of the most distinguished medical characters, and the administration of **TOBACCO**, as an *enema*, adopted by the most judicious of the profession :—such a *coincidence of testimonies* by the most enlightened cannot be attributed to any other source than that of **CONVICTION** proceeding from the uniform experience of its efficacy, and its repeated success in restoring animation.

5.—**IF THIS AGREEMENT** RELATIVE TO ITS **UTILITY** as a medium of Resuscitation, after the reiterated experiments, labours, and success, of the **MEDICAL ASSISTANTS**, does not form an argument of irresistible force in its favour,—surely, when these are combined with the evidence of the **PARIS and AMSTERDAM HUMANE SOCIETIES**, which are so *very ample and decisive*,—**WE OUGHT TO BESTOW THE MOST VIGILANT CIRCUMSPECTION IN MEASURING THE COGENCY OF THE OPPOSITE CONCLUSIONS.**

W. H.

BRONCHOTOMY,

IN THE EARLIEST STAGES of the various species of suffocation, instead of resorting to it as the *last resource*, should be the adopted practice.—THE INFLATION OF THE LUNGS is considered as one of the *most effectual methods of restoring life*.—That inflation is best accomplished by this operation requires no depth of reasoning to prove.—The presumed difficulty or possible danger attending this operation has generally existed in the *too scrupulous fears* of medical men.

HEISTER has cited a *number of instances* to dispel these fears and demonstrate the facility of the operation of Bronchotomy;—and Mr. SHARPE declared it to be void of all danger;—but, whatever objections might have existed to it, as operose or hazardous, in the trial,——the very improved ingenious method, which Mr. COLEMAN has recommended, *must dispel every fear* and place it on the footing of the most *valuable media of Resuscitation*, which should be employed in the *commencement* of the Resuscitative Process.—The EDITOR is happy to find that it has been noticed by a judicious physician, Dr. CURRY, who has favoured the public with a most valuable selection of POPULAR OBSERVATIONS on apparent death from drowning, suffocation, &c.

MR.

MR. COLEMAN

ON THE OPERATION OF

BRONCHOTOMY.

“ IN ORDER, THEREFORE, TO RENDER THE
“ OPERATION MORE SIMPLE, LESS TERRIFYING,
“ AND NOT DANGEROUS, TO PREVENT THE
“ BLOOD FROM ENTERING THE AIR-TUBE, I
“ CONCEIVE IT MORE ELIGIBLE TO DIVIDE
“ THE THYROID CARTILAGE: AND THAT,
“ INSTEAD OF THE INSISION FIRST BEING
“ LONGITUDINAL AND THEN TRANSVERSE,
“ BOTH THE INTEGUMENTS SHOULD BE CUT
“ THROUGH LONGITUDINALLY AT ONCE.

*“ Several advantages may be deprived from this
“ mode of operating.*

“ *First*,—no danger can then arise from want
“ of anatomical knowledge.

“ *Secondly*,—the covering being here very
“ superficial, little blood will be lost, and the
“ little that does escape cannot get into the
“ wind-pipe.

“ *Thirdly*,—the curved pipe can be very well
“ secured by the operator, in order to carry on
“ inflation and collapse.

“ *Fourthly*,—if our attempts to recover be
“ successful, keeping the head naturally erect,
“ will be the best position to approximate the
“ divided cartilage.

“ *Lastly*,—that the recurrent nerves are in no
“ danger of being divided.

“ *The only inconvenience to be dreaded from this*
“ *manner of operating*—is that of committing an
“ injury on the SACCULI LARYNGIS, and thus to
“ incommode the voice; but these are secured
“ from danger by cutting through the middle
“ of the cartilage; and an union will be as
“ completely effected as if the trachea itself had
“ alone been divided.

“ THE SURGEON *standing on the right side of the*
“ *patient, should perform the operation by putting the*
“ *integuments on the stretch with the thumb and*
“ *fore finger of the left hand;—a longitudinal*
“ *incision is then to be made immediately over the*
“ *thyroid cartilage, into which may be inserted the*
“ *curved pipe that was intended to be introduced*
“ *into the trachea by the mouth.*”

Dr. PEARSON, of Birmingham, *having favoured the Editor with his sentiments, as an additional argument in corroboration of his opinion of the nature of one of the kinds of ASPHYXIA,—the DROWNED:—It may be proper to refer the reader to pages 326, continued to 331 of these TRANSACTIONS, for an illustration of his judicious position and observations.*

SIR,

Birmingham, Jan. 10, 1794.

TO THE REASONING WHICH I USED ON A FORMER OCCASION * IN ORDER TO SHEW THAT “ THE ASPHYXIA SUBMERSORUM IS NOT OF AN APOPLECTIC NATURE, I HAVE TO ADD ANOTHER ARGUMENT DRAWN FROM A CONSIDERATION OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL MEANS OF RECOVERY IN SUCH CASES.—AMONG THESE, HEAT STANDS THE FOREMOST; FOR, BY IT ALONE MANY BRUTE SUBJECTS, AND SOME HUMAN SUBJECTS, HAVE BEEN COMPLETELY RESTORED, AFTER BEING DROWNED.—BUT HEAT IS KNOWN TO BE HIGHLY INJURIOUS IN CASES OF APOPLEXY:—IT BRINGS ON THAT DISORDER, AND AGGRAVATES ALL ITS SYMPTOMS.—YET IT IS A FIRST AND NECESSARY REMEDY IN CASES OF SUBMERSION:—MAY WE NOT THEN JUSTLY INFER, THAT SUCH CASES ARE NOT CASES OF APOPLEXY?

* See Reports of the Royal Humane Society
for

1787, 1788, and 1789.

ROYAL

HAVING THUS INVESTIGATED AND GONE THROUGH THE DIFFERENT PLANS OF RESUSCITATION, — WE HOPE, that we shall neither be accused of temerity in laying down the principles not sufficiently clear from experiment or modes of treatment, not deduced from the phænomena and corroborated by experience;—nor of an unbecoming affection of favouring hypotheses inconsistent with the truth of all the known facts of the history of the particular species or variety of apparent death;—being well convinced, that that practice alone can be profitable to mankind, or honourable to the profession, which has been so justly delineated by the learned and judicious SYDENHAM.

*“ Ea demum Praxis, eaque sola ægris,
 “ mortalibus opem feret, quæ indicationes
 “ curativas ex ipsis morborum, phænominis
 “ elicit, dein firmat experientia, quibus gradibus
 “ magnus Hippocrates ad cælum ascendit.”*

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY:

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

PATRON.

SEVERN HUMANE SOCIETY:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,

PATRON.

HIS MAJESTY *graciously condescended to be the* PATRON *of the R. H. S.; and the EDITOR feels a most sincere pleasure in observing, that the HEIR APPARENT follows the noble example set him by his illustrious father.—His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES has become the PATRON of the S. H. S.—an Institution formed on the model and under the auspices of the R. H. S.—It must afford a just ground of exultation to all wise and good men, to contemplate,—that the two most distinguished and exalted characters for rank and virtue are emulously vying with each other in the glorious career of pure and exalted benevolence.*

JAMES MARTIN, Esq. M. P.

President of the S. H. S.

JOHN HURFORD, Esq. TREASURER OF THE S. H. S., WAS ONE OF THE EARLIEST AND MOST ZEALOUS ADVOCATES OF THE R. H. S.—NOR DID HIS ZEAL QUIT HIM ON HIS RETIRING FROM LONDON, HE STILL MOST ARDUOUSLY LABOURED IN THE SAME PHILANTHROPIC PURSUITS; AND ESTABLISHED THE S. H. S.—This philanthropist, by his persevering exertions, has revived *a similar establishment*, that had declined at BRISTOL,—and formed an union of the SEVERN and BRISTOL SOCIETIES.

JOHN ENGLISH DOLBEN, Esq.

INSTITUTOR,

AND ONE OF THE VICE PRESIDENTS, OF THE

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

PRESERVATIVE SOCIETY.

A ZEALOUS PROMOTER of the interests of the HUMANE SOCIETY, and who by his philanthropic exertions established an Institution at Northampton,—has favoured Dr. HAWES with several remarkable instances of the triumph of art over death.

The NAMES are of no consequence, as both Institutions pursue the same glorious object,—the rescuing of mankind from premature dissolution;—and it may with great truth be said of these plans of humanity—*Tali auxilio non egent, nomen caducum honorem despiciunt,—quoniam per se satis illustra ac ampla sint.*

THE ROYAL HUMANE AND PRESERVATIVE SOCIETIES combine in so close a correspondence of principles, views, and pursuits, that the *latter* cannot but regard the *former* with emotions equally tender, as the fond parent does even the youngest of his offspring, when he beholds him manifesting those noble energies of exalted virtue and philanthropy, which were inculcated with most anxious care, and strengthened by paternal example.

W. H.

SUNDERLAND HUMANE SOCIETY.

EXTRACTS

FROM THE

MINUTE BOOK,

August 9, 1791.

Dr. BROWN in the chair.

IN ORDER to give a proper and regular beginning of an establishment to the plan of an intended HUMANE SOCIETY at Sunderland,

ADAM SCOTT, D. D. was appointed *President*,

TIPPING BROWN, M. D. *Vice-President*.

Mr. BERNARD ODGEN, *Treasurer*,

and

Mr. GEORGE WILKINSON, *Secretary*,

till the 13th of January, 1792;

at which time OFFICERS for the year are to be appointed by a majority of the subscribers then present.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,

that

R. BURDON, Esq. and RALPH MILBANKE, Esq.

Representatives in Parliament,

be requested to Patronize

the

SUNDERLAND HUMANE SOCIETY.

Sept.

Sept. 9, 1791.

R. BURDON, Esq. M. P. in the Chair.

THE SOCIETY WAS REGULARLY INTITUTED.

Resolved unanimously,

THAT THE THANKS of the
SUNDERLAND HUMANE SOCIETY be transmitted
to the HUMANE SOCIETY of *London*, for their very
handsome donation of a complete set of apparatus,
drags, and copies of their Reports.

G. WILKINSON, Sec.

Dr. BROWNE, of *Sunderland*,
a learned phyfician, and an active promoter of this
philanthropic Institution,—which appears from a
VOTE OF THANKS to him for his *unremitting*
attention and zealous exertions to its interests,—
as well as his trouble in preparing the REPORTS
OF THE SOCIETY*,—pays a juft compliment to
its PROMOTERS, in applying to them the elegant
and beautiful description of the Roman Orator
and Moralift.—“*Impellimur natura ut PRODESSE*
VELIMUS quamplurimis, in primisque DOCENDO,
RATIONIBUSQUE prudentiæ TRADENDIS.

W.H.

* See Reports of the Sunderland Humane Society,—p. 32.

(550.)

HISTORIE EN GEDENKSCHRIFTEN
VAN DE
MAATSCHAPPY
TOT
REDDING VAN DRENKELINGEN,
OPGERECHT BINNEN
AMSTERDAM, 1767 to 1792.
VIERDES DEELS.

HISTORY AND MEMOIRS
OF THE
SOCIETY
FOR
RECOVERING DROWNED PERSONS,
ESTABLISHED
AT
AMSTERDAM,
1767 to 1792.

WORD DIT EXEMPLAR DER
GEDENKSCHRIFTEN VAN DE MAATSCHAPPY TOT
REDDING VANDRENKELINGEN, GEDUURENDEDE
AFGELOOPENE VYFENT WINTIG JAAREN,
SEDERTHAARESTICHTING, GEMEENGEMAAKT,
VAN WEGENS DESELVE, UIT ERKENNIS,
TEN GESCHENKE AANGEBOODEN.

*This Exemplary of the Memoirs of the
Society for recovering of drowned persons,
published during the twenty-five years elapsed
since the Institution thereof, is offered by the
said Society, by way of gratuity.*

THE

THE EDITOR of these Transactions, happy in the truly fraternal union, that he has taken all possible respectful steps to cultivate between the two benevolent Institutions, conceives that this proof of promptitude on the part of the AMSTERDAM HUMANE SOCIETY to communicate their fund of valuable knowledge in this art, which they must have accumulated in *twenty-five years* practice, will be highly acceptable to the philanthropic friends of the British Institution.—He thinks it proper, at this time, as giving clearer evidence of the amicable disposition and kind wishes of the *Sister Society* to co-operate in the advancement of an art,—the value of which to mankind can hardly be ascertained, to insert a copy of a letter, that accompanied the transmission of this important and esteemed present.

DR. H A W E S
REGISTER
TO THE
ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY,
LONDON.

SIR,

Our Society for the recovery of drowned persons, having lately celebrated its twenty-five years establishment, have on that occasion published the history of it, from the foundation, in 4 volumes, which I am desir'd to forward to your Address, for your Society; and, though in Dutch, (not having published them in French,) we hope nevertheless will find your kind acceptance, wishing most heartily good success to your Society.—I most respectfully remain,

Sir, Your very Humble Servant

CLAUDE NOONTEVYCK.

IT WAS JUST AS THE APPENDIX was drawing to a conclusion, the EDITOR was favoured with the highly valuable communication of an undertaking similar to this, which he has the honour of submitting to the public, executed by the AMSTERDAM HUMANE SOCIETY.—It contains a copious and accurate detail of their proceedings from their first establishment to the present period, a space of *twenty-five years*, in which they have steadily and unremittingly pursued the noble purposes of the original Institution.

THE READER who has turned over the preceding pages, will recollect, that the EDITOR has not been deficient in noticing with due honour the prior publications by the *Amsterdam Society*, which being accurately translated by his worthy and revered colleague, Dr. COGAN, he was most deeply impressed with a conviction of the great utility, and indeed national importance, of a similar Institution in this kingdom.

The limits of this volume being already defined and now nearly attained, will not permit him to gratify his own feelings of respect and esteem for this Society, which has been so indefatigable in the same cause of humanity, as well as satisfy the becoming and laudable curiosity of his judicious readers to take that view of their inestimable labours

as detailed in these volumes, so as to enable the public to form a comparative estimate of the labours of the two Societies, which might excite a generous spirit of competition and honourable emulation, in the career of science, guided by philanthropy.

However he is at this time greatly consoled for the present postponement of this most pleasing part of his labours by the reflection, that in the future volumes he shall willingly bestow that mature consideration upon, and give that ample report of, the valuable important matter contained in the History of the PARENT INSTITUTION, which he hopes will abundantly compensate for the present unavoidable delay.—The Editor cannot forego the exalted pleasure which he humbly conceives must be highly gratifying to many of his readers in the perusal of the *following energetic Poem* by a DUTCH LADY.

THIS ADMIRABLE POEM in the original would neither be so intelligible nor acceptable to the perusers of this work; he therefore procured a *translation* of it by the kindness of a gentleman who is a native of that country.

Mr. VAN SANDAU declared, with great frankness of candour and promptness of good nature, that he could give a *faithful translation* in, but was in no wise qualified to transfuse the *poetic spirit* of the original.—For this defect the candid reader will therefore make all due allowance.

TRANS-

TRANSLATION
OF A
DUTCH POEM.

I.

*HAIL, hail, happy land! where Mercy chose to fix
Her permanent abode, and solemnly vow'd, nay swore,
That to the Human Race, who fervently for aid
And preservation pray, assistance she would grant.
Oh glorious happy land! from whence Compassion
spreads,
To Heaven's eternal throne, its lustre, and attracts
The ever-watchful eye of Majesty Supreme,
The source of happiness, bounteous, beneficent.*

II.

*Ye whose perverted Hearts, callous and obdurate,
In Error's labyrinth inflexibly persist,
From hence avaunt! your fellow-creatures pain
And woes you never feel, much less participate.
But stop! approach! with admiration view
What not by human pride but Mercy is performed!
Behold! by faith and duty urged, her virgin hand,
From unrelenting death, rescues the deadlike prey.*

III.

III.

*In these our prosp'rous states, from time of age
remote,*

*She consolation was to orphans in distress;
The ailing sickly poor, to health and strength restor'd;
To stooping hoary age, support benignly lent;
Nor from the stranger, poor, wretched, and forlorn,
Her bounteous aid withheld: but, lo! behold! surprize!
E'en to th' breathless now, though for the tomb prepar'd,
She vital air instils, and saves a thousand lives.*

IV.

*By Mercy's tender care alone it came to light
That Mortals, tho' depriv'd, by water's cold embrace,
Of sense and vital powers; though pale and motionless;
Yet still, by means applied, to life may be recall'd.
Thus, for the gen'ral good, eager, and to save
From untimely death th' endanger'd human race,
She quickly raises Men of noble mind,
Who instantly approach, and Thousand Hearts revive.*

V.

*Thus, by her advis'd, influenc'd, and induc'd,
They imperceptibly feel honest emulation;
Inflame the humane breasts to save from danger Life.
Here mercy has the sway! here the triumphant reigns!
Here, while dangers rage to render life extinct,
To rank or title, age, ne'er is Distinction paid;
Advice nor gold is spar'd; the only object is,
Perils to repel and bring the drown'd to life.*

VI.

VI.

*A thousand gazing eyes upon the banks, behold,
 How with zeal and speed, all her utmost powers
 HUMANITY exerts the lifeless to restore.
 All hearts ache and throb, by the true compassion
 mov'd;
 With woeful cries, in tears, lamenting and distress'd,
 Almost in despair, the friends together flock,
 And to the LORD above, with sighs and broken voice,
 With humble mind, address their fervent invocations.*

VII.

*A tender mother when her dear beloved child,
 Her comfort joy and hope, sees stifled, chilled, and pale,
 Dragg'd from the liquid bed, she starts, and raves; and
 flies
 (While all Relations feel her grief, in pity melt,)
 In her maternal arms, which trembling she extends,
 To snatch her lifeless fruit, to warm it in her lap:
 Her tears increase and flow; she moans; she tries and
 thinks
 By kisses to r'inspire its lungs with vital air.*

VIII.

VIII.

*That instant pity moves each heart; Compassion swells;
 All sympathise, and thus her tenderness support:
 All vie, and strive, and aim her darling to preserve,
 And all their power employ Death to resist and check.
 The fire is lighted; they foster and assist
 Until the spark of life is found and re-appears:
 Then all exult, and smile, and mutual joy resounds:
 The child's first pant recalls the mother's life.*

IX.

*The faithful tender wife, who, in tears immer's'd,
 Despondent, shrieks and grieves, her consort's death
 bewails!
 Surpris'd, with gazing eyes, her dearest she beholds
 Like from the grave re-born, again to her restor'd.
 What mortal could have thought such blessings did exist!
 Now tears of joy are shed; in thousand different ways
 A sound of laud ensues; in heartfelt thanks to God,
 And praise of Mercy's zeal, all hearts and lips unite.*

X.

*Oh ye, whose generous mind to humane actions bent;
 Who not for lucre's sake, but for the gen'ral good,
 By Providence inspir'd, such blessings did contrive!
 For ever mankind will your noble virtues tell!
 Oh! may ye long enjoy (as ardently we wish)
 Tb' invaluable sweets, which souls like yours inclin'd,
 And hearts of such desires, surely must attend;
 Of a pure conscience the soft repose and bliss!*

XI.

XI.

*May you continue long, by your assisting hand;
 The distressed to solace, their sufferings to expel!
 May the Omnipotent all your wishes grant,
 And always crown your care with glory and success!
 A real Christian zeal you openly evinc'd
 By imitating him whom love and faith dictate:
 Then follow long his steps, and unremitted strive
 The welfare to promote of all the Netherlands.*

XII.

*Oh! that the liquid mass, whereon our weal depends,
 Which intersects our land, and spreads from place to
 place,
 May cease its fatal work our nation to decrease!
 May th' all-gracious Lord be e'er to us inclin'd!
 His goodness infinite, which for our welfare pleads,
 Tho' sins for Vengeance call, yet spare the Human
 Race,
 For your Compassion's sake! then all your native land
 Will, thus by you retriev'd, be doubly bless'd in you.*

LUCRETIA WILHELMINA VAN WINTER,
 GEBOOREN VAN MERKEN.

HIS MAJESTY, *with that gracious beneficence which has ever distinguished him, having granted*

A PLOT OF GROUND IN HYDE PARK,
The HUMANE SOCIETY *have, at a very considerable expense, erected* A RECEIVING-HOUSE for the Resuscitation of the drowned and the other species of suffocation.—*The* PHILANTHROPIST *may here survey the improved and ingenious contrivances of human art, not TO DESTROY BUT TO SAVE AND PRESERVE LIFE.—It is furnished with a highly curious* ELECTRICAL APPARATUS, COUCHETTE, WARM BATH, *and all the various means for restoring Suspended Life:—The supporters of this Institution may indulge the pleasing hope, that these cares, thus judiciously employed, will add to the animating spectacle of an increased number of* LIVES SAVED AND RESTORED.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

RECEIVING-HOUSE, HYDE PARK.

MEDICAL ASSISTANTS, 1794.

*Blest if their aid some fainting soul could save,
And snatch them cold and speechless from the grave.*

Mr. JACKSON and SON, Knightsbridge.

Mr. KELLY,

Mr. HARDWICKE, Kensington.

Mr. WALKER, and Mr. BROWN,

St. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

KEYS of the RECEIVING HOUSE,

DRAGS, and BOAT,

are kept at

W. MOONE's, Esq. and at Mess. JACKSONS.

THE

THE MANAGERS AND GOVERNORS
OF THE
HUMANE SOCIETY,
AND THE
PUBLIC,
are under particular obligation to the
MEDICAL ASSISTANTS
OF THIS INSTITUTION,
who, upon all occasions, attend the
DROWNED, OR OTHERWISE SUFFOCATED,
WITH THE GREATEST ALACRITY AND ZEAL,
without FEE or REWARD.

THE BISHOP OF ROCHESTER
LATE ST. DAVID'S
OBSERVED, IN HIS EXCELLENT
ANNIVERSARY SERMON,

“ That the MEDICAL ASSISTANTS of our
“ Society, and other similar Humane Institutions,
“ accept no *pecuniary recompence* for the time which
“ they devote to the difficult and tedious process
“ of re-animation ;

“ *Their sole reward is the joy of doing good.*”

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Mr. JOHN JACKSON.

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Mr. BILLINGHURST.

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(563.)

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Mr. GIBBS,
Mr. LOUP,
Mr. SHEPHERD,
Mr. SWINBURN,
Mr. TASWELL,
AND
Mr. WILKES.

PORTSMOUTH COMMON.

Dr. WALKER,
Mr. GASELEE,
Mr. AYLWARD,
Mr. HELLIER,
Mr. HILL,
Mr. HURST,
Mr. JOHNSON,
Mr. MILLARD.

G O S P O R T.

Dr. LIND,
Mr. DODS,
Mr. HARPUR,
Mr. HATCHER,
Mr. SEMPNELL,
Mr. WALLER, AND SON.

HASLAR HOSPITAL.

Dr. JOHN LIND,
AND
Mr. DODS.

WE HAVE GIVEN
THIS LIST OF OUR MEDICAL ASSISTANTS,
*not only to render them known to the PUBLIC at
large, in case of their immediate and judicious aid
being required;—but also to hold them up to that
estimation which is so eminently due to them,—for
the noble and disinterested views upon which they act,
in rendering the most important services to society.*

AMPLIANT ÆTATES SUAS VIRI BONI,

QUANDO

LONGÆVITATI CONSORTIUM

PROSUNT,

IS A PRAISE,
WHICH THE UNBIASSED OPINION OF
EVERY MAN MUST BESTOW
UPON THESE VALUABLE ORNAMENTS
OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

W. H.

AN-

ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL,

1794.

ADDRESSED

TO THE

MANAGERS.

GENTLEMEN,

BEING one of the numerous association at the *Anniversary* of this most valuable Institution at the *London Tavern*,—I was highly pleased, and most forcibly affected, with the respectability of the company,—the sumptuous entertainment,—and the universal harmony which prevailed:—In the course of the afternoon, how much more was I struck with astonishment, on the entrance of a NUMEROUS PROCESSION of *Men, Women, and Children*, rescued from the horrors of an untimely and premature grave—

RESTORED TO THEIR PARENTS,

THEIR RELATIVES,

THEIR FRIENDS,

AND TO THE STATE,

by the benignant exertions of the Humane Society.

THE SIGHT WAS AT ONCE SO NOBLE AND SUBLIME as to fill the minds of the associated friends of humanity with an ineffable mixture of joy and surprize, whose impressions were too strong to be eradicated from my remembrance,

A PHILANTHROPIST.

AN-

ANNIVERSARY PROCESSION.

Who can suppress the rising tear, the kindly joy,
While round the room the slow procession
moves

Of subjects sav'd? The fight our thoughts employ,
And every look the glorious cause approves.

With conscious gratitude their bosoms burn,
The timid step and glowing cheek declare;—
No language can their grateful thanks return,
'Tis seen perspicuous in the modest air.

These are thy trophies, sweet HUMANITY,
That snatch'd them from the all-devouring wave,
They owe their lives, their more than all, to thee,
Who gave them back to life, and robb'd the
grave*.

How oft, when every sign of life was fled,
Hast thou on weeping friends benignant smil'd,
By gentle, heavenly, sweet compassion led,
Restor'd a father, or a much-lov'd child.

* "THE DISCOVERIES of modern times and the
"philanthropy of the Faculty have abundantly proved—that
"the total suspension of the vital functions of the animal body is by
"no means incompatible with life.

"HUMANE INSTITUTIONS have been formed in various
"parts of the world, for the recovery of persons after they
"had in a manner TASTED DEATH, and sunk into a state of
"insensibility, from which it was supposed they could not
"awake till the morning of resurrection."—Rev. Dr. LATHROP.

How

How oft the **tar**, who braves the stormy sea,
 Has been by thee, from ghastly death restor'd,
 To King, to Country, and Society,
 To helpless children, and his wife ador'd ?

'Tis thine the subject of despair to save,
 Who plunges headlong in the river deep,
 And dares dread heaven, and seeks untimely grave,
 To drown his sorrows in eternal sleep !

'Tis thine with ghastly Death fierce war to wage,
 The hoary sage or helpless youth to shield !
 And rob the tyrant of his wonted rage ;
 Nor to his dread domain a subject yield.

The conquering hero less demands our praise,
 Who boasts of victory, with ten thousand slain,
 Than he, who from untimely death doth raise,
 One victim to his weeping friends again.

In acts like these, ye generous few, proceed !
 Ye NOBLE PATRONS of the human race !
 High heaven approves the all-benefic deed,
 And in its records grants your names a place.

To foreign-climes their precepts wide extend,
 To Afric and Americ's distant shore,
 Humanity her onward course doth bend,
 Mankind to save, till dying is no more.

A PHILANTHROPIST.

INTRODUCTION
TO THE
PUBLICATIONS.

As the APPENDIX is now approximating to a conclusion,—we conceive, that a list of the various publications in RELIGION, PHILOSOPHY, POETRY, and MEDICINE,—to which the Humane Society have given rise, may be acceptable to those philanthropic characters, that can derive a pleasure from the contemplation of the finest powers of the human mind.

THE CLASSIC COMPOSITIONS produced from the pulpit * :—These even, if regarded abstractedly from the sublime morals and Christian piety which they breathe, must be pronounced master-pieces of pure and genuine eloquence †.

PRATT ‡, THELWALL, and GREEN, may be admitted as proofs that the Society inspired the poetic breast :—Indeed it is difficult to select one more capable of exciting the various passions than a human being apparently devoid of life and restored.—Dr. CULLEN and JOHN HUNTER paved the way for the valuable practical publications on Suspended Animation.

* ANNIVERSARY SERMONS.

† BISHOP OF ROCHESTER, late of St. DAVID'S,
REV. DR. GLASSE, &c. &c.

‡ POEM ON HUMANITY.

PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORIE EN GEDENKSCHRIFTEN
VAN DE
MAATSCHAPPY
TOT
REDDING VAN DRENKELINGEN,
OPGERECHT BINNEN
AMSTERDAM, 1757 to 1792.
VIERDES DEELS.

PRECIS DES SUCCES
DES L'ETABLISSEMENT QUA LA VILLE DE
PARIS
A FAIT EN FAVEUR
DES PERSONNES NOYÉES, 1789.

*Nouvelle Découverte d'une Méthode, peu couteuse,
efficace, & assurée, de traiter tous les hommes
décedés, &c.*

New discovery of a cheap, effectual, and certain,
method of treating men at their decease, in order
to restore to life those who are apparently dead,

By J. G. C. A. BARON DE HUPSCH,

ANNO 1789,

In FRENCH and GERMAN.

A
PORTUGUEZE TRANSLATION
OF THE
REPORTS
OF THE
HUMANE SOCIETY.

*“ Avisos Interessantes a’ Humanidade
“ ou Colleccao Dealguns arrigos concernantes
“ a restauracao da vida dos affogados, e
“ outros casos de morte apparente ou animacao
“ suspensa, extrahidos dos Escriptos publicados
“ em Inglaterra por ordem da Sociedade
“ Humana, instituida na Corte, e Citade de
“ Londres em 1774, E dados á luz na lingua
“ Portugueza por diligencia e a’ custo de Carlos
“ Murray, Consul General de S. Magestade
“ Brittannica na Ilha da Madeira.”*

*“ Traduzidos do original Inglez
“ por F. M. de Oleveira.”*

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A
LETTER
TO
LORD CATHCART,
PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF POLICE IN
SCOTLAND,
CONCERNING THE
RECOVERY OF PERSONS DROWNED
AND
SEEMINGLY DEAD.

BY
WILLIAM CULLEN, M. D.
FIRST PHYSICIAN TO HIS MAJESTY, AND
PROFESSOR OF THE PRACTICE OF
PHYSIC IN THE UNIVERSITY OF
EDINBURGH.

PROPOSALS
FOR THE
RECOVERY of PERSONS
APPARENTLY DROWNED.

SEE OBSERVATIONS
ON THE
ANIMAL ECONOMY.

BY
JOHN HUNTER, F. R. S.

(577)

AN
ADDRESS
TO THE
KING AND PARLIAMENT
OF
GREAT BRITAIN,
ON
PRESERVING THE LIVES OF THE
INHABITANTS,
AND ON
REGULATING THE BILLS OF MORTALITY.

BY
W. HAWES, M. D.

HINTS
FOR
RESTORING ANIMATION,
BY AN IMPROVED PLAN;
AND FOR PRESERVING HEALTH AGAINST THE
PERNICIOUS INFLUENCE OF NOXIOUS
VAPOURS OR CONTAMINATED AIR.

In Two Letters addressed to
DR. HAWES.

BY
A. FOTHERGILL, M. D.—F. R. S.

RULES FOR RECOVERING PERSONS
RECENTLY DROWNED.

BY
R. HAMILTON, M. D.

VOL. I.

Pp

PUB.

(578)

PUBLICATIONS

*which gained the Prize Medals of the
HUMANE SOCIETY.*

Dr. GOODWYN, Mr. KITE, and Mr. COLEMAN.

The **INGENIOUS** AUTHORS have been mentioned
in the course of the Transactions.

Dr. CURRIE'S POPULAR OBSERVATIONS
ON

APPARENT DEATH, &c.

NEW HINTS

RELATIVE TO THE
RECOVERY OF PERSONS DROWNED.

BY

JOHN FULLER,

DEDICATED TO

SIR WILLIAM FORDYCE,

AND

DR. HAWES.

OBSERVATIONS

ON

ANIMAL LIFE

AND

APPARENT DEATH.

BY

JOHN FRANKS.

Proposals for Recovering Persons apparently dead
by DROWNING, and SUFFOCATION from
other causes.

PUBLISHED by order of the GOVERNORS of the
NEWCASTLE DISPENSARY.

THE

(579)

THE FIRST
ANNIVERSARY SERMON,

preached at

St. BRIDE's, *Fleet-street,*

1774.

TO RECOMMEND THE
INSTITUTION
FOR THE
RECOVERY OF PERSONS APPARENTLY
DROWNED.

BY THE
REVEREND RICHARD HARRISON.

A

S E R M O N,

preached at

St. GEORGE's, *Bloomsbury,*

for the benefit of the

HUMANE SOCIETY,

BY

THOMAS FRANKLIN, D. D.

Chaplain to his Majesty, and Rector of

BRASTED, *Kent.*

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A
S E R M O N,
Preached at Christ Church, Middlesex,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
H U M A N E S O C I E T Y,
BY THE
Rev. ROBERT POOL FINCH, D. D.
Prebendary of Westminster, &c.
WITH A PREFATORY ADDRESS,
AND
AN APPENDIX ON RESUSCITATION,
BY
DR. H A W E S.

AN EARNEST
A D D R E S S
TO PERSONS
RECOVERED FROM APPARENT DEATH
IN CASES OF
SUSPENDED ANIMATION :
WITH SOME
DEVOTIONAL AIDS,
ADAPTED TO THEIR
CIRCUMSTANCES AND SITUATION.
By the Rev. Robert Pool Finch, D. D.

ON

ON THE PRINCIPLE OF VITALITY IN MAN,

as described in the

HOLY SCRIPTURE,

and the difference between

TRUE AND APPARENT DEATH.

A

SERMON,

PREACHED IN THE PARISH CHURCH

OF

St. ANDREW, HOLBORN.

BY

SAMUEL, *Lord Bishop of Rochester,*

LATE OF

St. DAVID'S

*“ Nostris rebus sufficiat antiquissimos medicos,
qui ex collatis sibi invicem observationibus opinionem
omnem deducebant, credidisse principium quoddam, ab
ELEMENTIS et MATERIA diversum animalibus
inesse; quod eorum corpora gubernaret atque
conservaret, cujusque imperio et energiae motus omnes
animalium essent referendi.”*

NICHOLLS, *De Animâ Medicâ.*

(582)

THE
POLICY, BENEVOLENCE, AND CHARITY,
OF THE
ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

A
SERMON,
PREACHED BEFORE THE GOVERNORS OF THAT
INSTITUTION,
IN THE
PARISH-CHURCH OF ST. BOTOLPH,
Aldersgate,
On Sunday the 17th of March, 1793.

BY THE
REV. SAMUEL GLASSE, D. D.—F. R. S.
Chaplain to His Majesty.

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED
A DEDICATION TO THE
K I N G ;
AND AN
ADDRESS
TO THE
R E A D E R.
LIKEWISE IS SUBJOINED TO THE SERMON
AN
APPENDIX,
ON
SUSPENDED ANIMATION,
BY
W. HAWES, M. D.

PRATT'S

(583)

PRATT'S
P O E M
ON
HUMANITY.

A
DRAMATIC POEM,
FOUNDED ON
F A C T S,
RECORDED IN THE REPORTS OF THE
HUMANE SOCIETY.

BY
J. THELWALL,
AUTHOR OF
ORLANDO AND ALMEYDA,

A
LEGENDARY TALE.

AN
O D E
TO THE
HUMANE SOCIETY.

BY
EDWARD BURNABY GREEN, Esq.

P p 4

AN-

ANNUAL
DISCOURSES,
ON THE
SUBJECT of ANIMATION,
DELIVERED BEFORE THE
MASSACHUSETTS HUMANE SOCIETY.
BY THE
REV. DR. LATHROP,
REV. JOHN BARTLETT, A. M.
REV. JOHN CLARKE, A. M.—M. A. S.

“ Dr. HAWES thinks, that nothing can impart more real satisfaction to the philanthropists of our Society, and to the Public, than to be acquainted with the estimation in which their labours are holden and esteemed by the ingenious, the learned, the philanthropic, and the distinguished, part of mankind.—The following brief extract *demonstrates more than a host of arguments* the transcendent services of the plans adopted for diffusing our principles; such sentiments animate us to increase our efforts,—and tell us, that we should persevere to propagate an art that is pregnant with the greatest benefits to the Human Race.

See Annual Report,—1793.”

AN EXTRACT FROM THE
REV. MR. CLARKE'S DISCOURSE,

1793.

“ PHILOSOPHERS have ventured to examine all
 “ bodies which came in their way,—that of man not
 “ excepted.—With the utmost patience, they have
 “ laboured to comprehend and explain its laws, its
 “ several parts, and their mutual relation.—And the
 “ most surprising and astonishing success has rewarded
 “ their application.

“ But of all the valuable discoveries which do honour
 “ to human ingenuity, there is none which I contemplate
 “ with more satisfaction than that which gave birth
 “ to the HUMANE SOCIETIES of Europe and
 “ America; and, in this, I believe, every philosopher,
 “ every physiologist, every Christian, will unite with me.

“ MANKIND had long supposed, that the soul
 “ (a mere inhabitant of the body) had quitted it for ever
 “ when respiration ceased.—This error in all ages has
 “ been productive of the most dreadful and fatal
 “ consequences.—Appearances of death were mistaken
 “ for the reality;—and many unfortunate persons,
 “ who might have been recovered if early and judicious
 “ measures had been used, were consigned to an untimely
 “ grave.—Yes, we have reason to conclude, that
 “ numbers in times past were literally BURIED ALIVE.
 “ —Not, however, that I would suggest, that they
 “ ever awoke to the horrors of their situation.—Happy
 “ for them, the spark of life, supposed to be already
 “ distinguished, quietly expired.”

MASS. HUMANE SOCIETY, 1793,—p. II.

THE
REPORTS
OF THE
ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY,
for the years
1787, 1788, AND 1789.

BY
W. HAWES, M. D.

MONTHLY REVIEW.—"This volume contains about 100 cases, in most of which the means used for the recovery of the unfortunate objects were successful in restoring the vital functions.—The utility of publishing these cases, to stimulate attempts for restoring to life our fellow-creatures from the consequences here alluded to, is sufficiently obvious.—Some good cautions are likewise added, respecting sudden death;—those, who hurry their relatives into the earth with eager haste, do not reflect how soon they may be in like manner exposed instantly to the cold air, or be finally dismissed, before clear indications of putrefaction are perceptible."

CRITICAL REVIEW.—"These Reports consist of narratives of the successful, and lists of the unsuccessful, cases, with every public document which relates to apparent death, from drowning, hanging, or suffocations, by noxious fumes of charcoal, the fire damp, mephitic, &c."

ENGLISH REVIEW.—"Valuable remarks on *Suspended Animation and Resuscitation.*—The whole, we acknowledge with great pleasure, forms an additional monument of the extraordinary zeal, munificence, and attention, of this truly humane and highly meritorious Society."

CONCLUSION
of the
TRANSACTIONS,
1774 to 1784.

THE EDITOR has brought the *first volume* to the *tenth year*.—HE presumes to hope, that the importance of the matter it records will make ample atonement to his judicious readers for whatever imperfections they may discern in the execution of this publication.—He is aware that his extreme sollicitude, and, perhaps, enthusiastic attachment to a cause, which has employed the strenuous and unremitting exertions of his head and his heart for twenty years, may lead him to a repetition of observations, perhaps unnecessary enforcement of doctrines, and too frequent appeals to the reason of his readers on the fatal consequences of prejudices, which some may think *totally extirpated*, but which, a more intimate acquaintance with the many facts, and some of *very recent date*, would too clearly manifest had *not* entirely lost dominion over the conduct of mankind, notwithstanding their manifest danger to the most valuable and truly precious of all human possessions,—HIS LIFE.

In fine, the various and arduous difficulties of composing a work of this nature in the
I manner

manner that might disarm criticism of all its objections, and leave the Aristarchal quiver empty of all its shafts, must present themselves to every man; not from the fanciful criteria of a perfection, perhaps rather ideal than to be found in reality,—but with the candid allowances, that experience teaches us to make for undertakings, which require a greater variety and depth of abilities than fall to the lot of most men, and a much greater portion of leisure than can be spared by those who are constantly involved in the bustle of professional avocations.—The EDITOR is also apprized, that the powerful recommendations of an ornamented and polished style may, to some, appear to be wanting:—He entreats it to be considered by the candid reader, that, to the praises of a fine or an elegant writer he never aspired.—But, feeling himself solely impelled by a most zealous and ardent wish to render, what he deemed an essential benefit to mankind, he has taken up his pen, *on this as on many other occasions*, with the view of enlightening popular apprehension upon a subject, which requires to be generally understood in order to be extensively useful.

TO THIS END, as well as that of removing the numerous impediments which has obstructed its diffusion, hath he directed the scope of all his writings;—also to excite ingenious, philosophic, and medical, men to the investigation of a doctrine, which hath abundantly repaid the great labour of
its

its various cultivators.—He hath repeatedly exhibited the numerous and interesting facts, that have occurred in the course of the practice of RESUSCITATION, carried on under the guidance and direction of the HUMANE SOCIETY.

To collect, to arrange, to preserve, and to present, them under every possible point of view, that could enforce attention, has constituted the gaol, to which his pen has uniformly tended.

NEC VANIS CREDITE VERBIS.

If the *cui bono* of these labours be demanded, the reply may be easily made.—Behold the MANY LIVING OBJECTS,—THE USEFUL MEMBERS OF SOCIETY,—THE DUTEOUS CHRISTIANS.—These are the *unequivocal witnesses*,—witnesses, that can speak and declare their value:—estimate the number of such—*saved*,—*preserved*, and, if we may use the expression *,—*recalled from death* *.

Facilis est defensio Averni :

Sed, revocare gradum ; hic labor, hoc opus est.

RESTORED TO LIFE,——TO THEIR USEFUL OCCUPATIONS in the community,——to the

* THE READER IS TO CONSIDER,
THAT THE SUSPENSION OF THE VITAL FUNCTIONS,
FROM WHATEVER CAUSE PROCEEDING,
MUST TERMINATE IN DEATH,
IF NOT REMOVED BY THE RESUSCITATIVE PROCESS.

fulfilment

fulfilment of the *various social duties*, and, in a variety of instances, as an eminent and learned divine has well observed, “to a better sense of
“their duty to God, and to a more favourable
“prospect of happiness in the next world.”

The TRANSACTIONS of the several years have recorded numerous instances of self-murderers restored to life,—confessing the impiety of their nefarious attempt,—and reconciled to that situation, which had before filled them with horror,—and glorifying that GREAT BEING, by whose gracious ordinance they were resuscitated.

“NOR IS IT THE LEAST PART of the praise of
“this Society, that the restoration of the present
“life, effected by its means, hath been to many, by
“the salutary instruction and admonition which
“they have received from their deliverers, the
“occasion that they have been begotten anew, by
“the word of God and the aid of his Holy Spirit, to
“the hopes of immortality.”—*Bishop of Rochester's,*
“*late St. David's, Anniversary Sermon.*”

BEHOLD THE REGULAR AND JUDICIOUS
PROCESSES OF THE HEALING ART ARRESTING
THE ARM OF DEATH,—diminishing its
depredations on the human race.—BEHOLD
those prejudices, which, *antient*, as the world
itself, and more devastating, than all the other
sources of premature dissolution, *had frequently*
buried to the grave a beloved relative, while yet
life remained.—BEHOLD the philanthropy of
BRITONS traversing the ocean, to teach distant
nations

nations the inestimable value of human life, and to furnish them with the knowledge and the means of saving it *."

IT MAY BE SAID, these great benefits, and these most honourable of national triumphs, might have been obtained had the HUMANE SOCIETY never existed:—such a mode of depreciating their useful labours is as *illogical* in deduction as *unfounded* in the verity of fact;—IT hardly deserves serious refutation:—however, the EDITOR, although well convinced of the impotency of such unjust calumny, shall, on the bare supposition of the possibility of any of his readers being led away by sophisms that indicate a malignant heart or a vitiated judgement, enter into a brief consideration of the real nature of this question.

THE PRE-EMINENCE OF THIS COUNTRY above every other for the abundance and excellence of her charities has been universally acknowledged:—it is a noble and glorious distinction justly assigned to the national character by the most intelligent Philosophers and Travellers;—it must afford to the moral contemplator of *causes and effects* the most highly pleasing, although only in one specific instance, disproof of the generally supposed influence of wealth, in corrupting the

* LIVES RESTORED
AT
HUDSON'S BAY,
AND
AFRICA,
P. 473, 474

human

human heart ;—while it astonishingly displays the most opulent of nations raising herself above all others in the cultivation of virtue,—in seeking new and untrodden paths of charity, and in pursuing those, that have been previously trodden, to a length unknown before and with a vigour, that outruns all her precursors.—But how are these noble energies brought to operate?—but how is this superior energy of national virtue and religion brought to produce its splendid and beneficent effects?—Is it not by the *wise*, the *good*, the *intelligent*, and the *enlightened*, associating themselves, collecting their abilities, conjoining their labours and directing all these consolidated to a particular and defined purpose? But he feels his readers anticipate him in a more ample exposure of the frivolity of an objection, that favours of the most consummate puerility or the rankest malignity.

The EDITOR, therefore, concludes with returning his warmest acknowledgements to the PUBLIC for their candid and favourable reception of his publications on this subject for several years, assuring them, that their kind approbation shall only serve to animate him to increase his exertions (if they can admit of increase) in the promotion of that cause, to which he has devoted the best part of his rational life, and shall persist to devote the portion remaining to him, if the GREAT AUTHOR AND PRESERVER OF ALL LIFE, shall vouchsafe to favour him with necessary health.

AN
INTRODUCTORY
OBSERVATION.

IT IS THOUGHT PROPER TO OBSERVE, AND
TO APPRIZE THE READER, THAT THE MATTER
CONTAINED IN THE FORTY-NINE FIRST PAGES,
ALTHO' OF AN APPARENTLY HETEROGENEOUS
NATURE FROM THE IMMEDIATE OBJECT OF
THIS PUBLICATION, IS INSERTED FOR THE
PURPOSE OF PREPARING HIM WITH MORE
ADEQUATE INFORMATION, TO ENTER UPON
THE TRANSACTIONS WITH THAT PLEASURE,
WHICH IS AS NECESSARY TO THE PERUSAL OF
WORKS OF SCIENCE OR NARRATIVE, TO
SPEAK IN THE LANGUAGE OF THE
COGNOSCENTI CON AMORE,
AS OF WORKS OF TASTE.

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IT MAY BE SATISFACTORY TO THE READER TO INFORM HIM THAT THE TRANSACTIONS OF OUR INSTITUTION ARE TO BE CONSIDERED, AS BEGINNING HERE: — IT BEING THE INTRODUCTION TO THE EARLIEST REPORTS PUBLISHED BY THE DIRECTORS OF THE HUMANE SOCIETY, AND BEING RENDERED THE MORE INTERESTING AND VALUABLE BY THE DISTANCE OF TIME; — AS IT CONTAINS A KIND OF HISTORY OF THE FIRST DAWNINGS OF THE RESUSCITATIVE ART, AND THE SUBSEQUENT LUSTRE OUR INSTITUTION HAS ATTAINED.

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AN OBSERVATION
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OMISSA ERRATAQUE.

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 19. l. 21, after *mankind*,—r. *they*
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 433. l. 5, omit *or Transactions*.
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 517. l. 22, for *omitted*, r. *admitted*
 519. l. 8, dele *injected to witbout*
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 l. 13, dele *applying the stimulus of Electricity*
 528. l. 15, dele the point after *effect*
 538. l. 4, *between published and uncandid*,—r. *an*
 545. l. 18, for *phenomines*,—r. *phenomenis*,
 552. l. 17, dele *be was*
 l. 18, after *impressed*,—r. *him*
 559. l. 6 and 7, for *the other species of suffocation*,—r. *the*
 otherwise suffocated

ERRORES LEVIORIS MOMENTI CONDONABIT
LECTOR.

AD-

A D D E N D A.

ADJUDICATION OF THE MEDALLION,

OFFERED BY THE SOCIETY IN THE YEAR

1790,

AND, IN CONSEQUENCE OF NO CANDIDATE
OF SUFFICIENT MERIT APPEARING,

ADJOURNED TO THE PRESENT YEAR, 1794

QUESTIONS.

1.—*What is the proximate cause of death
in the
various kinds of suffocation?*

2.—*What are the most judicious means
to be employed
to restore animation?*

INTRODUCTORY OBSERVATIONS.

THE EDITOR CONCEIVES, THAT
THE GREAT IMPORTANCE OF THIS DECISION TO
THE PROMOTION OF THE GRAND OBJECT OF
THEIR ASSOCIATED LABOURS REQUIRES HIM
TO TAKE A BRIEF AND SUMMARY VIEW OF THE
INTERESTING AND VALUABLE EFFECTS THAT
HAVE FLOWED FROM THE ADOPTION OF THE
ORIGINAL INTENTION OF THE SOCIETY IN
OFFERING PRIZE-MEDALS FOR ESSAYS AND
DISSERTATIONS ON SUSPENDED ANIMATION,
WHICH ARE ALLOWED TO HAVE BEEN
PRODUCTIVE OF CONSEQUENCES AS PLEASING
TO PHILANTHROPY AS THEY ARE CONFESSEDLY
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THE

THE GREAT UTILITY of holding forth such proper incitements to the ingenious and learned, to cultivate and advance the doctrine itself, by the offer of PRIZE-MEDALS, has been already fully noticed in the Transactions;—as well as the very valuable and judicious dissertations which have been published in consequence.

THE IMPORTANT AND VALUABLE ACCESSIONS which they have brought to the stock of knowledge, of which the medical world was previously in possession, have attracted curiosity, and established the utility of prosecuting our researches, with the justly-grounded hope of the result terminating in still greater discoveries.—But the readers of this volume have received ample information, respecting the merits of these very ingenious and successful efforts to discuss and illustrate the laws of *suspended vitality*:—and, to furnish to young practitioners, and others, still stronger inducements to peruse these valuable works, we have given extracts from the very judicious reports of their claims to their attention given by our PERIODICAL REVIEWERS.—Were we to close our account of the advancement of the subject with the distinguished authors who have been already mentioned as having won the *Honorary Prizes* of the Society,—we might be justified in asserting, that the judicious conduct of the MANAGERS of this Institution, in exciting the emulation of
Medical

Medical Enquirers, had produced effects the most splendid;—if that, which is useful and valuable to mankind in impeding the ravages of immature destruction of the human species, and truly honourable to art, deserve the name of splendid.

Dr. LETTSOM, in his learned Address to Dr. GOODWIN and Mr. KITE on the presentation of the PRIZE-MEDALS in 1788, observes:—

“ There is a pleasure, Gentlemen, I am persuaded, you all experience, the pleasure of seeing
 “ the HUMANE SOCIETY established upon the
 “ basis of public utility and approbation; which
 “ the NUMEROUS essays offered for the HONORARY
 “ PRIZES, and the appearance at this time of
 “ philanthropic characters whose minds have been
 “ expanded by philanthropy, philosophy, & science,
 “ unequivocally testifies.—It is by the combined
 “ and persevering efforts of such enlightened
 “ men, that prejudices unworthy of the
 “ capacious attainments of human intellect are
 “ ultimately eradicated.—It is my ardent wish to
 “ encourage and promote this spirit of enquiry of
 “ our valuable Institution, so that ingenious essays
 “ and dissertations on Suspended Animation may
 “ hereafter demonstrate, that the

“ *arcana in exteriore sacrario NON clausa sunt,*
 “ to the penetrating eye of science.”

Another valuable PROOF has just arisen of the increased energy, wherewith the Faculty cultivate this recently discovered species of the sanative art.

IT IS THEREFORE A DUTY, exacted by the fair claim of an almost constant and uninterrupted succession of important services rendered to the avowed object of saving life, to announce to the public, that the author of the present dissertation, which has been, by the learned and philosophic judges, invested with the decision, pronounced worthy of the highest prize, the *Gold Medal*, offered by the HUMANE SOCIETY, is a gentleman, whose name has been often mentioned in the preceding pages of this work.—His zeal in advancing the theory and improving the praxis of Suspended Animation merits the warmest encomiums of every man who regards the medical art as a fine medium of reducing the precepts of Christian Philanthropy to effective action:—Having said merely what the grateful impulses of truth compelled of this learned physician and valuable member of society, it is hardly necessary to mention that it is Dr. FOTHERGILL.—When the doctrine was in its infancy, his very judicious researches into the various species of apparent death contributed not a little to draw it from that recondite state, which dismayed the student, cast a semblance of the marvellous over the art itself, and left the practitioner destitute of that confidence which is necessary to ensure success.

It is therefore no unbecoming anticipation of public judgement to affirm, that this new work, proceeding from the pen of an author, who

has already so successfully and felicitously illustrated the subject, will be found to elucidate many of the doubtful points,—to ascertain many of the controverted ones,—and to shed such a plenitude of light over the entire body of the art—as may guide succeeding enquirers in this arduous track to explore the difficulties, that still remained to be surmounted.—The opinion of the learned body, that have ascertained the merits of the Dissertation, combined with our knowledge of what the author has done in his former writings, may lead us rationally to conclude that the several treatises, by

Dr. GOODWIN,

Mr. KITE,

Mr. COLEMAN,

AND

Dr. FOTHERGILL,

now given to the world, in consequence of the spirit of emulation happily excited by the Society, will evince the gradual but rapid advances which have been made in this new and extensive field of medical practice.—The happy fruits of this Institution are daily manifested in not only the universal attention afforded to all kinds of immature or sudden disappearances of life, being the effect of the popular conviction of its important utility ;—but also in the improved and extended comprehensiveness of the modes of treatment employed by the *Medical Assistants*;—so as to obviate every species of disaster which menaces the premature destruction of the lives of mankind.

AT A MEETING OF THE COUNCIL
OF THE
MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON,
Holden at the Society's House, in Bolt-Court,
on the 30th of June,
1794:

DR. JAMES SIMS, *President*:

RESOLVED,
THAT THE DISSERTATION
ON THE QUESTIONS FOR THE
PRIZE-MEDAL
of the
ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY,
with the motto
“*Vita brevis!—Ars longa!—Experimentum difficile!*”
AFFIXED, HAVING BEEN READ
ON A BALLOT TAKEN TO DETERMINE THE
MERITS OF THE SAME,
IT WAS ADJUDGED WORTHY OF THE SAID
PRIZE-MEDAL,
AND, BEING THEN OPENED,
it was discovered that
ANTHONY FOTHERGILL, *of Bath*, M.D. F.R.S.
IS THE AUTHOR OF THE SAID DISSERTATION.

Signed,
THOMAS BRADLEY,
HENRY FIELD,
Secretaries.

A
T H E S I S
ON THE SUBJECT OF RESUSCITATION:

BY
DR. WOODFORD,
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH,
1794.

HAVING ALREADY EXTENDED OUR APPENDIX beyond its allotted hints, we fear, that we may be accused of unnecessarily protracting the conclusion of this volume :—but we need scarcely suggest to the candid and patient reader, that this apparent tardiness in concluding proceeds from the great anxiety of our wishes to comprize every thing that possesses any relative utility to the material and essential objects, proposed to be attained by this publication ; and to bring before his view every intelligence, that is any wise relevant to ascertain the precise point to which our enquiries have reached.

THIS WAS THE MOTIVE which induced us, in the preceding account, to lay before our readers the valuable accession recently acquired by the very ingenious dissertation of Dr. FOTHERGILL ; upon

VOL. I.

R r

which

which the MEDICAL SOCIETY, pronounced so warm and so merited an eulogium by their adjudication.—There is now another important fact, and an unexpected circumstance that have presented themselves, which we should deem ourselves highly culpable in not noticing to our readers, although every arrangement had been made for closing this volume.

IT IS UNNECESSARY TO ACQUAINT THOSE, who have perused these pages, with the infinite and unwearied pains, which have been employed to introduce and diffuse a zeal for investigating this recondite and naturally repulsive branch of medicine.—They have also seen the considerable and astonishing success which has followed: but all these instances of success, &c. were the direct consequences of the HONORARY REWARDS offered by the HUMANE SOCIETY; and the important facts of Resuscitation *authenticated* in their records.

THOSE LEARNED AND ILLUSTRIOUS BODIES which have been instituted for the cultivation of medical science appeared to look upon it, notwithstanding its importance, with an eye of indifference, if not total disregard.—The celebrated CULLEN to whose memory too great reverence can hardly be paid, was the first who by his example held it forth as a proper subject of discussion in the schools.

SANCTIONED

SANCTIONED by being one of the numerous and interesting objects in the medical art which had excited and exercised his attention, it is become a popular topic of academical enquiry; and there is the justest ground to hope, that having obtained an equal share of notice with the other branches of physic in an UNIVERSITY, which has so highly adorned and improved medicine, it may, under cultivation so auspicious, produce the most splendid additions to art, and the most solid advantages to mankind.—The more especially are we induced to form this hope by considering the great fertility of the subject.—If we may be allowed to borrow a very beautiful and ingenious metaphor from a distinguished author and lecturer on the practice of physic, Dr. GEORGE FORDYCE, who has lately added to the many valuable illustrations of different points in medicine and philosophy, with which he has enriched the learned and scientific world:—"Few physicians
 " have laboured in the geography and culture of
 " this country.—The geography is far from being
 " delineated, the culture is far from being brought
 " to perfection."—"Many and many new observers,
 " many and many new laborers, must be employed
 " to bring the whole knowledge and cultivation of
 " it to perfection."—*A Dissertation on Simple Fever,*
or on Fevers consisting of one paroxysm only,—p. 3.

WE ARE PECULIARLY HAPPY TO FIND, that laborers are springing up in the learned and cultivated soil of the University at Edinburgh, who, to use the words of the same elegant and philosophic writer,—“ may bring out some of those treasures which lie deeper.”

When the last sheet of these Transactions was in the press, we were favoured with the following:

TENTAMEN MEDICUM,
INAUGURALE,
DE
RESUSCITATIONE SUMERSORUM, &c.
QUOD
ERUDITORUM EXAMINI SUBJICIT
JACOBUS WOODFORD,
ANGLUS
SOCIETAT. REG. PHYSS. EDIN. SOC. HONOR.
SOCIET. REG. MED. EDIN. SOC.
NECNON
SOCIET. AMERIC. PHYSS. SOC. EXTRAOR.

PRE.

PRESENTATION
OF THE
PRIZE MEDAL
TO

Dr. ANTHONY FOTHERGILL,

SEPTEMBER 17,

1794.

IT may be satisfactory to our readers to inform them, that, on the day the Court of Directors of the ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY was convened to announce to the general body of members the adjudication of the *Gold Medal* to Dr. FOTHERGILL,—that Gentleman, whose usual residence is at *Bath*, being, at that time, fortunately in London, was present.—The opportunity was therefore embraced to make a personal presentation of the Honorary Prize.

R r 3

It

It may be proper to remark that it is usual for Dr. LETTSOM, as a *Vice-President* of the Society, to address the successful candidates; and our readers have seen in the preceding Reports judicious extracts from the Discourses delivered on presenting Dr. GOODWIN and Mr. KITE with the Medals adjudged to them for their valuable publications.—Owing to an accidental circumstance, when the *Prize Medal*, of 1790, was presented to Mr. COLEMAN for his valuable essay, the task devolved upon the EDITOR of this work.

IT IS NOT FOR US, to express an opinion of the merits of the ORATION; but we may with great truth observe, that the delivery of it was followed by such strong and pleasing marks of approbation, from the highly-respectable company present, as may give us just ground to apprehend, that the perusal of it will be accompanied by a considerable degree of pleasure;—WE SHALL therefore lay it before our readers; as well as the concise and handsome reply of Dr. FOTHERGILL, which was received with a fervour of applause, excited by a conviction of the very important services, which his learned and ingenious labours had rendered to the cause of Resuscitation.

W. H.

Mr.

Mr. ALDERMAN BOYDELL

moved that

Dr. LETTSOM's ORATION

AND

Dr. FOTHERGILL's ANSWER

BE RECORDED IN THIS VOLUME OF THE
TRANSACTIONS;

which was seconded by

Dr. BANCROFT;

*and, on the motion being put, it was unanimously
resolved by the COURT OF DIRECTORS.*

ORATION DELIVERED BY Dr. LETTSOM.

“ ANY EULOGY ON THE PRESENTATION OF
“ THE PRIZE MEDAL of the HUMANE SOCIETY
“ to the successful candidate must be defective as
“ well as superfluous—my acclamation is to feeble
“ on a subject so interesting to our very existence as
“ not only to ascertain the proximate cause of
“ death, but likewise to prevent its operation.

“ WHEN AN INTELLECTUAL BEING
“ contemplates his own existence and how
“ wonderfully he is made, *apparent death* must
“ primarily have appeared as the *real extinction*
“ of human life—when the HEART had ceased to
“ act—the LUNGS to perform their functions and
“ ANIMAL HEAT is extinguished:—Bold and
“ elevated in his views must have been that man
“ who presumed to imitate the power of Deity, in
“ restoring life to apparently-dead matter!

“ TO SAY THAT THIS MAN is still amongst us
 “ is to felicitate not only the community, but the
 “ æra in which he realized his daring ideas—ideas
 “ at first slighted by the incredulous as visionary;
 “ and, when realized by doubling human existence,
 “ by the envious as only a surreptitious claim of
 “ a previous discovery.

“ So COLUMBUS when he first divulged his vast
 “ project of *doubling the globe* was insulted by
 “ incredulity, and, after he had added a *new* to the
 “ *old* hemisphere, was persecuted by envy.—In like
 “ manner when *the northern luminary*, LINNÆUS,
 “ created a new and admirable vegetable system,
 “ he long experienced and found on every side
 “ determined assailants, but being fortified by the
 “ energies of his extensive capacious mind, he gave
 “ this reply—“ *posterity will decide* ;” — pointing
 “ to some academic children at play—these, added
 “ he, will become our judges.—It is a sentiment
 “ worthy of superior minds, that every arrow,
 “ shot at an inferior enemy, dishonours the arm
 “ that pulls the bow.

“ There was a time, many of us well remember,
 “ when the HUMANE SOCIETY was first instituted
 “ with a view to *restore life* after a complete suspension
 “ of the animal functions, that not one of the
 “ Directors entertained the least idea of the success
 “ which future experience has most happily
 “ realized ;

“ realized ; and, as some proof of the novelty of
 “ this plan of beneficence, — I repeat to this
 “ numerous and respectable meeting what I then
 “ said to its author, that, were *one life* saved within
 “ twelve months, it would establish this Institution,
 “ and amply compensate every expence and
 “ solicitude attending this arduous undertaking.
 “ — Little did any man think, not even the
 “ FOUNDERS themselves, inflamed as they were
 “ with sacred zeal, that, in the year 1794, there
 “ should be recorded 3000 instances wherein our
 “ SOCIETY’S aid had been extended, TWO THIRDS
 “ of which had proved successful !

“ IN THE FIRST CASE OF RESTORATION I
 “ cannot but recollect with pleasure, even at this
 “ time, the joyful extacy an instance of success
 “ afforded.—How inestimable is the redemption
 “ of a victim from a premature exit,—each of
 “ you GENTLEMEN well know, for each has lived
 “ long enough to lament the loss of a beloved
 “ relative or friend ;—but who amongst us possesses
 “ a mind equal to estimating the accumulated
 “ rapture of *Christian philanthropy* in contemplating
 “ the REDEMPTION OF THOUSANDS !

“ WONDERFUL AS HAS BEEN THE SUCCESS OF
 “ THIS INSTITUTION, in tracing its influence on
 “ other countries and people, the mind is farther
 “ gratified with the extension of humanity.—In
 “ the LAST REPORTS I observe the following
 “ statement, which must inspire a British heart
 “ with urbanic pride and pious exultation.

“ THE
ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY

may be justly considered as the

PARENT OF ALL THE
HUMANE SOCIETIES

ESTABLISHED IN THIS KINGDOM, IRELAND,
MANY PARTS OF THE CONTINENT OF
EUROPE, IN AMERICA, AND THE
WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

THE MANAGERS

*have not only transmitted the necessary information
to form*

HUMANE SOCIETIES,

BUT THEY HAVE LIKEWISE, AT AN IMMENSE
EXPENCE, PRESENTED THE FACULTY, &c.

WITH THEIR APPARATUSSES, DRAGS,

REPORTS, AND PLANS OF

RESUSCITATION,

RESIDENT IN THE DIFFERENT PARTS UNDERMENTIONED;

Lisbon, Normandy, Vienna, Copenhagen, Algiers, British Settlements in the East
Indies, Jamaica, Barbadoes, Hudson's Bay, Boston, Pennsylvania, and
Philadelphia,

Dublin,	§	Montrose,	§	Newcastle-on-Tyne,	§	Darlington,
Limerick,	§	Sunderland,	§	Whitehaven,	§	Norwich,
Waterford,	§	Liverpool,	§	Severn,	§	Newark,
Londonderry,	§	Lancaster,	§	Bristol,	§	Worcester,
Belfast,	§	Shropshire,	§	Kent,	§	Horncafter,
Aberdeen,	§	Cheshire,	§	Surrey,	§	Shrewsbury,

Leith, Northamptonshire, Ostend,

and the

University of Prague.”

GEN-

" GENTLEMEN, I cannot resist recalling your
 " attention to the establishment of a *Humane Society*
 " under our kind benign auspices at ALGIERS.—I
 " repeat Algiers; for, it is surprising and almost
 " incredible, though indeed we know it as a fact,
 " that in that barbarous soil *a spark of humanity* is
 " at length kindled.—May it expand, illumine, and
 " soften, the heart equally dark and callous!—
 " What a grateful contrast does this present of
 " the CHRISTIAN SYSTEM to the barbarity of
 " infidels.—In that land, where a Muley Ishmael
 " immolated with his own savage hands eighty
 " of his own relatives,—the *amities of the gospel*
 " have led to an establishment that saves the life
 " even of a stranger!

" Often have I reflected with pleasure upon
 " these indications of humanity, trivial as they
 " may appear in this barbarous region; and as
 " often have viewed our SOCIETY, with a sacred
 " and religious awe, as the source of good and
 " beneficence, that cannot be estimated by the
 " present generation.—We have witnessed enough
 " to encourage zealous perseverance in its
 " promotion.—*The little cloud, not a band's breadth,*
 " *has expanded even beyond our horizon.*—May
 " it be diffused and expanded to the extreme
 " limits of the universe!

" THAT

“ THAT GREAT AND GOOD MAN, whose loss
 “ was the common loss of mankind, the Prison
 “ HOWARD, in the unbounded expanse of his
 “ benevolent mind, visited CONSTANTINOPLE
 “ to view and reform its prisons, so as to alleviate
 “ the miseries of the incarcerated contents.—His
 “ ardent zeal roused public attention, and gave rise
 “ to various inquiries among the Citizens.—Who
 “ is this MAN that quits home and friends to
 “ sympathize with foreign distress?—What is
 “ that religion, that source of piety, which can
 “ excite and actuate the bosom of ONE to whom
 “ we are unknown but as fellow-men,—thus to
 “ risk his own life, and forego all its comforts, for
 “ our present and future happiness!—

“ THUS THIS PHILANTHROPIST assured me the
 “ people began to reason: and he trusted, after
 “ leaving *Cherson*, to revisit this metropolis of the
 “ East, to revive those sentiments and enquiries
 “ which his first interview had excited.—We know
 “ and lament that such worth and beneficence
 “ was so very soon lost to the community:—Lost
 “ did I say?—HIS NOBLE EXAMPLE may have
 “ raised, even in that torpid people, blinded by
 “ ignorance and prejudiced by fatalism, some
 “ sparks, yet to be kindled, by *another Howard*,
 “ or by the sacred fire that inspired a HOWARD!

“ EXCUSE, GENTLEMEN, this digression; but
 “ I was carried away by reviewing the surprising
 “ and wonderful influence that ONE MAN has had
 “ in extending the benefits and spirit of this
 “ Society;—may that spirit descend to posterity
 “ with redoubled energy!

“ How-

“ HOWEVER PLEASING it may be for an
 “ individual to acquire merited applause, which
 “ our HUMANE SOCIETY has long and honourably
 “ bestowed, it is likewise proper at this time to
 “ mention that each of its members has thrown his
 “ handful of mortar into this edifice of marble ;
 “ —yet, in doing good from virtuous motives, a
 “ sense of conscious rectitude will ever afford the
 “ highest reward to the philanthropic bosom.

“ IN THE ARDOUR OF ZEAL,—improvement
 “ naturally succeeded discovery :—so Dr. HAWES
 “ reasoned, and with laudable exertions accelerated
 “ this good work, by proposing honorary rewards,
 “ to stimulate genius, so as to elucidate his darling
 “ object of Resuscitation, upon the most clear,
 “ certain, and irrefragable, principles*.

“ To doubt and to enquire will always lead to
 “ truth, which becomes more brilliant by discussion,
 “ as the diamond acquires lustre by friction ; so,
 “ in scientific pursuits, one discovery leads to
 “ another, and by degrees the mind is led on to the
 “ investigation of not less useful than abstruse
 “ subjects, which would not be the result were the
 “ vivid glow of light to be at once displayed ; for,
 “ one illumines and improves, the latter dazzles
 “ and confounds.—This sentiment induced the
 “ celebrated FONTENELLE to say ;—if both my
 “ hands were full of truths, I would open but
 “ one at a time.

* *Lectures on Animation*,—1785.—See p. 326 to 336.

“ THOSE

“ THOSE who can recall the commencement
 “ and origin of this Institution, and the state
 “ of knowledge acquired at that time, and next
 “ survey the *present accumulation*, must experience
 “ singular pleasure in tracing the *progress and*
 “ *evolution of science* as connected with the subject
 “ of the Resuscitative Art, much of which may be
 “ ascribed to the disquisitions which have resulted
 “ from the HONORARY MEDALS.—I do not speak
 “ my own opinion merely, but that of *Europe*,—for,
 “ almost in every medical work, there are appeals
 “ to their judicious authorities as decisive of the
 “ facts which they have clearly established,
 “ enforced, and illustrated.—Of this kind is the
 “ valuable production, which has, at this time,
 “ brought together so many of our members and
 “ friends in the cause of active humanity.

“ It was once my design, to have laid before
 “ you an *analysis* of this interesting performance ;
 “ but it exhibits so vast a fund of science and
 “ useful information, that I found it impracticable
 “ to make extracts or an epitome with justice to
 “ the original Dissertation.—This, however, I
 “ regret the less, as I hope the public will be
 “ favoured with so interesting a work on
 “ SUSPENDED ANIMATION, as the ingenious
 “ author has been adjudged the *Prize Medal*
 “ of our HUMANE SOCIETY.—A REWARD
 “ the most honourable in its power to bestow,
 “ and which is as honourably acquired; but I
 “ shall not dwell upon a theme to which, if
 “ my

" my abilities were adequate, my feelings of
 " pleasure and joy crowd on too tumultuously
 " to allow me to give expression:—I shall therefore
 " now declare the decision of the COUNCIL of the
 " MEDICAL SOCIETY.

" THE DISSERTATIONS ON THE QUESTIONS
 " having been read, and on a ballot being taken
 " to determine their merits, the Prize-Medal
 " offered by the ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY
 " was adjudged to the motto, and the letter
 " subscribed,

" *Ars longa!—vita brevis!—judicium difficile!*

" BEING OPENED, IT WAS DISCOVERED, THAT
 " ANTHONY FOTHERGILL, of Bath, M.D.—F.R.S.

" *is the author of the said dissertation.*"

" YOU, GENTLEMEN, who have been formed in
 " the school of philanthropy, know how to estimate
 " the enjoyment of friendship, and will participate
 " with me in the pleasure of presenting your medal
 " to one of the most amiable of men—to ONE who
 " has for many years contributed to augment
 " the real felicities of life, whilst it diminished its
 " anxious solitudes, and whose virtues, and
 " erudition, I could with pleasure long dwell
 " upon at this time, were they not universally
 " acknowledged, and forbidden by his presence.

" In the name of the HUMANE SOCIETY,
 " and in conformity to the adjudication of the
 " MEDICAL SOCIETY, I present this GOLD MEDAL
 " as a reward for the best essay on the questions
 " propounded in the year 1792.

“ 1.—*What is the proximate cause of death*
“ *in the various kinds of suffocation?*

“ 2.—*What are the most judicious means*
“ *to be employed to restore animation?*

“ TO DR. ANTHONY FOTHERGILL; and whilst
“ my illustrious friend, the friend of humanity,
“ enjoys the just tribute of applause,—may he
“ persevere in that path of useful science, which
“ devotes the acquirements of literature to the
“ important interests of health and of the general
“ happiness of all our fellow-creatures.

HAVING MENTIONED THE VERY POWERFUL
IMPRESSION WHICH THIS TRULY ANIMATED AND
WELL-DIRECTED APPEAL PRODUCED UPON THE
FEELINGS OF AN ENLIGHTENED AUDIENCE,
WHOSE ARDENT PHILANTHROPY HAD BEEN
MANIFEST IN THE SUPPORT OF THE PLAN,
FROM WHICH HAD EMANATED BENEFITS SO
HAPPILY DESCRIBED,—WE HAVE THEREFORE
ONLY TO NOTICE, THAT, IN OBEDIENCE TO THE
COMMAND OF THE SOCIETY, DR. LETTSON,
PRESENTED THE PRIZE MEDAL WITH THE
FOLLOWING INSCRIPTION:

EXERGUE,

LATEAT SCINTILLULA FORSAN.

Round the Medallion,

PROPTER VITÆ SCIENTIAM FELICITER AUCTAM.

Within the Wreath,

OPTIME MERENTI

ERUDITOQUE

ANTONIO FOTHERGILL, M. D.—F. R. S.

DR. FOTHERGILL'S

ANSWER.

MR. VICE-PRESIDENT
AND
GENTLEMEN!

“ I AM SENSIBLE, truly sensible, of
“ the very DISTINGUISHED HONOUR, which the
“ DIRECTORS of the ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY
“ have this day so conferred upon me.—This
“ highly VALUABLE DONATION, splendid in itself,
“ acquires (if possible) additional splendour by
“ passing through the hands of our RESPECTABLE
“ and MUNIFICENT TREASURER.

“ BE ASSURED, Sir, I shall ever esteem the
“ MEDALLION as a SACRED—as an INVALUABLE
“ PLEDGE of the Society, deposited in my hands
“ for the NOBLE PURPOSE of exciting an ardent
“ and generous emulation amongst our ingenious
“ medical brethren.—The UNANIMITY with
“ which it has been bestowed, and the POLITENESS
“ with which it has been presented, equally claim
“ my best—my WARMEST THANKS!

“ TO YOU, MR. VICE-PRESIDENT, I am
“ *particularly* indebted for the *very elegant* though
“ *flattering encomium*, just now delivered in your
“ *excellent Oration*.

“ MAY the ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY and the
“ LEARNED MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON
“ ever flourish—ever remain the DISTINGUISHED
“ PATRONS of HUMANITY and of SCIENCE!

“ And may YOU, Mr. *Vice-President*, long live—to
“ co-operate with the members of both these most
“ valuable Societies in their laudable and beneficent
“ undertakings—to animate them by your
“ example—and to participate with them in the
“ amplest manner, the SUPREME—the

“ EXALTED PLEASURE

“ OF

“ PRESERVING

“ HUMAN LIFE!”

VALE.

VALEDICTORY OBSERVATIONS,

AND THE

PRIZE-QUESTIONS,

FOR

1797.

THE EDITOR is induced, by the importance of the subject investigated and the utility of the matter which has arisen upon the concluding of this volume, to make a few valedictory observations to his readers, which may tend to place its consequences in a more forcible and striking point of view.

IT IS NOT PROPOSED in this place or at this time to enter into an analysis, or to exhibit a review of the improvements or advances made by Dr. FOTHERGILL in the questions which he has so felicitously investigated.—Useful and valuable as it would be, it would too far transgress those limits which have been already exceeded.—But it is to be remarked, that the ingenious candidates, who shall think proper to come forward to discuss the questions proposed for the PRIZE-MEDALS,

S 3 2

will

will find new lights to guide and assist them in their useful researches;—every step, gained by experiment or cautious deduction in prosecuting the study of nature, serves as a new and firm foundation for the succeeding inquirer to ascend still higher in the progression of discovery. This truth forcibly illustrated by the history of every branch of art has been strikingly evinced in the object of these Transactions.—Dr. CULLEN, and JOHN HUNTER as we have before mentioned, were the first great medical characters, who, struck by the surprising but important facts contained in the *primary Reports* of the Society, directed their attention to the principles.—We have given an abstract of their reasonings and conclusions in the preceding pages of this volume.

IT IS MUCH TO BE LAMENTED, that these great benefactors of medicine, which has been so highly enriched by the fruits of their enquiries, were not sufficiently acquainted with, or rather had not had the adequate opportunities of observation and experience in, this branch.—They may therefore be considered as having done little more than borne testimony to the truth of the fundamental propositions, upon which succeeding enquirers have constructed (if we may be allowed the metaphor) a fabric, wherein every species of apparent death may find shelter and security against a melancholy and fatal termination.

THE EDITOR is upon this occasion forced with reluctance to speak of himself, in noticing his course of LECTURES ON SUSPENDED ANIMATION, which were delivered at the LONDON DISPENSARY for several years.—In the composition of these lectures upon a subject so very important and so highly interesting to the CAUSE OF LIFE, it is not his wish to claim any other merit than that of exhibiting the curious and beneficial data flowing from successful practice to the serious attention and future investigation of the Faculty.

THESE ARE HOWEVER SOLELY REMARKED as having prepared the way for the several very excellent *Essays, Dissertations, and Publications*, which have since appeared and improved our knowledge of the LAWS OF VITALITY, to a degree that may well embolden us to hope and expect that the most splendid successes to the judicious efforts of art will be developed in the investigation of this mysterious principle.

THE HUMANE SOCIETY are fortunately enabled by these various combined circumstances and the many valuable discoveries, which have already resulted in so interesting and important a cause as that of Suspended Animation, to bring forward in the QUESTIONS for their PRIZE-MEDALS to be adjudged at the commencement of the year 1797, some valuable desiderata, which could not have been discussed at an earlier period.

QUESTIONS.

1.—*Whence is it, that the Resuscitative Art
restores Animation
in some cases, and not in others,
the processes employed being precisely the same,
and the apparent circumstances
affording no adequate reason
of the failure or the success?*

2.—*What is the best method of treating
that death-like Syncope,
which supervenes floodings
and other profuse hæmorrhages?*

3.—*How may Electricity
be most efficaciously conducted
in the Resuscitation of the drowned,
the otherwise suffocated,
and all the varieties
of
Suspended Animation?*

THE FIRST OF THESE QUESTIONS involves a difficulty, which if it should be solved must advance our knowledge of the *PRINCIPIUM VITÆ* to a point that may diffuse the most brilliant light over every department of the medical art, and will furnish more efficacious and certain means of operating to the *praxis of Resuscitation*.—Some perhaps will affix to such hope the imputation of enthusiasm—it may be so; but it cannot be denied that it is a laudable enthusiasm;—and in some degree justifiable by a retrospective view of what our knowledge of this interesting subject was at an antecedent and not very remote period.—One consequence highly useful and advantageous must unquestionably follow.—The judicious discussion of it, however it may fail in yielding an adequate solution to our enquiry, will lead to many new and important practical inferences which most certainly will prove advantageous to the medical art.

THE EDITOR cannot resist the opportunity, which this *Question* affords, of noticing a work on a subject closely and intimately interwoven with his favourite object *Suspended Animation*, recently published by a highly-accomplished ornament of the medical profession.—Dr. DARWIN'S *z'onomia*, or *the laws of organic life*, is a most ingenious and judicious performance.—To collect and class the various properties discoverable in and the facts

ascertained respecting *animal life* is an undertaking as arduous as it is novel.—The comparison of ideas is well known to be the great act which conducts the mind forward in the path of discovery. It is in the faculty of comparing them with greater or less precision, that perhaps the great mental difference observable among men consists.—But there is nothing which tends to give this capacity to the mind so much, as the separation of those ideas, which have the least dissimilitude, and the classification of them in appropriate divisions.—Thus taken from that chaotic state in which they (if we may so speak) float on the surface of the memory unheeded and unregarded, the active mind is enabled to view connections, and to deduce conclusions from perceptions and facts, which had never before appeared susceptible of use or improvement.

The learned and elegant Author has therefore rendered an important service to the medical art, by collecting and arranging those facts which develope and illustrate the *laws of organic life*.—If an ingenious and judicious comparison of these, he has well observed, may lead to disclose the theory of diseases,—it surely may be applied, with effect *equally felicitous*,

TO UNFOLD THE DOCTRINE

OF

SUSPENDED ANIMATION.

THE

THE SUBJECT OF THE SECOND QUESTION has indeed been frequently discussed, but still has never been so satisfactorily investigated as not to leave room for much new light to be thrown upon it; especially when the important discoveries and valuable improvements in the other branches of **SUSPENDED ANIMATION** are considered.—An encrease of knowledge respecting the various species of it is highly desiderated, and must afford to the ingenious observer ground of deducing conclusions interesting and informing to the Theorist and Practitioner.

WITH REGARD TO THE THIRD QUESTION, the powerful agency of **ELECTRICITY** in the production of various phenomena, as well as its action on morbid states of the system, seems to point out this potent stimulus as likely under proper and judicious management, to become a most efficacious medium of *restoring suspended vitality*.—The **HUMANE SOCIETY** have therefore proposed it for the subject of one of their Questions.

THE EDITOR now most respectfully takes leave of his readers; assuring them, that, if he be favoured with health and life, the future volumes of this work will be appropriated to select and record the pleasing consequences which are likely to be derived to the **glorious object** of rescuing our fellow-creatures from premature death, and finally to be productive of the most valuable accessions to the cause of science and philanthropy. W. H.

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.

ADDENDA
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In the Press, and speedily will be published,
A NEW INQUIRY
INTO THE SUSPENSION of VITAL ACTION
IN CASES OF
DROWNING and SUFFOCATION:
BEING AN ATTEMPT TO CONCENTRATE INTO
A MORE LUMINOUS POINT OF VIEW THE
RESULT OF WHAT IS YET KNOWN
ON THAT
INTERESTING THOUGH MYSTERIOUS
SUBJECT;

IN ORDER TO ELUCIDATE THE PROXIMATE CAUSE,
TO INVESTIGATE THE PRESENT PLAN OF TREATMENT,
AND FINALLY TO POINT OUT
A MORE EFFICACIOUS MODE OF PRACTICE.

BY

A. FOTHERGILL, M. D.—F. R. S.
MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF
PHYSICIANS OF LONDON,
HONORARY MEMBER
OF THE
MEDICAL SOCIETIES
OF
EDINBURGH, PARIS,
AND OF THE
PHILOSOPHICAL AND LITERARY SOCIETIES
OF

MANCHESTER, PHILADELPHIA, &c.

Vita brevis!—Occasio præceps!—Experientia fallax!
Judicium difficile!



